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THE
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FOR
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS,

1867.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1868.



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OF THE
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OF THE
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ARMY APPROPRIATION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON

Transmitting notice of signing the army appropriation bill.

MARCH 4, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

The act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," contains provisions to which I must call attention.

These provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army; and in the sixth section, which denies to ten States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves, in any emergency, by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation act. I am compelled to defeat these necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature from the act. Pressed by these considerations, I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but to accompany it with my protest against the sections which I have indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

BILL ALLOWED TO BECOME A LAW.

LETTER

FROM

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE,

TRANSMITTING

Letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the filing in his department of an act to provide for the government of the rebel States.

MARCH 7, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CLERK'S OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the House, a letter from the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and announcing his purpose to promulgate it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 4, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, presenting the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d of March, 1867, by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, after it had been returned by the President to the House of Representatives, and notwithstanding his objections. The act has been filed and will be duly promulgated as one of the laws of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Esq.,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SHAWNEES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Shawnees.

MARCH 8, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 7, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, of the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting an "estimate of appropriations required to fulfil treaty with the Shawnees, made March 2, 1867." amounting to \$152,746 25, and commend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a treaty concluded this day with the Shawnee tribe of Indians, being the last of the series of treaties undertaken with a view of making arrangements for the removal of all of the Indians from Kansas.

More difficulty has been encountered in bringing about an arrangement for this tribe than in the case of any other, on account of circumstances peculiar to their history and condition, and a statement of these, as brief as possible so as to be intelligible, will explain many features of the treaty.

The whole number of Shawnees is about 1,300. Under the treaty made with them in 1854 they ceded to the United States, for \$829,000, (nearly all of which was to be paid in cash, in graduated payments,) a large tract of land in Kansas, while there was reserved 200,000 acres, of which such as chose to take allotments in severalty were to have 200 acres each; a like amount *per capita* was set apart in common for members of a band called Black Bob's band, and others who should choose to hold in common with them; and the remainder of

the 200,000 acres was to be reserved for a certain number of years for a portion of the tribe who were not represented at the treaty, and were then, and for years afterwards—indeed, until the late war—living in the Indian country.

Practically, the result was that about 138,000 acres of the 200,000 were taken up by allotments *in severalty*, those taking them being the most intelligent of the tribe; about 38,000 acres were set apart *in common* in one tract, and about 24,000 acres were reserved for the *absentees*. These absentees were not for some time made acquainted with the rights reserved to them. Some few of them came north and settled upon the lands, but the great body of them remained south till driven out with the loss of everything that they possessed.

They then bethought them of the lands reserved for them, and some came to the lands in the hope to find a refuge there for their people, but finding the tract covered with white settlers they returned to the camp of the refugee Indians, where they have since remained, dependent upon the bounty of the government.

Several attempts have been made to accomplish a treaty with this tribe, which should at the same time unite its different portions, provide for the absentees, and locate all who were willing to remove upon a new reservation in the Indian country, while it would leave those who wished to become citizens of the United States free to do so. These attempts have thus far failed. Last year a treaty was made, which, as it was then satisfactory to the parties represented, (the absentees *not* being represented save as to the very few who had located upon their reserve,) it was hoped would be ratified. But after a short time one of the Shawnee parties to the arrangement set itself in opposition to that treaty, and the Senate declined to act upon it last year, and it should not now be ratified.

This year all the parts of the tribe were represented here, viz: 1st, the recognized chiefs and council, speaking for the tribe in general, and, in particular, for those who took lands in severalty, and, as is evident from papers on file, for some portion of those who hold land in common; 2d, Black Bob's band, holding their lands in common, and the few absentees who came up into Kansas and settled upon their tract; Pascol Fish, who was a severalty Indian and took his allotment as such, but who has abandoned that portion of the tribe, and by some process finds himself at the head of a considerable part of the Indians who took lands in common, comes with two others to represent this second class; and 3d, the absentees, Shawnees, now in charge of the Wichita agency, represented by their chiefs.

The first class number about 650, the second 150, and the third 500. It is probable, however, that if the tribe were polled the first class would be increased, and the second correspondingly decreased.

Opposition has been met from the outset from Fish and his party, who insisted upon a division of the tribe. Knowing the ill feeling which prevailed with him and some others, this point was at first conceded, and an attempt was made to form a treaty on the basis of a free choice of the people at a given day, upon which, if so many as one hundred and fifty should wish to have a separate tribal existence, a separate reservation should be given to them, and all the avails of the sale of these lands of either class were to be secured to them respectively. This, however, was refused by Fish, he insisting that some parties who two years ago are alleged to have been represented by him should be counted with his band, and making other claims which it was impossible to concede. The truth is, that this man Fish has been led by the representations of other parties, who have deluged the department with memorials and other papers during the last few years, to believe that he and his little squad of Shawnees are the only Shawnees proper to be recognized by the government; that the payment by the government of \$829,000 to the tribe in common was an infringement upon the exclusive rights of his particular people, and that the government is bound to refund it to them. A Mr. Guthrie has a claim against the Shawnees for back annuities and payments alleged to be due his wife, now amounting to some

\$15,000 or more, and Fish is willing to allow this claim, but it was carefully examined in the department several years since, and it being ascertained that Mrs. Guthrie was an adopted Wyandott, and that both Guthrie and his wife had regularly drawn their annuities and allotments of land with the Wyandotts, the claim upon the Shawnees was disallowed.

Under such circumstances and influences, as it was not possible to do anything with Fish personally, and as it was believed that while the true interest of the tribe demanded their union and removal, and that nearly the whole tribe will acquiesce in the plan adopted, an arrangement has been entered into by which, none of the tribe having become citizens, either by force of treaty stipulations or any act of their own, we make a treaty with the parties representing about eleven hundred and fifty of the tribe, and insert provisions under which any of the remaining one hundred and fifty may come into the arrangement if they choose. It is not doubted that when the matter is fully discussed among the people, nearly every person will gladly join the tribe at its new home. The treaty secures to every person the avails of his own property.

The large item inserted for claims against the government requires some remark. These Shawnees live in that part of Kansas, south of the Kansas river, stretching from the Missouri border to Lawrence. Through their lands marauding bands of Quantrell and others on the one side, and the hardly less scrupulous "Red Legs" of Kansas on the other, ranged hither and thither, destroying and plundering as they went; and upon their lands were encamped, in a disorganized state, many thousands of the Kansas militia whose commissariat was supplied, with little apparent scruple as to keeping accounts, from the fertile and well-tilled Shawnee farms. The value of farming products raised last year by the Shawnees was returned at \$70,000, and the value of their stock at \$55,500. The depredations upon their property continued through the whole war, and the Shawnees, not being protected in the enjoyment of their property and their homes, are, under the stipulations of treaties, entitled to remuneration for their losses.

Earnestly believing that the treaty herewith is just in its provisions and promises much good to the Shawnees, I have the honor to request that it may be sent to the President, to be by him, if it meets with his approval, transmitted to the Senate for its constitutional action.

I also transmit herewith four copies of the estimates of the appropriations deemed necessary for the current year to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of appropriations required to fulfil treaty with the Shawnees, made March 2, 1867.

Article 2. For expenses connected with register.....	\$500 00
Article 3. For expenses connected with survey.....	2,000 00
Article 3. For expenses connected with appraisal of lands.....	2,000 00
Article 8. For examination as to irregular and suspended deeds.....	500 00
Article 8. For examination of removal.....	5,000 00
Article 8. For subsistence, (this amount to be refunded. 'The absentee Shawnees will remove this year).....	20,000 00
Article 18. For claims.....	109,746 25
Article 18. For agency buildings.....	8,000 00
Article 18. For expenses of negotiating treaty.....	5,000 00

152,746 25

GENERAL CUSTOMS-REVENUE LAW.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A bill for a general customs revenue law, in compliance with a resolution of the House of July 26, 1866.

MARCH 8, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1867.*

SIR: In conformity with "A resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to customs," approved July 26, 1866, I have caused to be prepared, and have the honor to submit herewith to Congress, "a general customs-revenue law, designed to supersede all other laws on that subject, and embracing all necessary provisions for regulating the foreign and coasting trades, the assessment and collection of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and other subject-matters pertaining thereto."

This code has been prepared, under the immediate supervision of this department, by Messrs. R. S. S. Andrus and Darwin E. Ware, and embodies some useful modifications of the present laws, besides reducing the system to a consistent whole.

It is earnestly commended, together with the explanatory communication with which it is accompanied, to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 7, 1867.

SIR: We have the honor herewith to submit the draught of a bill prepared by your directions under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress entitled "A resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to the customs," approved July 26, 1866.

The resolution referred to required the preparation of "a general customs revenue law, designed to supersede all other laws on that subject, and embracing

all necessary provisions regulating the foreign and coasting trades, the assessment and collection of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and other subject-matters immediately pertaining thereto."

The draught of the bill now submitted is arranged under nineteen (19) title, in the order following, viz :

- Title I. Of vessels and the registration and licensing thereof.
- Title II. Of marine boards and their duties.
- Title III. Of seamen of the United States.
- Title IV. Of the relief for sick and disabled seamen.
- Title V. Of regulations for preventing collisions on the water.
- Title VI. Of the equipment and inspection of vessels.
- Title VII. Of the carriage of passengers in vessels.
- Title VIII. Of the coasting trade.
- Title IX. Of the entry of vessels from foreign ports.
- Title X. Of quarantine and health laws.
- Title XI. Of the entry of merchandise from foreign ports.
- Title XII. Of the landing and delivery of imported merchandise.
- Title XIII. Of the clearance of vessels for foreign ports.
- Title XIV. Of the appraisement of imported merchandise.
- Title XV. Of the warehousing of imported merchandise under bond.
- Title XVI. Of drawbacks on imported merchandise.
- Title XVII. Of seizures, suits on bonds, and the prosecution for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and of the remission of penalties.
- Title XVIII. Of the revenue cutter service.
- Title XIX. Miscellaneous provisions.

Some material changes in existing laws are proposed, to which it is proper that we should call your attention.

It is proposed that every vessel of the United States shall be registered, and be licensed for the special trade in which she may be employed. Under the present system of registry and enrolment no exact statement of the tonnage of the United States can be reached, for the reason that the same vessel may be registered at one port and enrolled at another, or *vice versa*, and in absence of the evidence of the cancellation of one or other of the papers the tonnage of such vessel is duplicated. Under the arrangement proposed we shall have the means of ascertaining the actual tonnage of the country, while the licenses for the several trades designated will show the number of tons employed in each.

In addition to the classes of vessels now allowed to be documented as vessels of the United States it is proposed to allow vessels foreign-built, and American-built vessels that have been transferred to foreigners, to be nationalized on such terms and upon the payment of such a duty as may be deemed proper. Not knowing how far Congress may be disposed to carry this principle, the statute has been drawn in such a manner as to submit the question in several different forms for consideration. There seems no sound reason why citizens of the United States should not have the right to purchase vessels built in foreign countries as well as other articles of foreign production or manufacture, upon the payment of a duty under such a tariff as the interests of the country may render expedient. It is proposed that the system of admeasurement shall be modified so far as to exclude from the register tonnage of a vessel propelled by steam the space occupied by the propelling power. The theory on which the existing law stands is the ascertainment of the carrying capacity of the vessel. But this purpose is defeated by including in the admeasurement, in the case of steam vessels, the space occupied by such power. The change proposed will make our law conform in all respects to the legislation of Great Britain on the same subject.

It is further proposed that every vessel of the United States shall be numbered. This system has been adopted by the governments of Great Britain, France, and

other maritime nations, and has resulted, for obvious reasons, to the advantage of ship-owners, merchants, and all others concerned.

The destruction of property and loss of life on ship-board have seemed to us to render necessary more stringent legislation upon these subjects. It is therefore proposed that boards denominated "Marine Boards" shall be established in the principal ports of the United States, sea-coast, lake, and inland, for examination into the qualification of officers, the seaworthiness and equipment of vessels, and the sufficiency of crews. And for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of our merchant marine, and for training up a class of seamen better qualified for ordinary duty, and in cases of emergency fitted for any service which may be required, vessels bound on a class of voyage are required to have in their crews a certain proportion of boys.

Somewhat extensive additions have been proposed in the law in relation to merchant seamen, taken, very many of them, from British laws, having, therefore, the sanction of commercial experience. The rule that makes wages dependent upon the earning of freight is abolished; stringent measures are adopted with the design to secure accountability for leaving seamen abroad, and the saving of expense to the United States in their relief. A course of proceedings is prescribed in relation to the wages of deceased seamen, and many other changes are made with a view to defining and maintaining the respective rights and duties of the seaman, the master, and the owner, according to humane and just principles.

The title relating to the coasting trade contemplates the discontinuance of the several "great coasting districts." No particular advantage to the government or the people appears to be involved in that arrangement. So long as the coasting trade is confined to vessels of the United States, we cannot perceive any sound reason why a vessel of the United States may not proceed from a port in one State to a port in another State, however widely such States may be separated, on the same terms and conditions as now required in proceeding from one great district to another.

On many lines of communication it has been found, in practice, impossible to comply with the provisions of law now existing in reference to manifests, clearances, and entries. Steamers from Boston to Portland, Fall River or New London to New York, and other routes, cannot, from the nature of the business, clear or enter, or even be provided with manifests. To obviate the difficulty it is proposed that vessels in such trade shall be required to have cargo books open at all times to inspection by the officers of the customs, and that transcripts of such books shall be furnished to the proper officers at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Some other changes are proposed in the laws relating to the coasting trade which do not seem to require any special explanation.

It is proposed to modify the first section of an act approved March 3, 1863, so that consular certificates shall be produced only in case of merchandise paying duties *ad valorem*. Where a specific duty is imposed, the certificate now required does not appear to have any particular value, and the requirement of it is an obstruction to and a needless charge upon the operations of trade, as well as an expense to the United States.

It is further proposed that the invoices of merchandise imported from foreign countries shall exhibit the actual market value at the time when such invoices are verified before the consular officer, but the right is granted to the importer to make such addition to or deduction therefrom as shall raise or reduce the value stated in such invoices to the value at the period of exportation. This proposition necessarily abolishes existing requirements of law that merchandise purchased shall be invoiced at the actual cost at the time and place when and where purchased; that merchandise manufactured or procured otherwise than by purchase shall be invoiced at the value thereof at the time and place when and where manufactured or otherwise procured.

The provisions upon this subject will explain themselves. There would seem to be no sound reason why an importer who is allowed, as now by law, to add to the invoiced value of his merchandise in case of an advance in the market value of such merchandise in the foreign country, should not be allowed to make a reduction in case of decline in such value. The government desires the duties on the market value and nothing more. Under this provision, effect would be given to the laws relating to appraisements as now existing. Penalties imposed for undervaluation are retained.

Some changes are made in the general laws relating to appraisements for the purpose of bringing them into harmony with the laws relating to the entry of merchandise, imported from foreign countries.

Some changes have also been made in the laws relating to the warehousing of imported merchandise, deemed necessary to promote the interests of our own trade and commerce.

The title relating to fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., embraces several new provisions which were regarded as necessary to protect the rights of the government and of citizens.

It is proposed to substitute *declarations* in lieu of *oaths* in all proceedings in the custom-houses. This change was made some years since in the administration of the customs laws of Great Britain, and has been found to work well in practice. "Custom-house oaths" have long been a subject of derision, and it is believed that the substitution of declarations will afford all the security now obtained. The penalty prescribed for knowingly making a false declaration is declared to be the same as that of perjury.

Several other changes and modifications of existing laws have been introduced, but as they are not of a radical nature, no special explanation in respect to them is deemed necessary. To recite them would be in effect, as was remarked by Mr. Secretary Guthrie in respect to a former codification of the revenue laws, to reproduce the whole proposed bill.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. S. S. ANDROS,
DARWIN E. WARE.

A BILL to amend and consolidate the navigation, customs-revenue, and collection laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

TITLE I.

OF VESSELS AND THE REGISTRATION AND LICENSING THEREOF.

SEC. I. Vessels of the burden of five tons or upwards which shall have been registered in pursuance of this act, and no other, shall be deemed and denominated vessels of the United States, entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such vessels; and they shall continue to enjoy the same no longer than they shall be wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States, or of a State or Territory thereof, and commanded by a citizen of the United States. But a vessel registered, enrolled, or licensed under the laws of the United States, and not being at any port thereof at the time this act takes effect, shall not be subject to any disability for not being registered and licensed under the provisions of this act, if such vessel, on her first subsequent arrival at a port of the United States, shall be duly registered and licensed before her departure from such port.

SEC. 2. Vessels coming within the classes following, and no others, shall be admitted to registry :

First. Vessels built in the United States, wholly owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, or a citizen or citizens of the United States, and commanded by a citizen thereof.

Second. Vessels captured in war by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, or which shall be sold, by order of court, in the course of such prize, or other proceedings, for condemnation, and wholly owned by a company organized or incorporated as aforesaid, or by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and commanded a citizen thereof.

Third. Foreign-built vessels wrecked on the coast or within the waters of the United States, or found derelict at sea and brought into a port of the United States, and condemned for salvage, and purchased by a citizen or citizens thereof, or a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, and subsequently repaired and wholly owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, or a citizen or citizens of the United States, and commanded by a citizen thereof.

Fourth. Vessels built in the United States, or which otherwise have become vessels of the United States, seized or captured and condemned under the authority of any foreign power, the possession of which has been recovered subsequently by the original owner or owners thereof, or his or their executors, administrators, or assigns.

Fifth. Vessels acquired by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, under and by virtue of any lien, mortgage, or encumbrance whatsoever, duly and legally enforced under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof; vessels built in the United States, or which have otherwise become vessels of the United States, if sold to a foreigner or foreigners, and afterwards, being in a port of the United States, repurchased and wholly owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, or by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and not having been engaged in any trade prohibited by the laws of the United States; and any foreign-built vessel purchased and owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or by any company incorporated or organized as aforesaid; but a certificate of registry shall not be granted to such vessels so repurchased or purchased until there has been paid a duty on the appraised value thereof of — per cent., to be carried to the credit of the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

SEC. 3. The certificate of registry shall be the only passport furnished by the United States to any vessel, except where some other document is or may hereafter be required by treaty, and such certificate shall be conclusive proof of the nationality of such vessel; and every such vessel shall be licensed for the particular trade, whether the foreign trade, the coasting trade, or the fisheries, in which she shall be employed, which license may be granted by the collector, deputy collector, or surveyor of the customs, wherever such vessel may be, on compliance with the provisions of this act; and, at such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, all deputy collectors and surveyors shall make return to the collectors of their respective districts of all licenses granted by them; but in case of the loss, destruction, wrongful withholding, or accidental mislaying of the certificate of registry or license belonging to any vessel of the United States licensed for the foreign trade, while absent from the United States, it shall be lawful for the consular officer of the United States at such port or place to grant a document, in the nature of a sea-letter, which shall enable such vessel to return to a port in the United States: and, upon her arrival at such port, said document shall be surrendered to the collector, and a new certificate of registry and license shall be taken out in conformity with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Every vessel shall be registered by the collector of the district which

comprehends the port to which such vessel shall belong at the time of her registry, which port shall be that at or nearest to which the owner, if there be one, or, if more than one, the husband or acting and managing owner of such vessel usually resides; but where a vessel shall be owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, the port at or nearest the usual place of business of such company shall be deemed and taken to be the port to which such vessel belongs. And the name of the said vessel, and of the port to which she shall so belong, shall be painted on each side or on her stern, on a dark ground, in white or yellow letters of not less than four inches in length. And if any vessel of the United States shall be found not having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted in manner aforesaid, the owner or owners shall forfeit fifty dollars, one-half to the person giving the information, and the other half to the United States.

SEC. 5. The registry of every vessel shall express the name of each owner, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to such owner, the length and breadth of the vessel, together with her depth and the height under the third or spar deck; also the number of decks and masts, the tonnage under the tonnage deck, that of the between-decks above the tonnage deck, and that of the poop or other enclosed spaces above the deck, each separately, and the allowance or reduction made for the space occupied by the propelling power, if a steam vessel. But no part of any vessel shall be admeasured or registered for tonnage that is used for cabins or state-rooms, and constructed entirely above the first deck which is not a deck to the hull. And the tonnage of such vessel shall be ascertained in the following manner: The tonnage deck, in vessels having three or more decks to the hull, shall be the second deck from below; in all other cases the upper deck of the hull is to be the tonnage deck. The length from the forepart of the outer planking, on the side of the stem, to the afterpart of the main sternpost of screw steamers, and to the after-part of the rudder post of all other vessels measured on the top of the tonnage deck, shall be accounted the vessel's length. The breadth of the broadest part on the outside of the vessel shall be accounted the vessel's breadth of beam. A measure from the outer side of the tonnage-deck plank, amidships, to the ceiling of the hold (average thickness) shall be accounted the depth of hold. If the vessel has a third deck, then the height from the top of the tonnage-deck plank to the under side of the upper-deck plank shall be accounted as the height under the spar deck. All measurements to be taken in feet and fractions of feet; and all fractions of feet shall be expressed in tenths.

SEC. 6. The register tonnage of a vessel shall be her entire internal cubical capacity, except as hereinafter provided, in tons of one hundred cubic feet each, to be ascertained as follows: Measure the length of the vessel in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage deck, from the inside of the inner plank, (average thickness,) at the side of the stem to the inside of the plank on the stern timber, (average thickness,) deducting from this length what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of the deck, and what is due to the rake of the stern timber in the thickness of the deck, and also what is due to the rake of the stern timber in one-third of the round of the beam; divide the length so taken into the number of equal parts required by the following table, according to the class in such table to which the vessel belongs:

Table of classes.

Class 1—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is fifty feet or under, into six equal parts.

Class 2.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above fifty feet, and not exceeding one hundred feet long, into eight equal parts

Class 3.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measure-

ment is above one hundred feet long, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet long, into ten equal parts.

Class 4.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above one hundred and fifty feet, and not exceeding two hundred feet long, into twelve equal parts.

Class 5.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above two hundred feet, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet long, into fourteen equal parts.

Class 6.—Vessels of which the tonnage length according to the above measurement is above two hundred and fifty feet long, into sixteen equal parts.

Then, the hold being sufficiently cleared to admit of the required depths and breadths being properly taken, find the transverse area of such vessel at each point of division of the length, as follows:

Measure the depth at each point of division from a point at a distance of one-third of the round of the beam below such deck, or, in case of a break, below a line stretched in continuation thereof, to the upper side of the floor timber, at the inside of the limber strake, after deducting the average thickness of the ceiling, which is between the bilge planks and limber strake; then, if the depth at the midship division of the length does not exceed sixteen feet, divide each depth into four equal parts; then measure the inside horizontal breadth at each of the three points of division, and also at the upper and lower points of the depth, extending each measurement to the upper thickness of that part of the ceiling which is between the points of measurement; number these breadths from above, (numbering the upper breadth one, and so on down to the lowest breadth;) multiply the second and fourth by four, and the third by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the last, or fifth; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area; but if the midship depth exceed sixteen feet, divide each depth into six equal parts, instead of four, and measure, as before directed, the horizontal breadths at the five points of division, and also at the upper and lower points of the depth; number them from above as before; multiply the second, fourth, and sixth by four, and the third and fifth by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the last, or seventh; multiply the quantities thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area.

Having thus ascertained the transverse area at each point of division of the length of the vessel, as required above, proceed to ascertain the register tonnage of the vessel in the following manner:

Number the areas successively one, two, three, &c., number one being at the extreme limit of the length at the bow, and the last number at the extreme limit of the length at the stern; then, whether the length be divided, according to table, into six or sixteen parts, as in classes one and six, or any intermediate number, as in classes two, three, four, and five, multiply the second and every even-numbered area by four, and the third and every odd-numbered area (except the first and last) by two; add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last, if they yield anything; multiply the quantities thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space under the tonnage deck; divide this product by one hundred, and the quotient, being the tonnage under the tonnage deck, shall be deemed to be the register tonnage of the vessel, subject to the additions hereinafter mentioned.

If there be a break, a poop, or any other permanent closed-in space on the upper decks, or the spar deck, available for cargo or stores, the tonnage of such space shall be ascertained as follows:

Measure the internal mean length of such space in feet, and divide it into an even number of equal parts, of which the distance asunder shall be most nearly equal to those into which the length of the tonnage deck has been divided; measure at the middle of its height the inside breadths, namely, one at each end and at each of the points of division, numbering them successively one, two, three, &c.; then to the sum of the end breadths add four times the sum of the even-numbered breadths and twice the sum of the odd-numbered breadths, except the first and last, and multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths; the product will give the mean horizontal area of such space; then measure the mean height between the planks of the decks, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area; divide the product by one hundred, and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of such space, and shall be added to the tonnage under the tonnage decks, ascertained as aforesaid.

If a vessel has a third deck, or spar deck, the tonnage of the space between it and the tonnage deck shall be ascertained as follows:

Measure in feet the inside length of the space, at the middle of its height, from the plank at the side of the stem to the plank on the timbers at the stern, and divide the length into the same number of equal parts into which the length of the tonnage deck is divided; measure (also at the middle of its height) the inside breadth of the space at each of the points of division, also the breadth of the stem and the breadth at the stern; number them successively one, two, three, &c., commencing at the stem; multiply the second and all other even-numbered breadths by four, and the third and all other odd-numbered breadths (except the first and last) by two; to the sum of these products add the first and last breadths, multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the result will give, in superficial feet, the mean horizontal area of such space; measure the mean height between the plank of the two decks, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space; divide this product by one hundred, and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of such space, and shall be added to the other tonnage of the vessel, ascertained as aforesaid. And if the vessel has more than three decks, the tonnage of each space between decks, above the tonnage deck, shall be severally ascertained in the manner above described, and shall be added to the tonnage of the vessel, ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. In ascertaining the tonnage of open vessels, the upper edge of the upper strake is to form the boundary line of measurement, and the depth shall be taken from an athwart-ship line, extending from the upper edge of said strake at each division of the length.

SEC. 8. If the vessel be propelled by steam or other power requiring engine room, an allowance of space or tonnage shall be made for the space occupied by the propelling power, and the amount so allowed shall be deducted from the gross tonnage of the vessel, ascertained as aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed to be the register tonnage of such vessel; and such deduction shall be estimated as follows—that is to say:

(A.)—Measure the mean length of the engine-room between the foremost and aftermost bulkheads or limits of its length, excluding such parts, if any, as are not actually occupied by or required for the proper working of the machinery; then measure the depth of the vessel at the middle point of this length, from the ceiling at the limber strake to the upper deck in vessels of three decks and under, and to the third deck above the tonnage deck in all other vessels; also the inside breadth of the vessel, clear of sponging, if any, at the middle of this depth. Multiply together these three dimensions of length, depth, and breadth for the cubical contents; divide this product by one hundred, and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the engine-room.

(B.)—In the case of vessels having more than three decks, the tonnage of the space or spaces between decks, if any, above the third deck, which are

framed in for the machinery, or for the admission of light and air, found by multiplying together the length, breadth, and depth thereof, and dividing the product by one hundred, shall be added to the tonnage of the said engine space.

(C.)—In the case of screw steamers, the tonnage of the shaft-trunk shall be deemed to form part of and be added to such space, and shall be ascertained by multiplying together the mean length, breadth, and depth of the trunk, and dividing the product by one hundred.

(D.)—In any vessel in which the machinery may be fitted in separate compartments, the tonnage of each of such compartments shall be measured severally, in like manner, according to the above rules, and the sum of their several results shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the said engine space.

Sec. 9. In every registered vessel of the United States the figures denoting the total register tonnage of such vessel, and the number which shall be assigned to such vessel, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam, under the direction of the surveyor or other officer of the customs charged with the duty of admeasurement, and shall be so continued; and if such figures denoting the tonnage and the number assigned as aforesaid shall at any time cease to be so carved or marked, such vessel shall no longer be recognized as a vessel of the United States.

Sec. 10. In order to the registry of any vessel built within the United States, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate, under the hands of the principal or master carpenter by whom or under whose direction the said vessel was built, testifying that she was built by him or under his direction, and the place and time where and when built, and the person or persons for whom, and describing her build, number of decks and masts, length, breadth, depth, and such other facts as are usually descriptive of the identity of a vessel, which certificate shall be sufficient to authorize the removal of a new vessel from the district where she may have been built to another district in the same or an adjoining State, where the owner or owners actually reside, provided it be with ballast only; and such certificate shall be according to the form numbered one in the schedule hereto annexed. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, if it be impracticable to procure said certificate, allow the facts required to be certified in the same to be otherwise proved.

Sec. 11. In order to the registry of any vessel, a declaration, according to the form numbered two in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be made and subscribed by the owner or by one of the owners thereof, or, if owned by any company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, by the president or secretary of such company, before the officer authorized to make such registry, who is hereby authorized to receive the same, declaring the name of such vessel, the place where she was built, if built within the United States, her burden, and the year in which she was built; if not built within the United States, that she was captured in war by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and lawfully condemned as prize, (producing a copy of the sentence of condemnation, authenticated in the usual form;) or that she has been adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, (producing a like copy of the decree whereby she shall have been so adjudged;) or that she has been sold by decree of court in the course of such prize or other proceedings for condemnation, (producing a like copy of the decree of the court;) or that she has been wrecked on the coast or within the waters of the United States, and purchased and repaired by a citizen or citizens thereof, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, (producing the bill of sale of such wrecked vessel;) or that she has been found derelict at sea, and brought into a port of the United States and condemned for salvage and purchased by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, (producing a like copy of the decree of condemnation;) or that she was acquired by a citizen or citizens of

the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, under and by virtue of some lien, mortgage, or incumbrance duly and legally enforced under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, (producing a like copy of the judgment or decree of the court;) or that she was built in the United States, (naming the place where and the time when,) or otherwise became a vessel of the United States, (specifying the manner,) and was sold to a foreigner or foreigners, and afterwards, being in a port of the United States, was repurchased by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, and that she has not been engaged in any trade prohibited by the laws of the United States; or that she was built in a foreign country, (naming such country, the place where and the time when built,) and purchased by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, and further declaring his or her name and place of abode; and, if a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, the usual place of business of such company; and if he, she, or it be the sole owner, that such is the case; or, if there be another owner or owners, that there is or are such other owner or owners, specifying his, her, or their name or names, and place or places of abode, the parts or proportions of such vessel belonging to each owner, and that he, she, or they, as the case may be, is or are a citizen or citizens of the United States; and, in the case of a company, that the same is incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory thereof, (specifying the authority by which it was so incorporated or organized, whether by charter or otherwise, and the date of the same;) and further declaring that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof, otherwise than as a stockholder, in case such vessel is owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, and that the master thereof is a citizen of the United States. And in case any of the matters of fact in said declaration shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such declaration shall have been made. But if the master of such vessel shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall himself make declaration, instead of the owner, that he is a citizen of the United States, and the means whereby, and the manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master shall declare shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason of such declaration, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. Before any vessel shall be registered, she shall be measured by a surveyor, if there be one, or by the person he shall appoint, at the port or place where the said vessel may be, and if there be no surveyor, by such person as the collector of the district within which she may be shall appoint, according to the rules prescribed by this act. And the officer or person by whom such admeasurement shall be made shall, for the information of, and as a voucher to, the officer by whom the registry is to be made, grant a certificate according to the form numbered three in the schedule hereto annexed, specifying the build of such vessel, the number of decks and masts, her length, breadth, depth, height under the third or spar deck, the tonnage under the tonnage deck, that of the between-deck, above the tonnage deck, that of the poop or other enclosed spaces above the deck, also that of the engine-room and space occupied by the propelling power, the number of tons she measures, the place and time of construction, if built in the United States, the intended port of registry, whether such vessel be built of wood or iron, the mode of propulsion, rig, form of stern, description of head, the name of the builder, and certifying that her name and the place to which she belongs are painted on her stern or sides in the manner

herein before prescribed, and that her total register tonnage and the number that has been assigned to her are permanently marked on her main beam; which certificate shall be countersigned by an owner or by the master of such vessel, or by some person who shall attend her admeasurement in behalf of her owner or owners, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained, without which the said certificate shall not be valid. But in all cases where a vessel has been registered under this act as a vessel of the United States, it shall not be necessary to measure her anew for the purpose of obtaining another certificate of registry, unless such vessel shall have undergone some alteration as to her burden, subsequently to the time of her former registry. But the collector shall have power, at any time before granting a new certificate of registry, to require a remeasurement, if in his judgment any error has been committed in a former measurement, or the interest of the United States requires a remeasurement to be made.

SEC. 13. Previous to the registry of any vessel, the husband or managing owner, together with the master thereof, and one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district whose duty it is to make such registry, shall give a bond to the United States, according to the form numbered four in the schedule hereto annexed, if such vessel shall be of burden not exceeding fifty tons, in the sum of four hundred dollars; if of burden above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred, in the sum of eight hundred dollars; if of burden above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars; if of burden above two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred, in the sum of sixteen hundred dollars; and if of burden exceeding three hundred tons, in the sum of two thousand dollars; with condition, in each case, that the certificate of such registry and every license granted while such certificate remains in force shall be solely used for the vessel for which they are granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever; and that, in case such vessel shall be lost, or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she may belong, the said certificate and the license then in force, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within eight days after the arrival of the master of such vessel within any district of the United States, to the collector of such district; and that if any change of property in such vessel by the sale or transfer of any part or share thereof to any purchaser shall happen while such vessel shall be within a district of the United States, the said certificate and the license then in force shall, in such case, within eight days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up to the collector of the said district; and that if any such purchase, change, or transfer of property shall happen when such vessel shall be at any foreign port or place, or at sea, then the master thereof shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate, and the license in force at the time of such purchase, change, or transfer of property, to the collector of such district; and every such certificate and license so delivered up shall be forthwith transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, to be cancelled, who, if the same shall have been delivered up to a collector other than of the district in which it was granted, shall cause notice of such delivery to be given to the collector of the said district.

SEC. 14. The several matters hereinbefore required having been complied with, in order to the registering of any vessel, the collector of the district comprehending the port to which she belongs shall make and keep in some proper book a register thereof, and shall grant a certificate of such registry, according to the form numbered five, and a license for the particular trade in which it is intended she shall be employed, according to the form numbered six, in the schedule hereto annexed; and the collector of each district shall number progressively the certificates of registry and the licenses by him granted, beginning anew at the commencement of the fiscal year, and shall at the end of every

month transmit a copy of each certificate of registry and license which shall have been granted by him, and also such certificates of registry and such licenses as shall have been surrendered to him, to the Register of the Treasury, who shall cause a record to be kept of the same.

SEC. 15. Vessels owned by any company incorporated or organized under the authority of the United States, or any State or Territory thereof, may be registered in the name of the president or secretary of such company, and such registry shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares in the stock of such company; and upon the resignation, removal, or death of the president or secretary of any such company owning any such vessel, the certificate of registry shall be surrendered as hereinbefore required, and a new certificate taken out instead thereof. But the sale or transfer of any share or shares in the stock of such company to a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects, of a foreign state, shall not be deemed or held to affect the validity of such registry.

SEC. 16. The license granted to any vessel navigating waters on the frontiers of the United States, otherwise than by sea, may authorize any such vessel to be employed either in the coasting trade, or foreign trade, or both; but every such vessel so licensed shall be liable to the rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to vessels employed in the particular trade in which such vessel may at the time be engaged.

SEC. 17. Yachts, used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, may be registered on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-houses. But such vessels shall not be allowed to transport merchandise or carry passengers for pay. And the owner, or the acting or managing owner, before such registry is made, shall give bond, in such form and for such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, conditioned that such vessel shall not engage in any unlawful trade, nor be employed otherwise than as a pleasure vessel, nor in any way violate the laws of the United States. Such vessels shall in all respects, except as aforesaid, be subject to the laws of the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture for any violation thereof. All such yachts shall use a signal of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the owner thereof shall at all times permit the naval architects in the employment of the United States to examine and copy the model of said yachts.

SEC. 18. It shall hereafter be lawful for any steamship or other vessel, duly registered in pursuance of law, to engage in trade between one port in the United States and one or more ports within the same, with the privilege of touching at one or more foreign ports during the voyage, and of landing and taking in thereat merchandise, passengers and their baggage, and letters, and mails; but such vessels shall be provided with manifests certified by the collectors of the ports at which they shall take in their cargoes in the United States, setting forth the particulars of the cargoes, the marks, number of packages, by whom shipped, to whom consigned, at what port to be delivered, designating such goods as are entitled to drawback, or to the privilege of being placed in warehouse; and the masters of all such vessels shall comply with the provisions of law in regard to crew list and bond for the return of seamen as in case of vessels bound to a foreign port; and shall on their arrival at any port of the United States from any foreign port at which such vessel may have touched, as herein provided, conform to the laws providing for the delivery of manifests of cargo and passengers taken on board at such foreign port, and all other laws regulating the report and entry of vessels from foreign ports, and be subject to all the penalties therein prescribed. And all vessels engaged in the trade referred to, and their cargoes, shall become subject to all the provisions of law regulating the collection of duties, on arrival in any port of the United States; but any for-

oreign merchandise, taken in at one port of the United States, to be conveyed in said vessel to any other port within the same, under the provisions of law regulating the transportation coastwise of merchandise under bond or entitled to drawback, as well as any merchandise not entitled to drawback, but on which the import duties chargeable by law shall have been duly paid, shall not become subject to any import duty by reason of the vessel in which they may arrive having touched at a foreign port during the voyage, in pursuance of the privilege hereby granted.

SEC. 19. Whenever it is intended that any vessel licensed for the fisheries shall touch and trade at any foreign port or place, it shall be the duty of the master, or owner, to obtain permission for that purpose, from the collector of the district where such vessel may be, previous to her departure, and the master of every such vessel shall deliver like manifests, and make like entries, both of the vessel and of the merchandise on board, within the same time and under the same penalties as if she had been regularly licensed for the foreign trade.

SEC. 20. When any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, shall purchase or become owner or owners of any vessel entitled to be registered and licensed by virtue of this act, such vessel being within any district other than the one in which he or they usually reside, or in which such company has its usual place of business, shall be entitled to be registered and licensed by the collector of the district where such vessel may be at the time of his, her, or their becoming owner or owners thereof, upon compliance with the provisions hereinbefore prescribed, in order to the registry and licensing of vessels. And the declaration which is required to be made may, at the option of such owner or owners, be made either before the collector of the district comprehending the port to which such vessel may belong, or before the collector of the district within which such vessel may be, either of whom is hereby empowered to receive the same. But whenever such vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such vessel may belong, the certificate of registry and the license which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act, in order to the registry and licensing of vessels being complied with, shall grant new ones in lieu of the first; and the certificate and license so delivered up shall forthwith be returned by the collector who shall receive the same to the collector who shall have granted them; and if the said certificate of registry and license shall not be delivered up as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such vessel at the time of her arrival within the district comprehending the port to which such vessel may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with the costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry and license shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact in said declaration alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or the value thereof, to be recovered, with the costs of suit, of the person by whom such declaration shall have been made. But if the master of such vessel shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering and licensing the same, he shall himself make declaration, instead of the said owner, that he is a citizen of the United States, and the means whereby and manner in which he is a citizen. In which case, if what the said master shall so declare shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 21. When any vessel, entitled to be registered pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for or on account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, or of a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, such vessel, being in a district of the United States more than fifty miles

distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district where such vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering and licensing of said vessel; the said agent or attorney first complying, on behalf and in the stead of the owner or owners thereof, with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry and licensing of vessels, except that in the declaration which shall be made by the said agent or attorney, instead of declaring that he is owner or an owner of such vessel, he shall declare that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he has in good faith purchased the said vessel for the person, persons, or company whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof. And whenever such vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry and license which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act in order to the registry and licensing of vessels being complied with, shall grant new ones, in lieu of the first; and the certificate and license so delivered up shall forthwith be returned by the collector, who shall transmit the same to the collector who shall have granted them; and if the said first-mentioned certificate of registry and license shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master, of such vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry and license shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact in the said declaration alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such declaration shall have been made. But if the master of such vessel shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering and licensing the same, he shall himself make declaration, instead of the said agent or attorney, that he is a citizen of the United States, and the means whereby, and the manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master shall so declare shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 22. When any vessel which shall have been registered pursuant to this act shall be sold or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or to any company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, or shall be altered in form or burden by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in every such case, the said vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according to the directions herein before contained, otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a vessel of the United States; and her former certificate of registry and license shall be delivered up to the collector to whom application for such new registry and license shall be made at the time that the same shall be made, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be cancelled. And, in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument of writing in the nature of a bill of sale, which, except the sale be by process of law, shall recite the said certificate; otherwise, the said vessel shall be incapable of being so registered and licensed anew. And, in every case in which a vessel is hereby required to be registered and licensed anew, if she shall not be so registered and licensed anew, she shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of a vessel of the United States. And further, if her said former certificate of registry and license shall not be delivered up as aforesaid, except

where the same may have been destroyed, lost, wrongfully withheld from the owner, or unintentionally mislaid, and a declaration thereof shall have been made, as hereinafter provided, the owner or owners of such vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

SEC. 23. And when any vessel shall be in any other district than the one to which she belongs, the master of such vessel may surrender to the collector of such district the license of such vessel, and upon such master making declaration that the property remains as expressed in the certificate of registry, such collector shall grant a license for such other authorized trade as said master may request; but in every such case the collector to whom the license may be given up shall transmit the same to the Register of the Treasury; and if any vessel licensed for one trade shall be employed in any other trade without first surrendering her license, and taking out a license for such other trade, every such vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the merchandise found on board, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared and transmitted, from time to time, to the collectors of the several districts blank certificates of registry and blank licenses, attested, under the seal of the Treasury, and the hand of the Register thereof, with water and other marks, such as the said Secretary may direct, and with proper blanks to be filled by the said collectors, respectively, by whom also the said certificates and licenses shall be signed and sealed before they shall be issued; and where there is a naval officer at any port, they shall be countersigned by him; and a copy of each shall be transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, who shall cause a record to be kept of the same; and no certificate of registry or license shall be granted except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and vessels of the United States, registered, enrolled, and licensed, or licensed before this act takes effect, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry and licenses, in exchange for their old certificates of registry, enrolments, and licenses, without the payment of any fee therefor; but in all other cases of the issue of any certificate of registry, or of any license granted under this act, the collector or other officer granting such paper shall be authorized and required to demand and collect the fee prescribed therefor.

SEC. 25. No certificate of registry granted to any vessel shall be in force any longer than the ownership and description of such vessel shall be as set forth in such certificate; and no license shall be in force any longer than the certificate of registry remains in force, nor any longer than such vessel shall be engaged in the particular trade or employment for which she is especially licensed; and if any vessel be found with a forged or altered certificate of registry or license, or making use of a certificate of registry or license granted to any other vessel, or for any trade or employment other than that for which such license was granted, or if, having a certificate of registry, she shall be engaged in any trade or employment without a license therefor, such vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the merchandise found on board, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 26. If the certificate of registry of any vessel shall be lost, wrongfully withheld, destroyed, or mislaid, the master thereof may make declaration before the collector of the district where such vessel shall first be after such loss, destruction, withholding, or mislaying, who is hereby authorized to receive the same, which declaration shall be in the form numbered seven in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subscribed by the party making the same; and upon such declaration being made, and the other requisites of this act in order to the registry and licensing of vessels being complied with, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district before whom such declaration is made to grant a new certificate of registry and license, inserting therein that the same are in the place of the certificate lost, wrongfully withheld, destroyed, or mislaid; and in case the license of any vessel shall be lost, wrongfully withheld, destroyed

or mislaid, it shall be lawful for the collector, deputy collector, or surveyor of the port where such vessel may be, to grant a new license in place of the one so lost, as in the case of the loss, destruction, withholding, or mislaying of a certificate of registry, upon a declaration made by the master, according to the form numbered eight in the schedule hereto annexed. But in all other cases where a certificate of registry and a license shall be granted in lieu of the certificate lost, wrongfully withheld, destroyed, or mislaid, by any other than the collector of the district to which such vessel actually belongs, such certificate of registry and license shall, within eight days after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the collector of the said district, who shall thereupon grant a new certificate of registry and license in lieu thereof. And in case the master shall neglect to deliver up such certificate and license within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and the former certificate and license shall become null and void.

SEC. 27. Whenever it shall appear, by satisfactory proof, to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any vessel has been sold and transferred by process of law, and that the certificate of registry and license of such vessel are retained by the former owner or owners, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to order and direct the collector of the district to which such vessel may belong, to grant a new certificate of registry and license, on the owner or owners, under such sale, complying with such terms and conditions as are, by law, required for granting such papers; excepting only the surrender of the former certificate and license. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to remove the liability of any person or persons to any penalty for not surrendering the certificate of registry and license belonging to any vessel on a transfer or sale of the same.

SEC. 28. When the master of a vessel registered pursuant to this act shall be changed, the owner, or one of the owners, or the new master of such vessel, shall report such change to the collector of the district where the same shall happen, or where the said vessel shall first be, after the same shall have happened, and shall produce to him the certificate of registry of such vessel, and shall make declaration showing that such new master is a citizen of the United States; whereupon the collector shall indorse upon the said certificate of registry and on the license a memorandum of such change, specifying the name of such new master, and shall subscribe the said memorandum with his name; and, if other than the collector of the district by whom said certificate of registry shall have been granted, shall transmit a copy of the said memorandum to him, with notice of the particular vessel to which it shall relate, specifying the number of her certificate of registry and the number of the vessel; and the collector of the district by whom the said certificate shall have been granted shall make a like memorandum of such change in his book of registry, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Register of the Treasury; and if the said change shall not be reported, or if the said declaration shall not be made as above directed, the certificate of registry and license of such vessel shall be void, and the said master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 29. When any vessel, registered and licensed pursuant to this act, shall, while such vessel is without the limits of the United States, be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, such vessel, on her first arrival in the United States thereafter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a vessel of the United States; provided all the requirements of law in order to the registry and licensing of vessels shall be complied with, and a new certificate of registry and a new license shall be obtained for such vessel within three days from the time at which the master of such vessel is required to make his final report upon such arrival.

SEC. 30. If any vessel, heretofore registered, enrolled and licensed, or licensed, or which shall hereafter be registered and licensed as a vessel of the United

States, shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, to a subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state, and such sale or transfer shall not be made known to the collector of the district by whom the certificate of registry, enrolment and license, or license, was granted, such vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited. But if such vessel shall be owned in shares, and it shall be made to appear to the jury before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any part owner of such vessel, being a citizen of the United States, was wholly ignorant of the sale or transfer to, or ownership of, such foreign subject or citizen, the share or interest of such citizen of the United States shall not be subject to such forfeiture, and the residue only shall be so forfeited.

SEC. 31. On the entry of any vessel of the United States from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner, or any of the part owners, or the president or secretary of any company incorporated and organized as aforesaid, owning the same, reside, such owner or part owner, or such president or secretary, shall make declaration before the collector that the certificate of registry of such vessel contains the name or names of all the persons who are the owners of the said vessel; or if any part of such vessel has been sold or transferred since the granting of such certificate, that such is the fact, and that no foreign subject or citizen has, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by the way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, in such vessel. But in the case of a vessel owned by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, in which any foreigner is a stockholder, the declaration shall be varied so as to say, except as a stockholder in said company. And if the owner, or any part owner, or president or secretary as aforesaid, shall not reside at the port or place at which such vessel shall enter, then the master shall make declaration to the like effect. And if the owner, or part owner, or president or secretary as aforesaid, or the master, shall neglect to declare as aforesaid, such vessels shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel of the United States.

SEC. 32. In all cases where the master or owner of a vessel shall deliver up the certificate of registry and license of such vessel, agreeably to the provisions of this act, if to the collector of the district where the same shall have been granted, the said collector shall thereupon cancel the bond which shall have been given at the time of granting such certificate of registry; or if to the collector of any other district, such collector shall grant to the said master or owner a receipt or acknowledgment, stating that such certificate and license have been delivered to him, and the date of such delivery; and upon such receipt being produced to the collector by whom the certificate of registry and license were granted, he shall cancel the bond of the party, as if the certificate and license had been returned to him.

SEC. 33. If any certificate of registry or any license shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any vessel not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate of registry or license, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years.

SEC. 34. It shall be lawful at all times for any officer concerned in the collection of the revenue to inspect the certificate of registry and the license of any vessel of the United States; and if the master of any such vessel shall not exhibit the same when thereunto required by such officer, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 35. No bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any

vessel or part of any vessel of the United States shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof, unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of the customs where such vessel is registered; and no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, conveyance, or discharge of mortgage or other incumbrance of any vessel, shall be recorded unless the same is duly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds; and every bill of sale of such vessel shall set forth the part thereof owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing. But the lien by bottomry on any vessel, created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority, or be in any way affected by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 36. The collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations or conveyances, and also all certificates for discharging and cancelling the same, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the time when the same was received, and the number of the book and page where recorded.

SEC. 37. The collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate, setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered, the parts or proportions owned by each, and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last certificate of registry, or a certified copy of the record, if the same shall be required.

SEC. 38. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any boat or lighter not being masted, or if masted and not decked, employed in the harbor or without the limits of any town or city, to be registered or licensed.

TITLE II.

OF MARINE BOARDS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 39. There shall be established at each of the following collection districts, for a marine district embracing waters hereinafter described, a marine board consisting of three members, except the board established at the city of New York, which shall consist of five members, namely: at Portland, for the waters of the coast of Maine and New Hampshire and the waters tributary thereto; at Boston, for the waters of the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the waters tributary thereto; at the city of New York, for the waters of the southerly coast of the State of New York, the coast of Connecticut, and the easterly coast of New Jersey and the waters tributary thereto; at Philadelphia, for the waters of Pennsylvania east of the Alleghany mountains, and of the coast of Delaware and the waters tributary thereto; at Baltimore, for the waters of the coast of Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, and the waters tributary thereto; at Savannah, for the waters of the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the easterly coast of Florida to Cape Sable, and the waters tributary thereto; at Mobile, for the waters of the coast of Alabama and the western coast of Florida from Cape Sable, and the waters tributary thereto; at New Orleans, for the waters of the coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and the waters tributary thereto, except the Arkansas river and so much of the Mississippi river and the waters tributary thereto as are north of the mouth of the

Arkansas river; at Galveston, for the waters of the coast of Texas and the waters tributary thereto; at San Francisco, for the waters of the coast of California and the waters tributary thereto; at Portland, for the waters of the coast of Oregon and Washington Territory and the waters tributary thereto; and such boards shall be designated coast marine boards. And there shall be established a marine board at each of the following collection districts, namely: At Louisville, for the waters of the Ohio river and its tributaries below the town of Madison, and the Mississippi river and its tributaries from the Ohio river down to and including the Arkansas river and its tributaries; at Cincinnati, for the waters of the Ohio river and its tributaries above and including the town of Madison; at Saint Louis, for the waters of the Mississippi river and its tributaries from the mouth of the Ohio river to the town of Quincy, in Illinois; at Galena, for the waters of the upper Mississippi river and its tributaries above Quincy, and of the Red River of the North; which boards shall be designated inland marine boards. And there shall be established a marine board at each of the following collection districts, namely: at Ogdensburg, for the waters of Lakes Ontario, Champlain, Memphremagog, and George, and of the river St. Lawrence, and their tributaries; at Buffalo, for the waters of Lake Erie and its tributaries; at Detroit, for the waters of Lakes Huron and Superior and their tributaries; at Chicago, for the waters of Lake Michigan and its tributaries; which boards shall be designated lake marine boards. The members of such boards shall be competent men, of good character, and shall have special knowledge of, and experience in, shipping and navigation, one of whom, and two of the board established at the city of New York, shall be selected for knowledge, skill, and experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and shall be competent to judge not only of the character of steamers, but of all parts of the machinery employed in navigating by steam; and the person who, at the time this act takes effect, shall be supervising inspector at any of the foregoing collection districts, shall constitute a member of the marine board there established; and before entering upon the duties of their respective offices they shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the same before the collector of the district; and they shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be removable only for misconduct, unfitness for, or neglect of the duties of their office. The first members of every board shall be appointed, one for seven years, one for five years, and one for three years; and their successors shall be appointed for terms of seven years; and any vacancy occurring in the board before the expiration of a term of office shall be filled for the residue of the unexpired term. The compensation of members of a marine board shall be ten dollars each, for every day of service, and his necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 40. Every marine board shall have a clerk, who shall be appointed by the board, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The annual salary of the clerks of the boards at Boston, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco shall be fifteen hundred dollars, and the annual salary of clerks of the other marine boards shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 41. It shall be the duty of every marine board to examine persons who intend to become masters, first mates, or second mates of vessels, or chief engineers, second engineers, third engineers, fourth engineers, chief pilots, or second pilots of steamers, and who wish to procure the certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned; the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe rules and regulations as to such examinations and the qualifications of applicants for certificates, and such rules and regulations shall be strictly adhered to by all marine boards. And such boards may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and as occasion may require, appoint persons to make such examinations of such masters, mates, and pilots, and may issue certificates based upon the reports of such persons, the compensation of whom shall in no case exceed seven dollars each for every day of service, and his necessary expenses; and such boards may, with

the consent of such Secretary, require boards of inspectors to make examinations of such engineers and pilots, and may issue their certificates upon the reports of such inspectors.

SEC. 42. Engineers shall be classified into chief engineers, second engineers, third engineers, and fourth engineers ; and pilots into chief pilots and second pilots, according to their relative subordination and control in the discharge of their duties. And masters and chief engineers shall be classified by said boards into four grades, first mates and second mates, second engineers and third engineers into three grades, and chief pilots and second pilots into two grades, according to the tonnage of the vessels for which they shall respectively be found competent, and according to the table numbered nine, in the schedule hereto annexed,

SEC. 43. For the purpose of assigning such masters, first mates, and second mates to the class of vessels and of voyages for which they shall be found, on examination, competent, such vessels are divided into two classes ; the first shall comprise all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam ; the second shall comprise all vessels propelled wholly by sails. And voyages shall be divided into two classes ; the first class shall comprise voyages to any foreign country not contiguous to the United States ; the second class shall comprise all other sea voyages, and voyages on any of the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario ; and for the purpose of assigning chief engineers, second engineers, third engineers, and fourth engineers to the class of voyages for which they shall be found competent, voyages shall be divided into three classes ; the first and second classes of such voyages shall comprise respectively the first and second classes of voyages as herein before defined, and the third class shall comprise all other voyages upon waters of the United States.

SEC. 44. The marine board shall deliver to every applicant who has passed an examination satisfactorily, and has given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, character, knowledge, experience, ability, and general good conduct on shipboard, a certificate signed by at least a majority of the members of the board, to be designated a certificate of competency, which shall certify the grade as master, first mate, second mate, chief engineer, second engineer, third engineer, fourth engineer, chief pilot, or second pilot, and the class of vessels and voyages for which the applicant is found to be competent. The certificate of competency granted to masters, first mates, and second mates by a lake marine board shall be valid only for the navigation of any of the waters of said lakes and the waters connecting them ; and that of a sea-coast board, granted to such masters and mates, shall be valid only for the navigation of the sea ; the certificate of a pilot shall in all cases define the route for which the applicant is found competent ; and such certificates shall be according to forms to be prescribed by Secretary of the Treasury. Every certificated engineer and pilot shall, before entering upon his duties, make solemn oath or affirmation before one of the members of the board, each of whom is hereby authorized to administer the same, or before some other officer competent to administer oaths, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties appertaining to the position for which his certificate is granted.

SEC. 45. Such certificates of competency shall be valid for three years only, or the voyage, during which the term of a certificate shall expire, unless the same shall be renewed by some marine board. Every coast marine board shall have authority to renew the certificates issued by any other coast marine board to such masters or mates, and every lake marine board shall have authority to renew such certificates of any other lake marine board, but not otherwise ; and every marine board shall have the right to renew the certificates of engineers by whatever boards they may have been granted. But no board shall grant or renew the certificate of a pilot, a portion of whose route is not within the marine district of such board.

SEC. 46. Applicants for certificates of competency and for renewals of such certificates shall pay for the same the fees prescribed in the table hereto annexed, numbered ten, which fees shall be paid to any collector of customs, who shall give a receipt for the same. And no application for a certificate, or a renewal of the same, shall be received by the board except on presentation of such receipt of a collector showing that the fee for the same has been paid.

SEC. 47. Every marine board may revoke or suspend any certificate of competency, if upon investigation the holder of such certificate shall be found to have shown incompetency or unfitness for his position, or to have been guilty of drunkenness or any gross act of misconduct, or if the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, any vessel or cargo, or loss of life, injury, or distress to passengers, has been caused by his wrongful act or default. And cruel and tyrannical treatment of seamen shall be a ground for the revocation or suspension of the certificate of a master, first mate, or second mate. And if any certificated engineer or pilot shall wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve as such on any steamer, as authorized by the terms of his certificate, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such services, at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing, signed by such engineer or pilot, of the reasons therefor, or if any pilot shall refuse to admit into the pilot-house with him any person or persons whom the master, owner, or owners of any steamer may desire to place there, for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of piloting, his certificate shall be immediately revoked, upon the same proceedings as are herein provided in other cases of the revocation of such certificates. And that board shall have jurisdiction of the question of the suspension or revocation of a certificate within whose marine district the alleged cause for such revocation or suspension occurred; or if such cause shall not occur within the marine district of any board, the board within whose limits the delinquent shall first come after the occurrence of such cause, shall investigate the case. But the Secretary of the Treasury may assign the investigation of any such case to such board as he may designate. No such certificate shall be revoked or suspended, unless notice shall have been first given to the holder of the same of the grounds of the proceedings against him, and an opportunity given him to be heard in his defence; every such revocation and suspension shall be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, if he thinks the justice of the case so requires, to reissue and return any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended, or shorten the time for which it has been suspended, or grant a new certificate for the same or any lower grade in place of any certificate which has been cancelled or suspended; and such new certificate, renewed or returned certificate, shall be subject to the same provisions of law as it would be, if issued by the appropriate marine board.

SEC. 48. Every holder of a certificate of competency, the revocation or suspension of which is a subject of investigation by a marine board, and every person whose certificate has been revoked or suspended by a marine board, shall, on the demand of such board, deliver up his certificate to such board, and, in default, shall for each offence incur a penalty of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 49. It shall be the duty of every such marine board, when it has reasonable cause to believe that an applicant for the renewal of his certificate is not entitled to the same, to withhold such renewal and examine such applicant, in which case the same provisions of law shall be applicable as in the case of an original application for a certificate; but if such applicant for a renewal of his certificate shall be found entitled to the same, the collector shall refund the difference between the fee in the case of an original application for a certificate and the fee for a renewal of the same, upon the presentation of such renewal of his certificate.

SEC. 50. Every certificate of competency for one grade of service and class

of vessels and voyages granted to masters, mates, or engineers, shall entitle the holder of such certificate to serve in the same or any lower grade of service, in the same class of vessels for the same or any lower class of voyages of the same kind, as regards being lake or sea voyages, but not otherwise; but the certificate of a pilot for one grade of service shall entitle the holder to serve in the same or any lower grade of service on the same route, but not otherwise.

SEC. 51. Whenever any master, mate, engineer, or pilot proves to the satisfaction of a marine board that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate or renewal of the same, which such board has already granted to him, such board shall, upon payment of the fee required in the case of the renewal of a certificate, cause a copy of the certificate or the renewal of the same, to which, by the record kept by such board, he appears to be entitled, to be made out and certified by a member of the board and delivered to him. And any such copy, so made and certified, shall be of the same effect as the original.

SEC. 52. No vessel of the United States bound on a voyage of the first class, and no such vessel bound on a voyage of the second class and carrying passengers, or being of one hundred and fifty tons burden or upwards, and no foreign vessels carrying passengers, shall, at the expiration of sixty days from and after the day this act takes effect, depart from any port of the United States unless the master, first mate, and second mate of such vessel, according as she is officered, shall respectively have certificates of competency corresponding to the class of vessel to which such vessel belongs, and to the grade of master, first mate, or second mate, respectively, appropriate to such vessel and to the class of the voyage on which she is bound, as such classes and grades are herein defined; and no passenger steamer, freight steamer, or other steamer of the United States, and no foreign passenger steamer, shall depart from any port of the United States, or be navigated, unless she shall have in her service her complement of engineers and pilots, who have certificates of competency appropriate to the service in which they are employed; and in every case involving an inquiry into the seaworthiness of any vessel so departing or navigated in violation of the provisions of this section, such vessel shall be deemed unseaworthy unless proved to be seaworthy; and every sea-going steamer of the United States shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control and direction of duly certificated pilots, and in default, the master, owner or owners of such sea-going steamer shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 53. Every person who shall go as a master, mate, or engineer of a vessel on a voyage, or as a pilot on a route, without being entitled so to do by his certificate of competency, shall incur a penalty of three hundred dollars; and in any case involving an inquiry into the conduct of any person acting as a master, mate, engineer, or pilot without being entitled so to do by the proper certificate, he shall be deemed to be in default unless the contrary is proved; and every person who shall employ another to go as a master, mate, or engineer of a vessel on a voyage or as a pilot on a route, who has no certificate entitling him so to do, having reasonable cause to believe that such person so employed has no such certificate, shall incur for each offence a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars; but if a vessel leaves her port with her complement of duly certificated officers, engineers, and pilots, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in such vessel, it shall be lawful to supply the deficiency temporarily by uncertificated persons until others duly certificated can be obtained.

SEC. 54. Every person who makes or procures to be made, or assists in making, any false representation, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or another person a certificate of competency, or a renewal of the same, or

who forges, assists in forging, or procures to be forged, or fraudulently alters or assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered, any such certificate or renewal of the same, or any official copy of any such certificate or renewal of the same, or who fraudulently makes use of any such certificate or renewal of the same, or any copy of the same, which is forged or altered, or to which he is not entitled, or which he is not entitled to use, or who fraudulently lends his certificate or any renewal of the same, or allows the same to be used by another person, shall for each offence be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 55. It shall be the duty of every such marine board to investigate, or cause to be investigated, under such direction and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the causes of shipwrecks, disasters, and accidents happening to and on board any vessel of the United States within its district, or on a voyage from or to a port within its district; and the board of that district which comprises the port of departure, or of that district which comprises the port of destination in such voyage, if such ports are in different districts, shall make the investigation of any shipwreck, disaster, or accident happening within the limits of no district, according as the district of one board is nearer than the district of the other board to the place of such shipwreck, disaster, or accident, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. And such boards shall make, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, any investigations concerning vessels of the United States which the public interest, in his judgment, requires; and they shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury such investigations and the results of the same, and especially all violations of the provisions of this act which shall come to their knowledge in the course of such investigations; and when it shall appear that there has been a violation of such provisions, they shall inform the district attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence has been committed, that such attorney may enforce the penalties of such offence; and they shall commence proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any certificate, the holder of which appears to have given cause for the same.

SEC. 56 Every marine board and every justice of the peace and commissioner appointed by a circuit court of the United States and designated by such board to take testimony in any matter which, by this act, such board is required to investigate, shall have the power, by the same process as in courts of law, to summon before them witnesses, and compel them to attend and give evidence, under oath or affirmation, at such times and places as may be specified, as to any matters in respect to which such boards have a right to examine or investigate; and if any witness, so summoned, shall, when under examination on oath or affirmation, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, shall be punished accordingly; and the collector of customs, in the collection district at which such board is established, shall pay, out of the revenues herein provided, such sums to any witness so summoned under the provisions of this section, for his travel and attendance, as shall be officially certified by such marine board upon the back of the summons, not exceeding the rates allowed to a witness for travel and attendance in the district courts of the United States, and shall pay to such magistrates, for depositions, the fees allowed for depositions in such courts.

SEC. 57. Every such marine board shall keep a regular record of applications for certificates, reports of examiners of applicants, examinations of applications, all certificates granted, all revocations, suspensions, and renewals of certificates, all investigations made by such board, and its other doings; and it shall report from time to time its decisions on applications for certificates, the certificates granted, and its other proceedings, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who may prescribe regulations in respect to the records and reports aforesaid. And it shall

be the duty of every coast board to report to the other coast boards, and every lake board to report to the other lake boards, the names of all persons to whom it has granted certificates as masters or mates, and the grades of service, classes of vessels, and voyages for which such certificates are issued, and the names of all persons whose applications for such certificates are refused, or whose certificates as masters or mates are revoked or suspended by such board; and every board shall report to every other board the names of all persons to whom it has granted certificates as engineers, and the grades of service and voyages for which such certificates are issued, and the names of all persons whose applications for certificates as engineers are refused or whose certificates as engineers are revoked or suspended by such board; and every board shall report the names of all persons to whom it has granted certificates as pilots, to every board within whose marine district the route or any part of the route defined in any such certificates may be, and the grades of service for which they are issued; and it shall report the names of all persons whose applications for certificates as pilots have been refused or whose certificates have been revoked or suspended, to every marine board within whose district the route or any portion of the route named in any such application or certificate may be. And no board shall issue a certificate to any person whose certificate has been revoked, or whose application for a certificate has been refused by another board of the same kind, whether coast or lake, in the case of masters and mates, or by any board, in the case of engineers, or by any board whose marine district embraces any part of the route, in the case of pilots, or to any person whose certificate is suspended. And every such board shall keep a record of the names of all such persons in respect to whom it shall receive notice from other boards, and a record of the action of such boards in relation to such persons, their applications, and certificates. But the rejection of an application for a certificate of competency as master, first mate, second mate, chief engineer, second engineer, third engineer, fourth engineer, chief pilot, or second pilot, by one board, shall not preclude such applicant from obtaining from any other board a certificate of competency for a lower position, without regard, however, to the grades of service, as defined by this act and applicable to such position, or for a different class of vessels or voyages, or for a different route.

Sec. 58. Every such marine board shall have the direction and control of the boards of inspectors hereinafter mentioned established within the marine district of such marine board; and no certificate of approval issued by any such board of inspectors shall be valid unless countersigned by at least a majority of the members of such marine board; and such marine boards shall exercise a general supervision over the vessels and seamen of the United States belonging to the marine districts respectively assigned to them, shall visit, confer with, and examine into, the doings of the several boards of inspectors, and see that such inspectors execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and as far as possible uniformly in all places; and they shall, whenever they think it expedient, visit the vessels subject to inspection and examine into their condition, and they shall see that masters and owners of such vessels comply with the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of all certificated masters, mates, pilots, and engineers, to give all the information in their power in regard to any such vessel, her boilers, machinery, and equipment, and the mode of managing the same and all other matters into which such boards are bound to inquire.

Sec. 59. The marine boards shall, within their respective districts, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, take the examination, or receive the statements in writing, of persons of practical knowledge and experience in the navigation of steamers, the construction and use of boilers, engines, machinery, and equipments, touching the form, material, and construction of engines and their appurtenances; the causes of the explosion of boilers and collapse of

finer, and the means of prevention; the kind and description of the safety-valves, water-gauges, and steam-gauges or indicators; equipments for the extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident on board of steamers, and all other means in use or proper to be adopted for the better security of the lives of persons and property on board steamers; the advantages and disadvantages of the different descriptions of boilers, engines and their appurtenances, safety-valves, water-gauges and steam-gauges or indicators, equipments for the prevention or extinguishment of fires, and the preservation of life in case of accident, in use on board steamers; whether any and what further legislation is necessary or proper for the better security of the lives of persons on board steamers; which examination and statements so taken and received shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury at such time as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 60. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such interrogatories to be prepared and published as in his opinion may be proper, to elicit the information contemplated by the preceding section, and upon the receipt of the examination and statements taken by the marine boards, he shall report the same to Congress, together with the recommendation of such further provisions as he may deem proper to be made for the better security of the lives of persons on board steamers.

TITLE III.

OF SEAMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 61. Every master of a vessel of the United States bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any such vessel of the burden of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one State to a port in any other than an adjoining State, shall, before he proceeds on such voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every seaman on board such vessel, (except such as shall be an apprentice or servant to himself or owners,) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, kind of service and the wages, for which such seaman shall be shipped, and specifying the number of the crew, and the kinds of seamen with which the vessel is to be manned, and the day and hour at which the seamen shipping shall render themselves on board or begin work, and every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman, in each case, as to advance and allotment of wages; and such shipping articles shall contain and be deemed to contain all the terms and conditions of the contract with the crew as to their service, wages, voyage, and all other matters. And if any master of such vessel shall carry out any seaman (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without an agreement being first made and signed by such seaman, or shall make any shipment of a seaman contrary to the provisions of this title, such seaman so shipped may leave the service of such vessel at any time, and such master shall pay to every such seaman the highest price or wages at which, within three months next before the time of such shipment, seamen shall have been shipped for a similar voyage at the port or place where such seaman shall have been shipped, or the highest rate of wages paid to any seaman shipped for such voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment, according as he shall demand, if such seaman shall perform such voyage; or if not, then for such time as he shall continue to do duty on board such vessel; and such master shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman so shipped, one-half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and such seaman, not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations nor be subject to the penalties and forfeitures to which seamen are subject by the provisions of this title.

SEC. 62. Every person who shall fraudulently alter, assist in fraudulently altering, or make or assist in making, or procure to be made, any false entry in an agreement with any seaman or seamen, or in any certified copy of such agreement, hereinafter provided for, or shall deliver, assist in delivering, or procure to be delivered, a wilfully false copy of any such agreement, shall, for each offence, be subject to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 63. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to begin either at the time at which he begins work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his beginning work or rendering himself on board, whichever first happens.

SEC. 64. No sum exceeding one dollar shall be recoverable from any seaman by any one person for any debt contracted during the time such seaman shall actually belong to any vessel, until the service for which such seaman shipped shall be ended.

SEC. 65. Facilities shall, if the Secretary of the Treasury directs, be given for remitting the wages or other moneys of seamen of vessels of the United States to their relatives or other persons by means of money orders issued by customs or consular officers of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury may make regulations concerning such orders and the persons by or to whom and the mode and time in and at which the same are to be paid, and may from time to time rescind or alter such regulations; and all such regulations, so long as they are in force, shall be binding upon all persons interested or claiming to be interested in such orders, as well as upon the officers employed in issuing or paying the same; and no legal proceeding shall be instituted against any public officer employed about such orders on account of any such regulations or on account of any act done or left undone in pursuance thereof, or on account of any refusal, neglect, or omission to pay any such money order, unless such refusal, neglect, or omission arise from fraud or wilful misbehavior on the part of the person against whom the proceeding is instituted. But no such order shall be given for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 66. The Secretary of the Treasury may cause the amount of any such money order, as aforesaid, to be paid to the person to whom or in whose favor the same may have been granted, or to his legal representatives, notwithstanding such order may not be in his or their possession, upon satisfactory evidence that such order is lost or destroyed; and in all such cases, from and after such payment, all public officers shall be freed from all liability in respect to such order.

SEC. 67. Every public officer who grants or issues any money order with a fraudulent intent shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

SEC. 68. No seaman shall, by any agreement, forfeit his lien upon the vessel in which he ships, or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages, to which he would have otherwise been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this title, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of the loss of the vessel, or to abandon any right which he may have in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative. But nothing herein shall invalidate any stipulation for a share of the profits of a voyage, in lieu of wages.

SEC. 69. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages, if the vessel in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same, notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the vessel, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the vessel, cargo, and stores, shall bar his claim.

SEC. 70. If any seaman to whom wages are due under the last preceding section shall die before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

SEC. 71. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the vessel before such period as aforesaid, by his death, or by reason of his being left on shore at any foreign port or place under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, granted as hereinafter mentioned, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period; but in case it shall appear by such certificate that such inability or unfitness was caused by an injury, hurt, or illness received or contracted in the service of the vessel, a sum equal to three months' wages shall be paid in addition to such wages, and be applied in the same manner as the three months' wages provided in the ninety-second section of this act; but no such discharge or payment of extra wages shall affect any liability to such seaman under the provisions of the one hundred and third, one hundred and fourth, and one hundred and fifth sections of this act, beyond the portion of such extra wages paid to the consular officer for the benefit of such seaman.

SEC. 72. Every seaman shall be entitled to demand and receive from the master of the vessel to which he belongs, one-third part of the wages which shall be due to him at every port where such vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo before the voyage is ended, unless the contrary is expressly stipulated in the agreement; and at the end of the voyage, every seaman, as soon as he is discharged, or the cargo or ballast is wholly unladed at the last port of delivery, or at the expiration of eight working days after the day of the arrival of such vessel at such port, whichever first happens, shall be entitled to the wages which shall be then due, according to his agreement; and every master or owner who, without sufficient cause, shall neglect or refuse to pay any seaman wages which shall be due, shall pay to such seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is so delayed, and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

SEC. 73. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before the discharge of any seaman, deliver to him a full and true account of his wages, and of all deductions to be made therefrom, and the causes of the same, and for a failure so to do shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence; and no deduction for wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed which is not included in the account so delivered; and the master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect to which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions, as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages, and also upon any hearing or trial in relation to such deductions.

SEC. 74. Every master of a vessel shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of wages; and if in any proceeding in admiralty, touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off, or counter-claim, is set up, it shall be lawful for the court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

SEC. 75. Before a clearance is granted to any vessel of the United States bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the collector of the district from which such vessel shall clear a list containing the names, places of birth and residence, the State or country of which they are respectively subjects or citizens, and a description of all the persons who compose the crew of such

vessel, and a statement of the kinds of service for which they are shipped; to which list the declaration of such master, made and subscribed before such collector, shall be annexed, that such list contains a statement of the particulars herein prescribed, as far as he can ascertain them, and, in addition, that the crew, in his belief, are respectively competent for the service for which they are shipped; and such list and declaration shall be according to forms numbered respectively eleven and twelve in the schedule hereto annexed; and such master, if he shall ship a seaman after delivering to the collector such list, and before leaving port at the beginning of the voyage, shall deliver a new list or amend the former list, so as to include such addition to his crew, and for every failure so to do he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; and he shall verify such new or amended list by his declaration as aforesaid; and such master shall deliver to such collector the agreement or shipping articles subscribed by the crew of such vessel, and the collector shall retain such list of the crew and agreement, and shall deliver to such master copies, certified by himself, of such list of the crew and such agreement; which copies shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations. And the said master shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, in the sum of four hundred dollars for every vessel of two hundred tons burden, and in an additional sum of one hundred dollars for every hundred tons of the burden of such vessel above two hundred tons; and such bond shall be according to form numbered thirteen in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be conditioned that such master shall exhibit the said certified copy of the crew list and the indorsements made thereon and the certificates thereto annexed in pursuance of the provisions of this title, to the first boarding officer at the first port in the United States at which he shall arrive, on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein, and such other seamen as shall have been shipped by him in any foreign country, to such boarding officer, and that he will, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such vessel at her final port of destination in the United States, or upon the discharge of her crew at any port of the United States, whichever first happens, deliver to the collector of such port such certified copies of the crew list and shipping articles, with all the indorsements made thereon and the certificates annexed thereto in pursuance of the provisions of this title; and it shall be the duty of such boarding officer, on such arrival at the first port in the United States, to examine and compare with such list, indorsements, and certificates, the crew of such vessel, and to report to the collector the result of such examination and comparison; and it shall be the duty of the collector at such port of arrival, when the same is different from the port from which such vessel originally cleared, to transmit forthwith a copy of the account of the crew so reported to him to the collector from whose district such vessel originally cleared; and when such copies of the shipping articles and crew list shall be surrendered to the collector of a port other than that from which such vessel originally cleared, it shall be the duty of such collector forthwith to transmit the same to the collector who issued and certified the same; and upon the surrender by the master of such copies, the collector shall give him a certificate of such surrender; but such bond shall not be forfeited by the failure of such master to produce to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons named in such list, or any other persons who shall have been shipped in any foreign country, who have been duly discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consular officer or other authorized persons there residing, signified in writing, and if discharged by such officer, then under his official seal, to be produced to the collector, with the other persons named in such list or shipped in a foreign country, nor on account of the death or desertion of any such person, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the collector.

SEC. 76. The certified copies of the list of the crew, and of the shipping articles delivered as aforesaid by the collector, shall be produced by the master and laid

before any consular officer of the United States, whenever such officer may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any seaman applying to him for his aid or assistance; and all interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such copies were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained.

SEC. 77. Whenever the master of such a vessel shall ship a seaman in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the certified copies of the list of his crew, and of the shipping articles, to the consular officer at that port, who shall make and subscribe on the copy of the shipping articles a memorandum setting forth the contract of shipment, and on the copy of the crew list a memorandum setting forth the name and age, residence, and the country of which such seaman is a citizen or subject, as required in the crew list, and a personal description of such seaman, in respect to height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and other marks of identity.

SEC. 78. The collector of every district shall keep a book or books, in which, at the request of any seaman, being a citizen of the United States, and producing proof that he is a seaman, and a citizen of the United States, duly authenticated, he shall record the name, age, residence, and personal description of such seaman, in respect to height, complexion, color of the hair and eyes, and other marks of identity, and shall deliver to him a certificate that he is a seaman and a citizen of the United States, which certificate shall contain all the facts of such record, and shall be in the form numbered fourteen in the schedule hereto annexed. And it shall be the duty of such collector to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced as aforesaid.

SEC. 79. The collector of every district shall keep a book or books, in which, at the request of any seaman who has shipped for a voyage to be made in a vessel of the United States, by subscribing the shipping articles therefor, and after such shipping articles have been delivered to such collector, as herein before provided, he shall record the name, age, residence, and personal description of such seaman, in respect to height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and other marks of identity, the voyage for which, and the vessel in which, he shall then be shipped, and shall deliver to such seaman a certificate that he is a seaman of the United States, which certificate shall contain all the facts of such record, and shall be in the form numbered fifteen in the schedule hereto annexed. Such certificate shall be valid for only two years, or for any place to which such seaman shall be brought by the voyage therein described, unless renewed from time to time by a consular officer, upon the shipment of such seaman in a foreign port, in a vessel of the United States; and consular officers are hereby required, upon the request of such seaman, to renew such certificate, by making and subscribing thereon a memorandum describing the voyage for which, and the vessel in which, he has so shipped; and such memorandum shall be according to the form numbered sixteen in the schedule hereto annexed; and such renewal shall be valid for two years from its date, or any place to which such seaman shall be brought by the voyage in such memorandum described.

SEC. 80. Upon the discharge of any seaman of a vessel of the United States, or upon the payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, specifying the period and kind of his service, and the time and place of his discharge, the voyage and vessel on which he has served, according to the form numbered seventeen in the schedule hereto annexed; and if any master shall fail to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall, for each and every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; and the master shall, upon the discharge of every certificated mate, engineer, or pilot, whose certificate of competency has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate; and for a failure so to do, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 81. The master of any vessel of the United States required by this act to have certificated officers, shall deliver or transmit to the collector for the port or place at which any of his crew are discharged, within forty-eight hours after such discharge, or to the consular officer of the United States at the port or place of such discharge, if in a foreign country, a list of such persons as are there discharged, which shall contain in respect to each seaman discharged all the particulars required in a crew-list, together with a statement of the voyage on which, and the time during which, every such seaman has served with him in such vessel, and in one column of such list a report in respect to the conduct, character, sobriety, and ability as a seaman, of every such seaman so discharged, or a statement in respect to any of such particulars that he declines to report. And such discharge crew-list shall be according to the form numbered eighteen in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be verified by the declaration of the master that the same is in his belief true, before such collector or consular officer, or some other officer competent to administer an oath. And every collector or consular officer to whom a discharge crew-list is delivered or transmitted shall transcribe the same into a book kept for that purpose, and shall, upon application by any seaman, give him a certified copy of any report in such discharge crew-list concerning himself, in the form numbered nineteen in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 82. Any seaman of whom such master shall fail to report as herein prescribed, shall be entitled to receive in addition to his wages twenty per centum of the whole amount of his wages for the voyage terminating at the time of his discharge, recoverable as wages; and in no case less than his wages for a month.

SEC. 83. Every person who shall make, assist in making, or procure to be made, any false certificate or report of the service, sobriety, ability, conduct, or character of any seaman, knowing the same to be false, or who shall forge, or assist in forging, or procure to be forged, or fraudulently alter, or assist in fraudulently altering, or procure to be fraudulently altered, any such certificate or report, or who shall fraudulently make use of any certificate or report, or of any copy of any certificate or report, which is forged or altered, or does not belong to him, shall for each such offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 84. The following shall be the daily allowance of provisions and water to every seaman in the service of a vessel of the United States: One pound of salt pork with half a pint of beans or peas; or one pound of salt beef with half a pound of flour and two ounces of dried apples, or other dried fruit; or three quarters of a pound of preserved meat with half a pound of rice, two ounces of butter, and one ounce of desiccated mixed vegetables; or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat, two ounces of butter, and two ounces of desiccated potato; together with fourteen ounces of biscuit, one-quarter of an ounce of tea, or one ounce of coffee or cocoa, two ounces of sugar, and a quart of water; and of a weekly allowance of half a pound of pickles, half a pint of molasses, and half a pint of vinegar. Fresh or preserved meat may be substituted for salt beef or pork, and vegetables for the other articles usually issued with salt meats; allowing one and a quarter pound of fresh, or three-quarters of a pound of preserved, meat for one pound of salted beef or pork; and regulating the quantity of vegetables so as to be equivalent to the articles for which they may be substituted. Should it be necessary or desirable to vary the above described daily allowance, one pound of soft bread, or one pound of flour, or half a pound of rice may be substituted for fourteen ounces of biscuit; half a pound of rice for half a pint of beans or peas; half a pint of beans or peas for half a pint of rice. And in case the crew of any such vessel while in her service shall be put upon an allowance in any of the foregoing particulars, that is short in quantity or bad in quality, the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall pay to each of such seamen so

put upon such allowance, one day's wages for each particular of such supplies of bread, water, and meat, and one-half of a day's wages for every other particular of such supplies in which, and for every day during which, he shall so be put on such allowance, unless it shall be proved that at the time of leaving the last port from which such vessel sailed she had on board, well secured under deck, suitable and wholesome supplies of the description herein prescribed, sufficient in quantity for the voyage on which she sailed, or the equivalent of such supplies.

SEC. 85. Every vessel of the United States of the burden of one hundred tons or upwards, and bound on a voyage to a foreign country, shall be provided with a chest of medicines appropriate to the voyage on which she shall be bound and the number of the crew, as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, authorized by the marine board, and accompanied by written or printed directions for administering the same; and the said medicines shall be examined by the same or some other such apothecary at least once in every year, if possible, and supplied with fresh medicines in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled; and if, in any such vessel, such medicine chest, so supplied with medicines and kept fit for use, is not provided and kept on board, the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars. And every coast marine board shall designate in every port at which there is a suitable apothecary, one or more apothecaries to supply such medicine chests with medicines, and he shall furnish such apothecaries with printed directions for the use of such medicines, to accompany the medicine chests so supplied by them; and no such vessel bound on such a voyage shall be allowed to clear from port unless so provided.

SEC. 86. Any apothecary who shall furnish any directions not authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany any medicine chest supplied by such apothecary with medicines for a voyage, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 87. The master, owner, or owners of every vessel bound on a foreign voyage, (except those bound to European ports, or to ports in the Mediterranean sea, and also except vessels bound to ports on the eastern coast of North America north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude,) shall provide and cause to be kept on board such vessel a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon juice, and also of sugar and vinegar, and such master shall serve out lime or lemon juice and sugar and vinegar to the crew whenever they have consumed salt provisions for ten days, and so long afterwards as such consumption continues; the lime or lemon juice and sugar, daily, at the rate of half an ounce each per day, and the vinegar weekly, at the rate of half a pint per week, to each of the crew. And if in any such vessel, lime and lemon juice, sugar and vinegar, are not provided and kept on hand, as herein required, the master, owner, or owners, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if the master of any such vessel, as aforesaid, shall neglect to serve out such lime or lemon juice, sugar, or vinegar, in the case and manner herein required, he shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars; and if any master shall incur and pay either of the penalties mentioned in this section, and it appears that the offence is owing to the act or default of the owner or owners, such master may recover the amount of such penalty and the costs incurred by him from such owner or owners.

SEC. 88. Any person who shall sell or supply any medicines, medical stores, lime or lemon juice of bad quality, for the use of any vessel, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 89. Every master of such a vessel shall keep on board proper weights and measures, for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several pro-

visions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles, in the presence of a witness, whenever any dispute arises about such quantities; and for every violation of the provisions of this section, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 90. If the first mate and a majority of the crew of any vessel bound on a voyage to any foreign port shall, after the voyage is begun and before such vessel shall have left the land, discover that such vessel is too leaky, or is otherwise unfit in her crew, hull, tackle, apparel, machinery, propelling power, furniture, supply of water, provisions, or stores, to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master shall, upon the request of such mate, and such majority, forthwith proceed to or stop at the nearest and most convenient port or place where such inquiry can be made, and shall then apply to the judge of the district court, if he shall there reside, or if not, to some justice of the peace, or some commissioner appointed by a circuit court of the United States, taking with him two or more of the crew, who shall have made such request; and thereupon such magistrate is hereby authorized and require to issue his precept directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such vessel, and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to him, the said magistrate, in writing, under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect, such vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, water, provisions, or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the hull, tackle, apparel, machinery, or propelling power, will be necessary; and upon such report, such magistrate shall adjudge and determine, and shall indorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage; and if not, whether such repairs can be made or deficiencies supplied where the vessel then lies, or whether it is necessary for such vessel to return to the port from which she first sailed to be there refitted; and the master and crew shall in all things conform to such judgment; and the master shall in the first instance pay all the costs of such view, report, and judgment, to be taxed and allowed, on a fair copy thereof, certified by the said magistrate. But if such complaint of the crew shall appear, upon such report and judgment, to have been without foundation, then the said master, or the owner or consignee of such vessel, shall deduct the amount of such costs, and of reasonable damages for the detention, to be ascertained by such magistrate, out of the wages growing due to the complaining seamen. And if, after such judgment, such vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, water, provisions, stores, repairs, or alterations as may be directed, such seamen, or any of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace or commissioner aforesaid to commit, by warrant under his hand and seal, every such seaman who shall so refuse, to the common jail of the county, or other place of imprisonment in the district in which the United States may lawfully confine any person arrested under its authority, there to remain without bail, until he shall have paid double the sum advanced to him on subscribing the agreement for the voyage, together with such reasonable costs as shall be allowed by such justice or commissioner and inserted in such warrant; nor shall any seaman be discharged upon any writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise, until such sum is paid by him, for want of any form of commitment, or other previous proceedings, if sufficient matter shall be made to appear, upon the return of such habeas corpus, and an examination then to be had, to detain him for the causes hereinbefore assigned.

SEC. 91. It shall be the duty of every master of a vessel of the United States sailing from a port thereof, on his arrival at a foreign port for the purpose of entering the same for business, to deposit the certificate of registry and license

of such vessel, and other passport, with the consular officer of the United States, if any there be, at such port; and in case of the refusal or neglect of such master to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by such consular officer, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consular officer, on the production to him by such master of a clearance from the proper officer of the port where his vessel may be, to deliver to such master the said papers, such master having first complied with the provisions of this title relating to seamen.

SEC. 92. Whenever a vessel of the United States shall be sold in a foreign country, and her crew discharged, or when a seaman of a vessel of the United States shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master to produce to the consular officer at the place of such discharge, the certified copy of the list of the crew of such vessel, and to pay to such consular officer, for every seaman so discharged, three months' pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such seaman, two-thirds thereof to be paid by such consular officer to each seaman so discharged, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of destitute seamen of the United States who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance and relief of seamen of the United States who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port; and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the Secretary of the Treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same, or oftener, if he shall so require.

SEC. 93. It shall be the duty of every consular officer of the United States, from time to time, to provide maintenance and relief for the seamen of the United States who may be found destitute within his district, and secure for them sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in some vessel which will employ them, and in default of such vessel, and if such seamen shall not otherwise leave the district, then, as soon as possible, and in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall give; and such consular officer shall be allowed for the maintenance and relief of any such seaman such sum per diem as the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe, and the amount due in respect of such allowance, and of the amount paid for passages, shall be paid out of any moneys applicable to the relief of distressed seamen, and on the production of the bills of the disbursements, with the proper vouchers, and an account. And all masters of vessels of the United States bound to some port of the United States are hereby required and enjoined to take such seamen on board of their vessels, at the request of such consular officers, respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such vessels may be bound, and during such passage to provide every such seaman with a proper berth or sleeping place effectually protected against sea and weather, on such terms, not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between such master and consular officer. But the Secretary of the Treasury may allow such additional compensation for such transportation as he may deem equitable. No seaman not a citizen of the United States shall be deemed a seaman of the United States within the meaning of this section, whose last voyage shall have been made in a vessel of any foreign country. And such seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such vessels, according to their several abilities. But no such master shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burden of his vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such master shall refuse the same, on the request or order of such consular officer, such master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States, in any

court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consular officer, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal, in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid; and a master who shall fail to provide such seaman with such berth or sleeping place shall, for each offence, incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 94. When any seaman shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to the agreement with him, or that he has fulfilled his agreement, any consular officer of the United States may examine into such complaint by an inspection of the copy of the articles of agreement; and if on the face of them he shall find the complaint to be well founded, he shall discharge such seaman, if he desires it, and shall require the master to pay beyond the lawful claims of such seaman, three months' wages, which shall be applied in the same manner as the three months' wages required by the ninety-second section of this act. But if such consular officer shall be satisfied that the agreement has expired or the voyage has been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of such master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge such seaman without exacting such three months' additional pay; nor shall the payment of such extra wages be required in cases of vessels wrecked and stranded, and condemned as unfit for service.

SEC. 95. When any seaman shall complain to a consular officer of the United States that he is subjected to cruel and unusual treatment on board a vessel of the United States, and shall apply to such officer for a discharge, such officer shall examine into the complaint, and, if it shall be found true, he shall discharge such seaman and require the master, and the master shall be bound to pay, beyond the lawful claims of such seaman, three months' wages, which shall be applied in the same manner as the three months' wages required by the ninety-second section of this act; and such consular officer, so discharging such seaman, and in all cases in which he shall discharge a seaman, shall enter on the certified copy of the crew list the fact and cause of the discharge, and the facts of the case, and subscribe his name thereto officially.

SEC. 96. If any consular officer, when discharging any seaman, shall neglect to demand and collect the extra wages herein required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman, he shall be liable to pay to the United States the full amount of its share of such wages, and to each seaman so discharged the full amount of his share thereof.

SEC. 97. If the first mate, or second mate and third mate, of any vessel of the United States, and a majority of the crew, shall make complaint in writing that such vessel is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea because she is leaky or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or is defective in her machinery or propelling power, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, or supplies are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome, thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consular officer shall appoint two disinterested, competent, practical men, acquainted with maritime affairs, to examine into the causes of complaint, who shall, in their report, state what deficiencies, if any, they find to be well founded, as well as what in their judgment ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage. The inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel, and whatever is on board of her, so far as is pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which justice may require; and if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, such consular officer shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall certify such approval, and, if he dissents, shall also certify his reason for so dissenting; and such inspectors in their report shall also state whether, in their opinion, the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important particular, by neglect, design, or through mis-

take or accident; and in case it was by neglect or design, and such consular officer approves such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as require it, each of whom shall be entitled to three months' pay in addition to his wages or lawful claims at the time of discharge; but if, in the opinion of such inspectors, the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not in the exercise of ordinary care have been known and provided against, before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall, in a reasonable time, remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty; otherwise they shall, upon their request, be discharged, and receive each one month's wages in addition to the pay up to the time of such discharge; and such master shall pay all such reasonable charges in the premises as shall be officially certified to him under the hand of such consular officer; but in case the inspectors report that the complaint is without any good and sufficient cause, the master may retain from the wages of the complainants, in proportion to the pay of each, the amount of such charges, with such reasonable damages for detention on that account as such consular officer may officially certify.

SEC. 98. The crew of any vessel of the United States shall have the fullest liberty to lay their complaints before the consular officer of the United States in a foreign port, and shall in no respect be restrained or hindered therein by the master or other officer, unless some sufficient and valid objection exists against their landing; in which case, if any seaman desires to see such consular officer, it shall be the duty of the master to inform such officer of the fact forthwith, stating the reason why such seaman is not permitted to land, and that such consular officer is desired to come on board; whereupon it shall be the duty of such consular officer to go on board such vessel, and inquire into the causes of the complaint, and to proceed thereon as herein directed.

SEC. 99. Every master of a vessel of the United States who shall, while abroad, maliciously, and without justifiable cause, force any officer or seaman of such vessel on shore, or leave him behind in any foreign port or place, or refuse to bring home again all such of the officers and seamen of such vessel whom he carried out with him as are in a condition to return, and willing to return, when he shall be ready to proceed on his homeward voyage, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 100. If the master of a vessel of the United States shall discharge any seaman at any foreign port or place without previously obtaining the sanction in writing indorsed on the certified copy of the crew-list, by the consular officer for such port or place, or in the absence of any such officer, by two respectable merchants, resident at or near such port or place, or shall leave behind at any such port or place, for any reason whatever, without previously obtaining from such officer, or such other persons in the absence of any such officer, a certificate in writing indorsed as aforesaid, stating the fact and the cause thereof, whether such cause be unfitness or inability to proceed to sea, or desertion, or unaccountable disappearance, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months. And such consular officers shall, and such merchants may, examine into the grounds of such proposed discharge, or into the allegation of such unfitness, inability, desertion, or disappearance in a summary way, and may, for that purpose, if they think fit so to do, administer oaths, and may either grant or refuse such sanction or certificate, as appears to them to be just; and upon the trial of a master for discharging or leaving behind a seaman contrary to the provisions of this title, it shall be incumbent upon such master either to produce the sanction or certificate hereby required, or to prove that he had obtained the

same previously to having discharged or left behind such seaman, or that it was impracticable for him to obtain such sanction or certificate.

SEC. 101. In the case of the discharge of a seaman by a consular officer under the provisions of this title, the master of the vessel from which such seaman is discharged shall deliver to the consular officer for the port or place of such discharge a full and true account of the wages due such seaman in duplicate, and shall pay such wages and all additional sums required by the provisions of this title to such officer, who shall indorse the amount of money so paid upon the certified copy of the agreement aforesaid, together with a brief statement of the facts of the case; and such consular officer shall, if satisfied with the account, indorse on one of the duplicates thereof a receipt for the amount paid and shall return the same to the master; and the said master shall, within forty-eight hours after his return to his port of destination in the United States, deliver the same to the collector of the district, who shall send a copy of the same to the Secretary of the Treasury; and such consular officer shall retain the other duplicate of such account, and shall, if such seaman subsequently obtains employment at or otherwise quits the port, deduct out of the sum received by him as aforesaid any expenses which have been incurred by him or such seaman for board or other necessities, and shall pay the residue to the seaman, and he shall also deliver to such seaman an account of the sums so received and expended on his behalf; and if the seaman shall die before his vessel quits port, such officer shall deal with the same in the manner hereinafter provided in that behalf. And every such master as aforesaid who shall refuse or neglect to deliver a full account of such wages as herein before required, or to deliver to the collector of the port of destination in the United States the account and receipt as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty for each offence of fifty dollars; and every such master who delivers a false and fraudulent account of such wages shall incur a penalty for each offence of one hundred dollars, and in case the lawful wages of such seaman are not paid to such consular officer as herein required, they shall bear an interest at the rate of twenty per centum per annum.

SEC. 102. If any seaman of a vessel of the United States shall be discharged or left behind at any foreign port or place without a full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf in this act contained, and shall become distressed and be relieved under the provisions of this title, or if any citizen of the United States, after having been engaged by any person, whether acting as principal or agent, to serve in any foreign vessel, shall become distressed and be relieved as aforesaid, all expenses incurred for his relief, subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and burial in case he should die abroad before reaching home, shall constitute a lien upon the vessel to which such seaman belonged, whether she be a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in the name of the United States, besides suing for any penalties which have been incurred, sue for and recover such expenses, with costs, either from the master of such vessel or from the person who is the owner thereof for the time being, or in case of such engagement as aforesaid for service in a foreign vessel, from the master or owner, or from the person by whom the engagement was so made as aforesaid; and such sums shall be recoverable either in the same manner as other debts due to the United States, or by libel; and in any proceeding for that purpose, the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury, of charges incurred on account of such seaman, shall be sufficient evidence that he was relieved, conveyed home, or buried, as the case may be, at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 103. If the master or any seaman shall receive any hurt or injury or contract any illness in the service of a vessel of the United States, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice, attendance, and medicines, and of his subsistence until he is cured or dies, or is brought back to some

port of the United States, and of his conveyance to such port, and the expense, if any, of his burial, shall be defrayed by the owner of such vessel, without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master or seaman.

SEC. 104. If such master or seaman shall on account of any illness, hurt, or injury, be temporarily removed from his vessel for the purpose of preventing infection or otherwise for the convenience of the vessel, and subsequently shall return to his duty, the expense of his removal, and of providing the necessary advice, attendance and medicines, and of his subsistence while away from the vessel, shall be defrayed by the owner of such vessel without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master or seaman. The expense of all medicines and surgical and medical attendance given to any master or seaman while on board his vessel shall be defrayed in like manner. In all other cases, any reasonable expenses duly incurred by the owner for any seaman in respect to illness, and also any reasonable expenses duly incurred by the owner in respect of the burial of any seaman who shall die while on service, shall, if duly proved, be deducted from the wages of such seaman.

SEC. 105. If any such expenses in respect of illness, injury, or hurt of any seaman as are to be borne by the owner shall be paid by any consular officer or other person, or if any other expenses in respect of the illness, injury, or hurt of any seaman whose wages and other claims are not accounted for and paid to such officer under the provisions of this title shall be so paid, such expenses shall be paid to such officer or other person by the master of such vessel, and if not so repaid, the amount thereof, with costs, shall be a lien upon the vessel, and be recoverable from said master or from the owner of such vessel, for the time being, in any court of competent jurisdiction by such officer or other person; and in case such expenses, incurred by such officer, have been allowed to him out of the public moneys, the same shall be recoverable in like manner by the United States; and in any proceeding for the recovery thereof, the production of a certificate of the facts signed by such officer or other persons, together with such vouchers, if any, as the case requires, shall be sufficient proof that such expenses were duly paid by such officer or other person as aforesaid.

SEC. 106. Whenever a seaman who has lawfully contracted for service in any vessel of the United States shall do any of the acts specified in this section he shall incur penalties and forfeitures therefor, as follows:

First. If any such seaman shall, after his vessel has set out upon her voyage, and on arrival at any port or place other than that at which by the agreement he shall be entitled to be discharged, desert his vessel, the wages which he shall have earned, and which shall be unpaid at the time of such desertion, and whatever interest he may have in the cargo of such vessel, and all or any part of the clothes or effects he shall leave on board, shall be forfeited to the United States; and a seaman shall be deemed to have deserted his vessel, within the meaning of this section, who shall have wilfully, and without reasonable cause, abandoned such vessel with an intention not to return to her, or who shall, without reasonable cause, have absented himself from the vessel without leave for the period of forty-eight hours.

Second. If, without reasonable cause, any such seaman who has been paid wages in advance shall neglect or refuse to join his vessel, or having joined his vessel shall, without reasonable cause, afterwards leave the same and shall not proceed on the voyage, the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel shall be entitled to recover of such seaman double the amount so advanced, and to sell any clothes and effects left by such seaman on board such vessel, and retain such amount from the proceeds of such sale; and the same entries in the log-book shall be made in such case as are required in respect of the clothes, effects, wages, and share in the cargo left on board the vessel by a seaman who has deserted.

Third. And if any such seaman shall, without reasonable cause, fail to ren-

der himself on board his vessel at the time appointed in the agreement, or shall, after rendering himself on board, at any time, without reasonable cause, absent himself without leave, but without deserting, or, if deserting, without being treated as deserting by the master, such seaman shall forfeit out of his wages for every such default a sum not exceeding two days' pay, and, in addition, for every twenty-four hours of absence, a sum not exceeding three days' pay.

Fourth. If any such seaman shall, without reasonable cause, quit his vessel after her arrival at the port at which he shall be entitled by the agreement to be discharged, and before his vessel is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

Fifth. If any such seaman shall wilfully disobey any lawful command he shall, at the discretion of the court, be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay, and for continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall, at the discretion of the court, be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding six days' pay.

Sixth. If any such seaman shall assault any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve weeks.

Seventh. If any such seaman shall wilfully damage the vessel, or embezzle or wilfully damage any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks.

The offences made punishable by the provisions of this section shall be summarily tried in the district court having jurisdiction of the same, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the summary trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States," approved the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

SEC. 107. Upon the doing of any of the acts enumerated in the preceding section, for which a penalty or forfeiture is incurred, an entry thereof shall be made in the log-book and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the delinquent, if still in the vessel, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the vessel at any port, or if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry, or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him; and a statement that a copy of such entry has been so furnished, or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, shall be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceedings, the entries herein before required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the court hearing the case shall refuse to receive evidence of the act for which it is sought to impose a penalty or forfeiture; and any entry in the log-book of a vessel of the United States, to be admissible as evidence, shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the day of the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein, in respect to any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the vessel at her final port of discharge, be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

SEC. 108. Every person who shall make, or procure to be made, or assist in making, any entry in such log-book, in respect to any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the vessel at her final port of discharge, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of one hundred dollars; and every person who shall wilfully destroy or mutilate or render illegible any entry in such log-book, or who shall wilfully make or procure to be made, or assist in making, any false or fraudulent entry, or fraudulently omit to make, or procure to be omitted, the proper entry in any such log-book, shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 109. Every person who, by any means whatever, shall persuade or attempt to persuade any seaman to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or desert his vessel, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect to each such seaman incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; and every person who shall wilfully harbor or secrete any seaman who has deserted from his vessel or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his vessel, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman to have so done, shall for every such seaman so harbored or secreted incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. And such penalty may be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 110. No seaman shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he shall unlawfully refuse or neglect to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work, nor unless the court hearing the case shall otherwise direct, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

SEC. 111. If any seaman who shall have made and signed the agreement to perform a voyage shall, at any port or place, desert, or without reasonable cause shall absent himself from such vessel, without leave of the master, or officer commanding in the absence of the master, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace within the United States, or any commissioner appointed by a circuit court of the United States, upon the complaint of the master, to issue his warrant to apprehend such deserter and bring him before himself; and if it shall then appear by due proof that he has signed an agreement within the intent and meaning of the sixty-first section of this act, and that the voyage agreed for is not finished or altered, and that the agreement is not otherwise dissolved, and that such seaman has deserted the vessel, or without reasonable cause absented himself without leave, said justice or commissioner shall commit him to a common jail or other place of imprisonment in the district in which the United States may lawfully confine any person arrested under its authority, there to remain until such vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage, or till the master of the same shall require his discharge; and then he shall be delivered to such master, who shall pay all the costs of such commitment, deducting the same out of the wages due to such seaman.

SEC. 112. It shall be the duty of consular officers to reclaim deserters and discountenance insubordination by every means within their power; and where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and exert themselves so to employ them. In all cases where deserters are apprehended, the consular officer shall inquire into the facts; and if satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual or cruel treatment, the seaman shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages to the time of discharge, three months' pay; and the officer so discharging him shall enter upon the certified copy of the crew list the cause of such discharge, and the particulars in which the cruelty or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially.

SEC. 113. In all cases of desertion from any vessel in any foreign port or place, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the log-book to the officer or persons required to indorse on the certified copy of the crew-list a certificate of such desertion, and such officer or other persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry in the log-book, and also a copy of such certificate of desertion; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall, in any legal proceedings relating to such desertion, be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing. If there be no such officer or other persons at the port or place of such desertion, the master shall make a memorandum of the fact and date of such desertion on the certified copy of the list of the crew, and make a declaration that such memorandum is true, before some consular officer, at the port or place having a consular officer,

first visited by such vessel after such desertion, if such desertion shall have occurred in a foreign country, or if, in such case, such vessel shall not visit any place where there shall be a consular officer before her return to the United States, or the desertion shall have occurred in this country, such declaration shall be made before a notary public or justice of the peace, immediately, at the first port or place where such vessel shall arrive after such desertion, and such consular officer, notary public, or justice of the peace shall make a certificate of such declaration, and of the time and place thereof, and such a memorandum, purporting to be so made and verified, and any copy thereof certified by a consular officer, notary public, or justice of the peace, if purporting to be so certified, shall be received as evidence of the statements appearing in such memorandum or copy.

SEC. 114. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a calendar month or other the period herein before mentioned, in fixing the amount of such forfeiture, (as the case may be,) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

SEC. 115. Upon the desertion of any seaman, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, effects, and interest in the cargo belonging to such seaman, and shall, if he thinks fit, cause all or any of said clothes and effects to be sold by auction at the mast or other public auction, and shall sign an entry in the log-book containing a statement of the amount of the money, the interest in the cargo, and the amount of such cargo, in which he has an interest, and a description of the effects so left by such seaman on board; and a description of each article, if any, sold, and the sum received for each, and a statement of the amount of wages earned and unpaid at the time of desertion, and shall cause such entry to be attested by the mate or one of the crew. But such seaman's interest in the cargo, or any part thereof, shall not be separated from the other interests therein in any sale or disposition thereof; and such master shall deliver and pay such clothes, effects, interest in cargo, the proceeds of any sale thereof, and such wages, with an account thereof to the collector of the port where the crew of such vessel are accounted for, as soon as may be; and such of said clothes, effects, and property as remain unsold, the collector shall sell at public auction, and out of the money so paid over to the collector and the proceeds of such sales by the collector, there shall be deducted and paid to the master or owner of such vessel any expense which may necessarily have been incurred for such vessel in consequence of such desertion; and in settling the account of such wages, interest, or other property, no allowance shall be made except for moneys actually paid, or goods, at a fair price, supplied, or expenses incurred for such seaman, any receipt or voucher from, or arrangement with, such seaman to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 116. Whenever any seaman belonging to, or sent home in, a vessel of the United States, engaged in a foreign voyage, or a voyage from a port in one State to a port in any other than an adjoining State, dies during the voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall, if he thinks fit, cause all or any of the said clothes and effects to be sold by auction at the mast, or other public auction, and shall thereupon make and sign an entry in the log-book, containing a statement of the amount of the money and a description of the effects so left by the deceased, a description of each article, if any, sold, and the sum received for it, and a statement of the sum due to the deceased as wages, and the total amount of the deductions, if any, to be made therefrom; and he shall cause such entry to be attested by a mate, if there be one, and by one of the crew.

SEC. 117. If such vessel shall proceed at once to any port of the United States without touching on the way at any foreign port, the master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, deliver any such effects as aforesaid remaining unsold, and pay any money which he has taken charge of, or received from, such sale as aforesaid, and also the balance of wages due to the deceased, to the chief officer of the customs at such port, who shall give such master a receipt for the same.

SEC. 118. If such vessel shall touch and remain forty-eight hours at a foreign port at which there is a consular officer of the United States, before coming to any port of the United States, the master shall report the case to such consular officer, and shall give to such officer any information he may require as to the destination of the vessel, and the probable length of the voyage; and such officer may thereupon, if he considers it expedient so to do, require the said effects, money, and wages to be delivered and paid to him, and shall, upon such delivery and payment, give to the master a receipt therefor; and such consular officer shall certify upon the certified copy of the shipping articles the particulars of such delivery and payment. If such consular officer shall not require such payment and delivery to be made to him, the master shall take charge of the said effects, money, and wages, and shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in the United States, deliver and pay the same to the chief officer of the customs at such port, who shall give to such master a receipt for the same.

SEC. 119. In all such cases in which a seaman shall die in the course of a voyage, the master shall give to such consular or customs officer an account, in such form as he may require, of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is a log-book, by such entry therein as hereinbefore required, and other proper vouchers; and every receipt received by a master from a consular or customs officer for the effects, money, or wages delivered or paid to such officer as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the chief officer of the customs at the port of destination in the United States, within forty-eight hours after arrival at such port; and every such receipt shall be transcribed by such officer of the customs into a book kept for the purpose, and a copy of the same forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 120. If any master shall fail to take such charge of the money, or other effects, of a seaman dying during the voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to procure such attestation to such entries, or to make such payment or delivery of any money, wages, or effects of any seaman dying during the voyage, or to give such account, or deliver such receipt, in respect thereof as hereinbefore required, he, and the owner of the vessel to which such seaman belonged, shall be accountable for, and shall pay and deliver accordingly, the money, wages, and effects of such seaman to his legal representatives, who shall have a lien on such vessel for the same or the value thereof.

SEC. 121. If any such seaman shall die at any place in a foreign country, leaving any money or effects not on board his vessel, the consular officer of the United States, at or nearest to such place, shall claim and take charge of such money and effects; and such officer shall, if he thinks fit, sell at auction all or any of such effects; and any customs or consular officer shall, if he thinks fit, sell at auction any effects of any deceased seaman delivered to him under the provisions hereinbefore made; and every such customs officer and consular officer shall quarterly, or at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury directs, remit to such Secretary all moneys belonging to, or arising from, the sale of the effects of, or paid as the wages of, any deceased seaman, which have come to his hands under the provisions hereinbefore made, and shall render such accounts in respect to the same as such Secretary may require; and such Secretary shall publish notice of the receipt of the same, and pay over the same to

such seaman's legal representatives, if claimed within six years from the receipt of the same, otherwise they shall be applied to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

SEC. 122. If any master or other officer of a vessel of the United States on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall, from malice, hatred, or revenge, and without justifiable cause, beat, wound, or imprison any of the crew of such vessel, or withhold from him suitable food or nourishment, or inflict upon him any cruel and unusual punishment, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 123. Any master of, or any seaman belonging to, a vessel of the United States who, by wilful breach of duty or by reason of drunkenness, shall do any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such vessel, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such vessel, or who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, shall refuse or omit to do any lawful act, proper and requisite to be done by him, for preserving such vessel from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such vessel from immediate danger to life or limb, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 124. If during the progress of a voyage the master of a vessel of the United States shall be superseded, or for any other reason shall quit the vessel, and be succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the vessel and to the crew thereof which are in his custody, and shall, in default, incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and such successor shall immediately on assuming command of the vessel enter in the log-book a list of the documents so delivered to him.

SEC. 125. If any master of a vessel of the United States shall proceed on a foreign voyage without the certified copies of the shipping articles and list of the crew aforesaid, or refuse to produce them when lawfully required, he shall be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of the United States in the district where such delinquent may reside or be found.

SEC. 126. Any person who shall secrete himself and go to sea in any vessel of the United States without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such vessel, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks.

SEC. 127. Every seaman whom the master of any vessel is obliged by the provisions of this title to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any vessel without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such vessel, be subject to the discipline and regulations for preserving discipline to which he would be lawfully subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

SEC. 128. It shall not be lawful for any seaman while on board a vessel of the United States to wear a sheath knife; and it shall be the duty of every master of such vessel to prohibit all the seamen of such vessel from wearing sheath knives on shipboard, and enforce such prohibition by such lawful measures of discipline as he is entitled to employ; and for every breach of such duty a master shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, one-half for the benefit of

the person prosecuting for the same and the other-half for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

SEC. 129. It shall be the duty of every master of a vessel of the United States, whenever he shall have occasion for any consular or other official service, which any consular officer of the United States shall be authorized by law or usage officially to perform, and for which any fees shall be allowed by law, to apply to such officer, if any there be, where such service shall be required, to perform such service, and such master shall pay to such officer such fees as shall be allowed by law for such service; and if any such master shall omit so to do, he shall be liable to pay to the United States the amount of fees lawfully chargeable for such services, as though the said services had been performed by such officer; and all consular officers are hereby authorized and required to retain in their possession all the papers of such vessels, which shall be deposited with them as directed by law, till payment shall be made of all demands and wages required by the provisions of this title.

SEC. 130. No consular officer, nor any person in the employment of such officer, shall make any charge or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, by way of commission or otherwise, for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which any seaman shall be entitled who shall be discharged in any foreign country, or for any money paid on account of any seaman who shall seek relief from any consular officer, nor shall any consular officer, or any person in the employment of a consular officer, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any profit derived from clothing, boarding, or otherwise supplying or sending home any such seaman. But such prohibition shall not be construed to relieve or prevent any such officer, who shall be the owner, or otherwise interested in any vessel of the United States, from transporting in such vessel any seaman, or from receiving or being interested in such reasonable allowance as may be made for such transportation, under and by virtue of the ninety-third section of this act.

SEC. 131. It shall be the duty of consular officers of the United States to report to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he shall require, the names, places of residence, and nationality, as far as ascertainable, of all seamen shipped on or discharged by them from vessels of the United States, and the names of such vessels on or from which such seamen were shipped or discharged, and the names of their masters, the ports of the United States to which such vessels belong, the grounds of the discharge of such seamen, the names, places of residence, and nationality of all seamen left behind in their respective consular districts; as far as ascertainable, and the grounds upon which they were so left behind, and the names of the masters of the vessels to which such seamen so left behind belonged, and the names of the ports to which such vessels belong, and whether and in what respect such seamen were left behind in violation of law; and they shall, in addition to the accounts of moneys hereinbefore required of them in the provisions of this title, report to such Secretary accounts of all other moneys received and paid out on account of seamen, giving the names, places of residence and nationality of such seamen, as far as ascertainable, the names of the vessels to which they last belonged, and of the ports to which such vessels belong, and the names of the masters of such vessels, and the particulars of such receipts and payments.

SEC. 132. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make all proper regulations to carry out efficiently the provisions of this title, and he, in concert with the Secretary of State, may, from time to time, cause special examinations to be made in foreign countries into the administration by consular officers of the United States, of their respective offices.

TITLE IV.

OF RELIEF FOR SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

SEC. 133. The master or some owner of every vessel of the United States, arriving from a foreign port, at any port of the United States, shall, before such vessel is admitted to an entry, render to the collector, according to the form numbered twenty in the schedule hereto annexed, a true account of the number of seamen that shall have been employed on board such vessel, since she was last entered at any port of the United States, and shall pay to such collector, at the rate of twenty cents per month, and at that rate for any portion of a month, for every seaman so employed; which sum he is hereby authorized to deduct out of the wages of every such seaman and retain.

SEC. 134. Every master of a vessel licensed for the coasting trade shall annually render to the collector of the customs for the port at which such vessel may be, a true account, according to the form numbered twenty-one in the schedule hereto annexed, of the number of seamen that have been employed on board such vessel during the year previous or since the last payment to a collector under the provisions of this section, and of the time such seamen have severally been so employed during such period, and shall pay to such collector twenty cents for every month, and at that rate for any portion of a month such seamen have been severally employed as aforesaid; which sum such master is authorized to deduct out of the wages of such seamen and retain; and such collector shall indorse upon the license of such vessel the amount so received and the date of such receipt. But if such vessel shall take out a new license before the expiration of the year, such account and payment shall be made at the time of taking out such new license; and the payment shall be indorsed as aforesaid upon such license.

SEC. 135. If any such account of the number of seamen and of the length of time they have severally been employed, rendered to a collector by any master or owner, shall be false, the person rendering the same shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 136. In case of the sale or transfer of any vessel of the United States in a foreign port or place, the consular officer of the United States within whose district such sale or transfer shall have been made, or in whose hands the papers of such vessel shall be, is hereby authorized and required to collect of the master of, or agent for, such vessel, all moneys that shall have become due to the United States under the provisions of this title, and shall remain unpaid at the time of such sale or transfer; and such consular officer shall retain possession of the papers of such vessel until such money shall have been paid as herein provided, and shall pay such money, so collected, into the treasury of the United States, and be accountable therefor, as for other money collected by him for the United States.

SEC. 137. It shall be the duty of the several collectors to make a return to the Secretary of the Treasury once in every three months, or oftener, if by him so required, of the sums collected under the provisions of this title; and such sums shall constitute a general fund, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use and employ, to provide for the temporary relief and maintenance of sick and disabled seamen in the hospitals now established or hereafter to be established in the several ports of the United States or in such other manner as he shall direct; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue such instructions to the collectors of the various ports as shall secure the collection of all money that shall become due under the provisions of this title; and such collectors shall pay the money collected by them, as aforesaid, into the treasury of the United States, and be accountable therefor, as for other money by them collected.

SEC. 138. It shall be the duty of the collectors of the several districts to direct the expenditure of the money collected under the provisions of this title, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, under such general instructions as shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and also subject to the like general instructions, to direct and govern the hospitals aforesaid, in the several ports. And such collectors shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, once in every three months, or oftener if so required by him, an account of the moneys received and expended by them, and shall be respectively accountable to such Secretary for the money by them so received, in the same manner as for any moneys received by them; and for the sums by them expended, they shall be allowed a commission at the rate of one per cent. But no other allowance or compensation shall be made to such collectors, except the payment of such expenses as they may incur in the actual discharge of the duties herein required of them.

SEC. 139. The master and other officers and all other persons, whether male or female, employed in any capacity on board and in the service of a vessel of the United States, shall be deemed seamen within the provisions of the foregoing sections of this title, and be subject to the liabilities and entitled to the benefits of the same. But none of the provisions of this title shall apply to any master or owner of any canal-boat navigated without masts or steam, or to any of the persons employed on board, or in navigating the same.

SEC. 140. On the application of the master of any foreign vessel, every collector shall, if it can conveniently be done, admit into any hospital of which he has the direction and government, sick or disabled seamen belonging to such vessel; and the master of such foreign vessel shall pay to such collector for every day any such sick or disabled seaman may remain in the hospital, such reasonable charge as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

TITLE V.

OF REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

SEC. 141. The following regulations for preventing collisions on the water are hereby established for the navy and all other vessels of the United States; but the exhibition of any light on board of a vessel-of-war of the United States may be suspended whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the commander-in-chief of a squadron, or the commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it:

ARTICLE 1. In the following regulations every steamer which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sail-vessel; and every steamer which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a vessel under steam:

Lights.

ART. 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

Lights for steamers.

ART. 3. Steamers when under way shall carry lights as follows:

(a) Ocean-going steamers, and steamers rigged for carrying sail, shall carry at the foremast-head a bright white light, so fixed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the vessel, namely: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles

(b) All steamers, except river steamers navigating waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico, shall carry on the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to throw a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles; and on the port side a red light, so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles; the said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(c) River steamers navigating waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico shall carry the following lights, namely: one red light on the outboard side of the port smoke-pipe, and one green light on the outboard side of the starboard smoke-pipe; these lights to show both forward and aft, and also abeam on their respective sides.

(d) All coasting steamers and steamers navigating bays, lakes, or other inland waters, excepting ferry-boats and river steamers navigating waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico, shall carry the red and green lights as prescribed in section b, and, in addition thereto, a central range of two white lights; the after light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the steamer; the head light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the steamer, and the after light to show all around the horizon.

Lights for steam-tugs.

ART. 4. Steamers, when towing other vessels, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamers. Each of these masthead lights shall be of the same construction and character as the masthead lights which ocean-going steamers are required to carry.

Lights for sail vessels.

ART. 5. Sailing vessels under way or being towed shall carry the same lights as steamers under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

Exceptional lights for small sail vessels.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

Lights for vessels at anchor.

ART. 7. Vessels, whether steamers or sail vessels, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best

be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all around the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

Lights for pilot vessels.

ART. 8. Sail pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sail vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

Lights for fishing vessels and boats.

ART. 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels, but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Fog signals.

ART. 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, namely :

(a.) Steamers under way shall use a steam-whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(b.) Sail vessels under way shall use a fog-horn.

(c.) Steamers and sail vessels when not under way shall use a bell.

Two sail vessels meeting.

ART. 11. If two sail vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Two sail vessels crossing.

ART. 12. When two sail vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the vessel with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the vessel with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the vessel with the wind on the port side is close-hauled, and the other vessel free, in which case the latter shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

Two vessels under steam meeting.

ART. 13. If two vessels under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

Two steamers crossing.

ART. 14. If two steamers are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the steamer which has the other on her own starboard side, shall keep out of the way of the other.

Sail vessel and steamer.

ART. 15. If two vessels, one of which is a sail vessel and the other a steamer, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamer shall keep out of the way of the sail vessel.

Steamers to slacken speed.

ART. 16. Every steamer, when approaching another vessel so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamer shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

Vessels overtaking other vessels.

ART. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the last-mentioned vessel.

Construction of Articles 12, 14, 15, and 17.

ART. 18. Where, by the above regulations, one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course subject to the qualifications contained in the following article :

Proviso to save special cases.

ART. 19. In obeying and construing these regulations, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No vessel, under any circumstances, to avoid proper precautions.

ART. 20. Nothing in these regulations shall exonerate any vessel, the owner or owners, master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

SEC. 142. All owners and masters of vessels shall be bound to take notice of the foregoing regulations and obey them; and the masters and owners of vessels shall furnish the same with the requisite lights and fog signals, and such masters shall exhibit and use the same as required by such regulations; and for every wilful violation of the provisions of this section, the person guilty of the same shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 143. In case any damage to person or property shall arise from the non-observance by any vessel of any of the foregoing regulations, such damage shall be deemed to have been occasioned by the wilful default of the person in charge of the deck of such vessel at the time, unless it is proved that the circumstances of the case made a departure from the regulation necessary.

SEC. 144. Whenever it shall appear in the trial of any case of collision, that such collision was occasioned by a failure to observe the regulations prescribed in this title, the vessel so failing to observe such regulations shall be deemed in fault, unless it is proved that the circumstances of the case made a departure from such regulations necessary.

SEC. 145. In every case of collision between two vessels, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of each vessel, if, and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, passengers, and crew, to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers, if any, such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary, in order to save them from any danger caused by the

collision; in case he fails so to do, and no reasonable excuse for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to be caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default, and such failure shall also, if proved upon any investigation, be deemed to be an act of misconduct, or a default for which his certificate of competency, if any, may be cancelled or suspended.

SEC. 146. Whenever foreign vessels are within the jurisdiction of the United States, the regulations provided in this title, and all provisions of this title relating to such regulations or to collisions, shall apply to such foreign vessels; and in the trial of any case arising out of matters happening within the jurisdiction of the United States, foreign vessels, shall, as regards such regulations and provisions, be treated as if they were vessels of the United States.

SEC. 147. The Secretary of the Treasury shall supply the marine boards with copies of the provisions of this title, and of all additions to the same that shall be made hereafter, and such boards shall furnish one copy of the same to the master or any owner of a vessel of the United States, and two copies to the master or any owner of a passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel subject to inspection under the provisions of title six of this act.

TITLE VI.

OF THE EQUIPMENT AND INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

SEC. 148. No certificate of registry, license, or other paper shall be issued by any collector to any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel, or to any freight steamer or other steamer, or any freight sail vessel of the United States, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this title applicable to the same have been complied with; and it shall not be lawful for the owner or master of any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, to transport any merchandise or passengers in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, without having first obtained a certificate of registry and a license under the provisions of this act; and if any such vessel shall be navigated without complying with, or be employed in violation of, the provisions of this title, the owner or owners of such vessel shall, for every such default for which a penalty is not hereinafter provided, incur a penalty of five hundred dollars. Any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, shall be deemed a passenger steamer; and any vessel of the United States so propelled, not being a passenger steamer, and which, under the laws of the United States, is engaged in the foreign trade, the coasting trade, or in commerce among the several States, shall be deemed a freight steamer within the meaning of this act; and all other steamers of the United States shall be subject to the same inspection in their hulls and boilers required for freight steamers in the one hundred and forty-ninth section and the first and second divisions of the one hundred and sixty-first section of this act; and any vessel propelled wholly by sails and carrying passengers shall be deemed a passenger sail vessel, and any vessel of the United States so propelled, not being a passenger sail vessel, and which, under the laws of the United States, is engaged in the foreign trade, the coasting trade, or in commerce among the several States, shall be deemed a freight sail vessel within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 149. It shall be the duty of the inspectors, appointed as hereinafter provided, to examine and see that suitable and safe provisions are made throughout such passenger steamers and freight steamers to guard against loss or danger from fire. And no combustible material liable to take fire from heated iron, or any other heat generated on board such steamers in and about the boilers, pipes, or machinery, shall be placed at less than eighteen inches

distant from such heated metal or other substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervenes between such heated surface and any wood or other combustible material so exposed, sufficient at all times and under all circumstances to prevent ignition; and further, when wood is so exposed to ignition, as an additional preventive, it shall be shielded by some incombustible material in such manner as to leave the air to circulate freely between such material and the wood. But when the structure of such steamers, or the arrangement of the boilers or machinery, is such that the requirements aforesaid cannot without serious inconvenience or sacrifice be complied with, inspectors may vary therefrom, if in their judgment it can be done with safety; but such variation shall not be valid unless expressly authorized in the certificate of inspection hereinafter provided for, and shall be made subject to the approval of the marine board.

SEC. 150. Every passenger steamer, passenger sail vessel, and freight steamer shall have not less than three double-acting forcing pumps, with chambers at least six inches in diameter, two to be worked by hand and one by steam, if steam can be employed, otherwise all to be worked by hand; one of such pumps shall be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amidships, each having a suitable, well-fitted hose, of at least two-thirds the length of the vessel, kept at all times in perfect order and ready for immediate use; each of which pumps shall also be supplied with water by a pipe connected therewith, and passing through the side of the vessel so low as to be at all times in the water when she is afloat. But in vessels not exceeding two hundred tons burden, two of said pumps may be dispensed with; and in vessels of over two hundred tons, and not exceeding five hundred tons burden, one of said pumps may be dispensed with; and a steam siphon or other contrivance which is an equivalent of such pumps and hose, in the judgment of the marine board, may be substituted for the pumps and hose herein required.

SEC. 151. Every passenger steamer and freight steamer shall be provided with such apparatus or means as in the opinion of the inspectors shall be requisite to steer such steamer, to be placed in such part of the same as the inspectors, subject to direction by the marine board, may deem best, to enable the officers and crew to steer and control the steamer, in case the pilot or man at the wheel is driven from it by fire.

SEC. 152. The navigating passenger steamers and freight steamers, iron rods, chains, or wire ropes shall be employed and used, instead of wheel ropes and tiller ropes; and for a failure so to employ such iron rods, chains, or wire ropes, or the substitutes for the same herein authorized, the master, owner, or owners shall incur a penalty of three hundred dollars; but it shall be lawful for all steamers provided with the additional apparatus or means to steer the same required in the preceding section, to use wheel ropes and tiller ropes composed of hemp or other good and sufficient material, around the barrel or axle of the wheel, and to a distance not exceeding twenty-two feet therefrom, and also in connecting the tiller or rudder yoke with iron rods, chains, or wire ropes used for working the rudder. But no more rope for this purpose shall be used than is sufficient to extend from the connecting points of the tiller or rudder-yoke placed in any working position, beyond the nearest blocks or rollers, and to give sufficient play to work the ropes on such blocks or rollers; and there shall be chains extending the whole distance of the ropes so connected with the tiller or rudder-yoke, and attached or fastened to the same, and the iron chains, rods, or wire ropes shall extend toward the wheel in such manner as to take immediate effect and work the rudder in case the other ropes are burnt or otherwise rendered useless; and such steering apparatus shall be so placed as to be readily accessible in all its parts.

SEC. 153. Every passenger, passenger steamer, sail vessel, and freight steamer, shall have at least two good and suitable boats, supplied with

oars, in good condition at all times for service; and every passenger steamer and passenger sail vessel, of more than five hundred tons, and not exceeding eight hundred tons burden, shall have four life-boats; and every such vessel of more than eight hundred tons, and not exceeding twelve hundred tons burden, shall have six life-boats; and every such vessel of more than twelve hundred tons and not exceeding sixteen hundred tons burden, shall have eight life-boats; and every such vessel of more than sixteen hundred tons, and not exceeding two thousand tons burden, shall have ten life-boats; and every such vessel of more than two thousand tons shall have twelve life-boats; all of which boats shall be good, substantial, safe, sea-boats, of proper construction, and well furnished with oars and other necessary apparatus. And all sea-going passenger steamers and passenger sail vessels shall have such life-boats or other boats provided with suitable disengaging apparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched with their complements of passengers while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water; and such life-boats shall be fitted with suitable compartments for provisions, and shall each be supplied with four breakers, water-tight, of not less capacity than eight gallons each. But the marine boards are hereby authorized to exempt passenger steamers navigating rivers only from the obligation to carry the life-boats herein provided for, such steamers having other suitable provisions for the preservation of life in cases of fire or other disaster. And the inspectors, subject to direction by the marine board, may in their certificate authorize a vessel to carry a smaller number of life-boats, and may require a vessel to carry a larger number of life-boats than are herein required, according to the number of passengers, officers, and crew to be carried by such vessel, and the certificate in every such case shall prescribe the requisite proportion of life-boats to such passengers, officers, and crew. Every freight sail vessel bound on a voyage of the first class, as defined in the forty-third section of this act, and of one hundred tons burden or less, shall have one boat; if of more than one hundred tons burden, and less than two hundred tons burden, she shall have two boats; if of more than two hundred tons, and less than six hundred tons burden, she shall have three boats; if of more than six hundred tons, and less than twelve hundred tons burden, she shall have four boats; if of more than twelve hundred tons, and less than sixteen hundred tons burden, she shall have five boats; and if of more than sixteen hundred tons burden, she shall have six boats; and such boats shall be good, substantial, safe sea-boats, of suitable construction, properly provided with oars, and of such size that the complement of boats shall be sufficient to carry the officers and crew of the vessel. And the marine board may authorize the substitution for a portion of such life-boats such life-raft or life-rafts, or other like contrivances to insure safety to passengers, provided such substitutes shall be properly supplied with compartments for provisions and with breakers, and shall, in the judgment of such board, be equivalents for such life-boats for which they shall be substituted. But no such exemptions shall be valid unless expressed in the certificate of such inspectors hereinafter provided; and such substitutes shall be authorized by such marine boards, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 154. Every passenger steamer and passenger sail vessel shall also be provided with a good life-preserver, made of suitable material, or float well adapted to the purpose, for each and every passenger; which life-preservers and floats shall always be kept in convenient and accessible places in such steamer and sail vessel, and in readiness for the use of the passengers; and every such steamer and sail vessel shall also keep twenty fire-buckets and five axes; and there shall be kept on board every such steamer and sail vessel of six hundred tons burden, five buckets and one axe for each one hundred

tons, and in this proportion as the tonnage of the steamer or sail vessel increases; but no such steamer or sail vessel of thirty-five hundred tons or upwards shall be required to keep more than three buckets for each one hundred tons, or more than one axe for every five buckets.

SEC. 155. Barges employed in carrying passengers, while in tow of any steamer, shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding section; and for every violation of this section the person or persons so employing such a barge shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 156. Every passenger steamer and passenger sail vessel carrying passengers on the main or lower deck shall be provided with sufficient means, convenient to such passengers, for their escape to the upper deck in case of fire or other accident endangering life; and all hatchways and openings in the spar-decks of sea-going vessels, subject to inspection, shall have coamings at least fourteen inches in height.

SEC. 157. Every steamer of seven hundred tons burden and upwards, and built of iron, the building of which shall begin after this act takes effect, shall be divided by substantial, transverse, water-tight partitions into not less than three equal parts, or as nearly so as circumstances will permit, so that the fore part of the vessel shall be separated from the engine-room by one of such partitions, and so that the after part of the vessel shall be separated from the engine-room by another of such partitions, and every such partition shall be of equal strength with the side plates of the vessel with which it is in contact; and every screw steamer built of iron, the building of which shall begin after this act takes effect, shall, in addition to the above partitions, be fitted with a small water-tight compartment enclosing the after extremity of the shaft.

SEC. 158. No loose hemp shall be carried on board any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel; nor shall hemp, cotton, hay, straw, or any other easily ignitable commodity, be carried on the decks or guards of any such steamer or passenger sail vessel, unless the same shall be protected by a complete and suitable covering of canvas or other material, rendered fire-proof against sparks by a solution of rubber or otherwise; nor shall cotton be transported in any vessel of the United States except in bales; and every such bale shall be covered with strong bagging, made of hemp or other material authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and compactly bound with iron hoops; nor shall coal oil or crude petroleum be carried on such steamers or passenger sail vessels, except on the decks or guards thereof, or in open holds, where a free circulation of air is secured, and at such distances from any furnaces or fires as may be prescribed by the board of inspectors, subject to direction from the marine board; nor shall gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, explosive burning fluids, or other explosive fluids, be carried on board any such passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel as freight, except in cases of special license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided; and all such articles kept on board as stores shall be secured in metallic vessels; and for every offence under this section the owner or owners of such steamer or passenger sail vessel shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 159. All gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, burning fluids, or other explosive fluids, and all materials which ignite by friction, shall, when packed or put up for shipment on board any passenger steamer, passenger sail vessel, or freight steamer, be packed or put up separately from each other and from other articles, and the package, box, cask, or vessel containing the same shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the articles contained therein; and every person who shall pack or put up, or cause to be packed or put up, for shipment on board of any such vessel, any gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, burning fluids, or other explosive fluids, or any materials which ignite by friction, otherwise than as aforesaid, or shall ship same, unless packed and marked as aforesaid, on board any such vessel, shall be

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence, and such articles and materials shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 160. The master of every vessel of the United States employed in the carriage of passengers shall select crews for each life-boat or raft, and each passenger shall be assigned, by due notice, to a life-boat or raft, at a designated part of the steamer in which he shall seek safety in a case of emergency requiring the use of such boats or rafts. Each cockswain of a boat or raft shall be required by such master to keep his boat or raft in proper order and efficiency; and it shall be the duty of such master to require in the case of sea voyages of five hundred miles or upwards that such cockswain, under the supervision of the officer of the watch, shall every night before sundown see that his boat or raft is thoroughly equipped with spars, sails, oars, boat-compass, provisions, and water, and in foggy weather, and when in proximity to dangerous coasts, that the same is kept in constant readiness; and every such master shall require the crews of such boats or rafts to be repeatedly exercised at their respective boats, rafts, and stations, that they may acquire facility in equipping their boats and rafts, and using the disengaging apparatus required by this act; and the master of every steamer of the United States employed in carrying passengers on any voyage shall every night require the hose, pumps, or other apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be rigged and made ready for use. For every violation of the provisions of this section such master shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 161. The board of inspectors established at a collection district within the district of a coast marine board or lake marine board shall consist of three members, who shall be of good character and suitable qualifications to perform the services required of them by this act within the respective districts for which they shall be appointed; one of which inspectors, from his practical knowledge of ship-building and the uses of steam in navigation, shall be fully competent to make a trustworthy estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities, of the hulls of steamers and sail vessels and their equipment, and of the complement of officers, petty officers, and crew deemed essential to the safety of life and property when such vessels are employed in the carriage of passengers, or otherwise, and shall be called the inspector of hulls; another of whom, from his knowledge and experience of the duties of an engineer employed in navigating steamers, and also in the construction and use of boilers and the machinery and appurtenances therewith connected, shall be able to form a trustworthy opinion of the quality of the material, the requisite supply of fuel, the strength, form, workmanship, and suitability of such boilers and machinery to be employed in the carriage of passengers, or otherwise, without hazard to life or property from imperfections in the material, workmanship, or arrangement of any part of such apparatus for navigating by steam, the complement of engineers and men required for using such apparatus, and shall be called the inspector of boilers and machinery; the other of whom, from his practical knowledge of manning, rigging, furnishing, and equipping vessels, shall be able to form a trustworthy opinion of the quality of the material, the strength, seaworthiness, and fitness of the rigging, spars, masts, sails, chains, cables, anchors, and other furniture, the amount of spare spars, masts, sails, chains, cables, anchors, and other furniture, the number and kinds of seamen and officers required for safety to life and property in navigating any vessel to be employed in the carriage of passengers, or otherwise, and shall be called the inspector of equipment. Assistant inspectors shall be assistant inspectors of hulls, of boilers and machinery, or of equipment, according to the duties which such assistants may be appointed to perform, and shall aid and assist inspectors in the discharge of their duties, and be subject to the direction of the board of inspectors. The board of inspectors established at a

collection district within the district of an inland marine board shall consist only of an inspector of hulls and an inspector of boilers and machinery, having the qualifications aforesaid; and all such inspectors and all assistant inspectors shall be appointed and be removable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the marine board within whose district such inspectors are appointed to act. Such inspectors shall be empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:

First. Upon application in writing by the master or any owner, they shall, once in every six months at least, carefully inspect the hull of each passenger steamer, passenger sail vessel, and freight steamer, and of every freight sail vessel bound on a voyage of the first class, or being of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or upward and bound on a voyage of the second class, as such classes are defined in the fifth section of this act, inspecting such as belong to their respective districts; and they shall satisfy themselves that the hull, rigging, spars, masts, chains, anchors, cables, and other furniture of such vessel so submitted to their inspection are suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, and properly fitted; that she has suitable accommodations for her crew and passengers, and is in such a condition throughout that she may be used in navigation with safety to life and property, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, floats, coamings, steering apparatus, and other things, are faithfully complied with, and that she has on board the requisite lights and means of making fog-signals; and if they deem it expedient, they may direct such steamer or sail vessel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment. And in the case of vessels of the United States and of all vessels carrying passengers, and bound from a port of the United States on a voyage to a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, such inspection shall be made for every such voyage before clearance for the same; and in all cases of the inspection of the hull of a vessel, such inspection shall be made while she is without a cargo on board; and such inspectors shall prescribe in their certificate the greatest depth of water a vessel subject to their inspection shall be allowed to draw when laden, the requisite complement of officers and crew and engineers, the amount of fuel necessary, the space to be reserved for the same, the spare sails, spars, material for rigging, chains, cables, anchors, and other furniture and equipment such vessel is required to carry on a voyage, and the greatest number of passengers any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel may carry in the various parts of such vessel for which such number is not fixed by law; and such inspectors shall prescribe in the certificate of every vessel subject to inspection, and going upon any voyage of the first or second class, that such vessel shall carry, as a part of her crew, a certain number of boys in such proportion, not exceeding one to every one hundred and fifty tons of the burden of such vessel, as may be required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in the case of a steamer, such inspectors shall prescribe the waters on which she may be employed, and determine the time for which the hull, equipments, boilers, and machinery will be sufficient, and, if less than six months, shall prescribe accordingly the time for the expiration of such certificate; and such inspectors shall make in their certificates such requirements in respect to the foregoing particulars as in their judgment are proper and needful for the navigation of any vessel inspected by them, with safety to life and property, in the service in which she is to be employed; and no such vessel shall depart from any port of the United States unless the requirements of such certificates, in respect to the foregoing particulars, shall be complied with. But any owner, or the master of such vessel, may apply to the marine board within whose district such inspection shall be made for any modification of the requirements of such certificates, and such modification may be made, if in the judgment of such board it can, with safety, be made and

should be made. Such modifications shall be reported by such board to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of such passenger steamers, and freight steamers, before the same shall be used, and once in every six months thereafter subject them to a hydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the square inch for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the master, owner, or owners of such steamers, and they shall satisfy themselves, by examination and experimental trials, that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, and free from obstructions, and when boilers are so arranged that a water connecting-pipe is employed, through which the water may pass from one boiler to another, that there is also provided a similar steam connection, having an area or opening into each boiler of at least one square inch to every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue or tube and all other surfaces being computed as effective; and in steamers hereafter built, which shall employ four or more boilers set in a battery, that the same are divided in such a manner that one half, as nearly as may be, of the number of boilers employed, will act independently of the other half, so far as relates to the water connection; but the steam from all the boilers may be connected as herein provided. They shall satisfy themselves that the spaces between the flues are sufficient, and that every steamer boiler hereafter built has not less than three inches of clear space for water between and around its internal flues, and that the fire-line of the furnace is below the prescribed water-line of the boilers; and that such boilers, and the machinery and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application, without peril to life; and they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well arranged, and in good working order, one of which, of such dimensions and arrangements as shall be prescribed by the board of inspectors, subject to direction by the marine board, or more than one, if necessary to secure safety, shall be placed on the boilers of every steamer, and shall be loaded to a pressure not exceeding five pounds above the working steam pressure allowed, and shall be secured by the inspectors against the interference of all persons engaged in the management of the steamer or her machinery; that there is a good and sufficient water-gauge and steam-gauge, indicating the height of the water and the pressure of the steam, and a full set of gauge-cocks for each of the boilers, whether connected or otherwise, and that in or upon the outside flue of each outside high-pressure boiler there is placed in a suitable manner alloyed metals, fusible by the heat of the boiler when raised to the highest working pressure allowed, and that in or upon the top of the flues of all other high-pressure boilers in the steamer, such alloyed metals are placed, as aforesaid, fusing at ten pounds greater pressure than said metals on the outside boilers, thereby, in each case, letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such steamer is in motion or not; so that, in high-pressure boilers, the water shall not be less than four inches above the flue. But in steamers hereafter supplied with new high-pressure boilers, if the alloy fuses on the outer boilers at a pressure of ten pounds exceeding the working pressure allowed, and at twenty pounds above said pressure on the inner boilers, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this act. Such alloyed metals so required to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers shall, however, be fusible at a temperature not exceeding four hundred and forty-five degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer.

Third. In subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid boilers called and usually known under the designation of high-pressure boilers, the inspectors shall

assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected iron plates, at least one-fourth of an inch thick, in the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, old or new, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten, and no high-pressure boilers hereafter made shall be rated above this standard; but where steel plates of approved quality are used in the construction of boilers, the working pressure allowed may rate at thirty per centum in excess of iron; and in subjecting to the test aforesaid that class of boilers usually designated and known as low-pressure boilers, the said inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that such boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may, subject to the direction of the marine board, for reasons to be stated specifically in their certificate, fix the working pressure of such boiler at less than three-fourths of said test pressure; and no low-pressure boiler hereafter made shall be rated in its working pressure above the aforesaid standard; and the same rules shall be observed in regard to boilers heretofore made, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause renders it manifest that its application would be unjust, in which cases the inspectors may, subject to the direction aforesaid, depart from these rules, if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the hydrostatic test, and no valve under any circumstances shall be loaded or so managed in any way as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors, nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause, or which has a greater working pressure than one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch; and no boiler hereafter built, to which the heat is applied on the outside of the shell, shall, if employed in any steamer, be constructed of plates of more than three-tenths of an inch in thickness, the ends or heads of the boiler only excepted.

Fourth. When the inspection in detail is completed and the inspectors approve of the steamer, passenger sail vessel, or freight sail vessel and her equipment throughout, and find the same in conformity with the provisions of this act, they shall make and subscribe a certificate thereof to the collector of the district in accordance with forms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And such inspectors shall prescribe in such certificate what is required of such vessels in the particulars in respect to which such inspectors are required to prescribe for vessels, in the first division of this section, which certificate shall be verified by the declaration of the inspectors signing it, before a person competent by law to administer oaths. And in any case involving an inquiry into the seaworthiness of any vessel, subject to inspection, which shall be navigated without such a certificate as aforesaid in force, or in violation of the requirements aforesaid prescribed in such certificate by the board of inspectors, such vessel shall be deemed unseaworthy unless proved to be seaworthy. And in case such inspectors do not grant a certificate of approval, they shall make and subscribe a written statement over their names of such disapproval, and the reasons for the same; and any master or owner of a vessel so disapproved, or upon which the inspectors have ordered repairs to be made, may, within thirty days after notice of such disapproval or order, on application to the marine board, have

the case examined anew by such marine board upon producing the statement of the reasons assigned by the inspectors for their doings in the premises, or a certified copy of the same; and such marine board may revoke or modify the decision of the board of inspectors, or grant a certificate of approval, as the case may, in the judgment of such board, require. Any certificate of approval may be revoked and cancelled by the marine board within whose district such certificate was granted, in any case in which such board has reason to believe that there was any fraud or mistake committed or made in the granting of such certificate, or that since the granting of such certificate, the hull, rigging, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessel have sustained any injury or are otherwise insufficient; and no such certificate of approval shall, in the case of steamers, be held in force beyond six months from its date or the date fixed therein for its expiration; and no certificate shall be in force after notice of its revocation is given by the marine board revoking it to the owner, agent, or master of the vessel to which the certificate relates. But in case any vessel is absent from the United States at the time for the expiration of her certificate, or at the time of such notice of revocation, her certificate shall continue in force until her next subsequent return to the United States.

Fifth. Upon the application of the master, owner, or owners of any passenger steamer, or passenger sail vessel, for a license to carry gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitrol, camphene, burning fluids, or other explosive fluids, and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, the inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined therewith, or one or more apartments thoroughly lined with metal at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, subject to the direction of the marine board, authorizing such vessel to carry as freight any of the articles aforesaid, those of each description to be secured in such chest, safe, or apartment, containing no other article, and carried at a distance from any fire, to be specified in the certificate. But compact packages of friction matches, securely packed in strong, tight, wooden chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be firmly fastened on by locks, screws, or other fastenings, and which shall be stowed in a safe part of the steamer designated in their license by the inspectors, and at a safe distance from any fire, need not be carried in chests or safes composed of or lined with metal or in any apartments so lined. Any such certificate may be revoked or annulled at any time by the marine board, upon proof that any of the said articles have been carried on board such vessel at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, or that any of the provisions of this title in relation thereto have been violated.

Sixth. The said inspectors shall keep a regular record of certificates of inspections of vessels, their hulls, boilers, engines, machinery, and other appurtenances, whether of approval or disapproval, and of requirements concerning their officers, crews, rigging, furniture, equipment, and other particulars, and, when recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector of the district; they shall keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, burning fluids, or other explosive fluids, and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, to be carried as freight by any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel; and, when recorded, they shall deliver the originals to such collector.

Seventh. In addition to the semi-annual inspection, it shall be the duty of said inspectors to examine, seasonably, vessels subject to inspection, arriving and departing, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of such vessels unsafe; which service may be performed by one of the board; and if he shall discover any omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make such vessel safe, he shall at once notify, in writing, the

master, stating in the notice what is required and the reasons of such requirements; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may take the opinion of the board of inspectors thereon, and if dissatisfied with the decision of such board, may apply for a re-examination of the case to the marine board, as is hereinbefore provided; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the board of inspectors, and shall, contrary thereto, and while the same remain unreversed by the marine board, navigate such vessel, the master and owner or owners of the same shall be liable for any damage to freight, passengers, and their baggage which shall occur from any defects so as aforesaid stated in said notice; and all inspections and orders shall be promptly made by the inspectors and marine boards; and, where it can be safely done, in their judgment, they shall permit repairs to be made where those interested can most conveniently do them; and no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of the inspectors of another district in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs that were deemed necessary when the order was made.

Eighth. The board of inspectors, when thereto requested by the marine board, shall inspect vessels belonging to districts where no board of inspectors is established, and within the marine district of such marine board; and if a certificate of approval is not granted, no other inspection shall be made by the same or any other board until the objections made by the inspectors are removed; and if any vessel subject to inspection shall be navigated after the board of inspectors have refused to make the collector a certificate of approval, and such refusal is unreversed as herein provided, the owner or owners of the same shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for every offence. But nothing herein contained shall impair the right of inspectors to permit such vessel to go to another port for repairs, if, in their opinion, subject to direction from the marine board, it is safe to do so.

Ninth. The said board of inspectors shall report promptly to the collector of the district the names of all vessels subject to inspection, whose owner or owners neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this title, and the names of all vessels for which certificates of approval have, on application, been refused.

Tenth. It shall at all times be the duty of all certificated masters, mates, engineers, and pilots, to assist the inspectors and marine boards in the examination of any vessel, subject to inspection, to which any such engineer, mate, or pilot belongs, and to point out all defects and imperfections in the hull, rigging, or any apparatus for navigating by steam or sails, and also to make known to them, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents occasioning serious injury to such vessel or her equipment, whereby life may be in danger; and in default thereof, the certificate of any such engineer, pilot, or mate, shall be revoked; and it shall be lawful for the inspectors and members of marine boards, in the execution of their duties, to go on board any vessel subject to inspection at all reasonable times, and to inspect the same, or any part thereof, or any machinery, boats, rigging, equipments, or articles on board thereof, or any certificate of any master, mate, engineer, or pilot, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying the vessel from proceeding on her voyage, and if, in consequence of any accident to any such vessel, or for any other reason, the board of inspectors shall consider, subject to the direction of the marine board, that it is necessary so to do, to require the vessel to be taken into dock for the purpose of inspecting the hull thereof; and any person who shall hinder any inspector or member of a marine board from going on board any such vessel, or otherwise impede him in the execution of his duty, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 162. In those cases where the number of passengers in the various parts of a vessel is limited by the certificate of the inspectors, it shall not be lawful to take passengers on board of any such vessel otherwise than as

authorized by the inspectors in the certificate; and the master and owner or owners, or either of them, shall be liable to forfeit ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed in any such vessel or in any part thereof, and to every passenger the amount of his or her passage money. And, moreover, in all cases of an express or implied undertaking to transport passengers by steamers, whenever barges, or other craft impeding progress, are taken in tow for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, without previous and seasonable notice to such passengers, the owner or owners of such steamer shall be liable to such passengers for the money paid by them respectively for the passage, and to pay also the damage caused by such default or delay.

SEC. 163. If a master of a steamer, or any other person, whether acting under orders or not, shall intentionally load or obstruct, or cause to be loaded or obstructed, in any way or manner, the safety-valve or valves of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler shall be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall be exposed to a greater pressure, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, he and every person concerned therein, directly or indirectly, shall forfeit two hundred dollars for each offence, and may, at the discretion of the court, be, in addition thereto, imprisoned not exceeding eighteen months.

SEC. 164. Whenever the master of any steamer shall stop the motion or headway of the same, or when such steamer shall be stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking in cargo, fuel, or passengers, such master shall open or cause to be opened the safety-valve, so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when such steamer is under headway. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 165. If at any time there is a deficiency of water in a boiler, caused by suffering it to fall below three inches above the flue, as herein prescribed, unless such deficiency happens through inevitable accident, the master, if such deficiency is caused by his order, consent or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person whose duty it is to keep up the supply of water, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, for which they shall severally incur a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they, or any of them, may also be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six nor more than eighteen months.

SEC. 166. All boilers made of iron or steel, and employed in steamers of the United States, shall be constructed of plates which have been stamped according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 167. It shall be the duty of such inspectors to ascertain the quality of the material of which the boiler plates of any boiler so submitted to their inspection are made, and to satisfy themselves, by any suitable means, whether the mode of manufacturing has been such as to produce iron equal to good iron made with charcoal, and such as in their judgment may be used for generating steam-power without hazard to life; and no such boiler shall be approved which is made of unhammered iron or of unsuitable material, or of which the manufacture is imperfect, or is not in their opinion of suitable strength, or whose plates are less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, for a high-pressure boiler of forty-two inches in diameter, and in that proportion of strength according to the maximum of working pressure allowed for high-pressure boilers of greater or less diameter, or which is made of any iron but wrought iron of a quality equal to good iron made with charcoal and double-hammered.

SEC. 168. All plates of boiler iron or boiler steel shall be distinctly and permanently stamped, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury

shall prescribe, with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron or steel, the name of the place where the same was manufactured, and in such manner as to show whether the same, if iron, is hammered or not hammered, and if practicable, in such place or places that the marks shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers.

SEC. 169. It shall be unlawful to use in any steamers in the United States, for generating steam for power, a boiler, or steam pipe connecting the boilers, made of iron or steel which has not been stamped by the manufacturer, as herein provided; and if any person shall make, for use in any such steamer, a boiler of iron or steel not stamped, intended to generate steam for power, he shall, for any such offence, forfeit five hundred dollars; and any person using or causing to be used in any such steamer such a boiler to generate steam for power, shall forfeit a like sum for each offence.

SEC. 170. If any person shall counterfeit the marks and stamps required by this act, or shall falsely stamp any boiler iron or boiler steel, and be convicted thereof, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. And if any person or persons shall stamp or mark plates with the name or marks of another, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, such person or persons shall be liable to any one injured thereby for all damage occasioned by such fraud or deception.

SEC. 171. No person interested as patentee, in any way, direct or indirect, in life-preservers, life-boats, or any other contrivance required for steamers or passenger sail vessels by the provisions of this act, or connected, as a member or otherwise, with any association of steamboat pilots, engineers, masters, or owners of steamers or passenger sail vessels, shall be deemed competent to hold the office of inspector, assistant inspector, or member of a marine board, or to discharge the duties of the same. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars and forfeit his office.

SEC. 172. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors for the districts aforesaid to make known, without delay, to the collectors of all the districts at which there is a board of inspectors, the names of all vessels subject to inspection whose owner or owners neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all such vessels for which certificates of approval have been, on application refused.

SEC. 173. It shall be the duty of the collectors, and of the inspectors and marine boards aforesaid, within their several districts, to enforce the provisions of law against all vessels subject to inspection, arriving and departing; and any collector or inspector or member of a marine board who shall negligently or intentionally fail to perform his duty in this particular shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence and be removed from office.

SEC. 174. The collector shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master, or some owner of any freight steamer or freight sail vessel named therein, one certified copy, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred, and to the master or some owner of any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel named therein, three certified copies thereof, one of which shall be placed by such master or owner in some conspicuous place in such vessel where it will be most likely to be observed by steerage passengers, and there kept at all times; another shall be placed, and at all times kept, in some other conspicuous place, where it will be most likely to be observed by the other passengers and persons on board; the other copy shall be retained by such master or owner, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred; and any person who shall receive on board, for passage, or carry any passenger in a passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel, not having certified copies of the certificate of approval, as required by this act, placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall receive or carry any gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, burning fluids, or other explosive fluids,

or materials which ignite by friction, as freight, on board any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel not having a certificate authorizing the same, and certified copies thereof placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall stow or carry any of said articles at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, shall forfeit and pay for each offence one hundred dollars.

SEC. 175. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared a synopsis of such of the laws relating to the carriage of passengers and their safety on board passenger steamers and passenger sail vessels as he shall deem expedient, and shall have the same printed in convenient form in the English, French, and German languages, to be framed under glass, and shall give for any such vessel three copies, one in each of such languages, on the application of its master, owner, or owners, who shall, without unnecessary delay, have the same framed under glass, and shall place and keep them in conspicuous places in such vessel, in the same manner as herein provided in regard to copies of certificates of inspectors; and no clearance shall be issued to such vessel until the collector shall be satisfied that the provisions of this section have been complied with by such master, owner, or owners; and in case such master, owner, or owners shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, he or they shall incur, for each offence, a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 176. Every inspector who shall negligently or wilfully certify falsely touching any vessel, her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, or their appurtenances, or her rigging, furniture, officers, engineers, crew, lading, fuel, or any of her equipments, or any matter or thing contained in any certificate signed and declared by him to be true, and every assistant inspector who, in any report in writing to any board of inspectors, shall negligently or wilfully make any false statement touching any vessel, in any of the said particulars, or in any other particulars, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 177. If any vessel, having a certificate as required by this act, shall be navigated without having her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, and their appurtenances, and all her equipments, rigging, furniture, officers, engineers, crew, lading, fuel, and all other things, in every respect conformable to such certificate, the master by whom she shall be so navigated, having knowledge of such defect, and every owner thereof, having such knowledge, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence. But such master or owner shall not be liable for loss or deficiency occasioned by the dangers of navigation, or other cause beyond his control, if such loss or deficiency shall be supplied as soon as practicable.

SEC. 178. On any steamers navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of the opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or, from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the steamer, the engineer on watch shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of such steamer is unsafe, she shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done. But if the master shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he may do the same; but in such case both he and the owner or owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages happening in consequence from such causes to the person of any passenger and to his baggage, and to any of the freight; and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the master or such owner or owners.

SEC. 179. Two printed copies of the rules and regulations prescribed in the fifth title of this act, and of the additions to the same that shall be hereafter made, shall at all times be kept up in conspicuous places on every passenger steamer and passenger sail vessel, by the master of the same. Any pilot, en-

gineer, or master of any such vessel, who shall neglect to observe such rules and regulations, or shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for each offence, and be liable for all damage to any passenger in his person or baggage caused by such neglect.

SEC. 180. Whenever damage is sustained on board a passenger steamer or a passenger sail vessel by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner or owners of such steamer, or either of them, shall be liable to each and every such person so injured in person or property, to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, hull, or equipment; and every person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of an engineer or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating steamers, may sue such engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such loss or injury so caused.

SEC. 181. The owner or owners of any steamer, by or in consequence of whose fraud, or connivance, the life or lives of any person or persons on board such steamer may be destroyed, and every master, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board such steamer, and every public officer by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties, the life or lives of any person or persons on board such steamer may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof in any circuit court in the United States, shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

SEC. 182. In all suits and actions against an owner or owners of any steamer, for injuries to person or property caused by the bursting of the boiler of any such steamer, or the collapse of a flue, or other injurious escape of steam, such owner or owners shall be deemed liable for negligence, unless he or they shall prove that such injuries were not caused by his or their negligence, or the negligence of any person in his or their employment.

SEC. 183. Once in every six months, and before issuing a certificate of registry or license to any vessel subject to inspection, the collector shall demand and receive from the owner or owners of such vessel, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the six months, in addition to the fees for issuing certificates of registry and licenses allowed by law, for each steamer of one hundred tons or less, and every sail vessel of two hundred tons or less, fifteen dollars, and, in addition thereto, for every such steamer of more than one hundred tons, and every such sail vessel of more than two hundred tons, such sum, and, in addition thereto, for every additional ton, two and a half cents.

SEC. 184. Each inspector shall keep an accurate account of every vessel boarded by him during the year, and of all his official acts and doings, which, in the form of a report, he shall communicate to the marine board on the first days of May and November in each year.

SEC. 185. The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the inspectors with a suitable number of proper instruments, of uniform construction, so as to give uniform results, to test the strength of boilers. Every master of any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel shall keep on board the same at least two copies of the provisions of this title, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master shall neglect or refuse so to do, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 186. Any inspector, assistant inspector, member of a marine board, or person appointed to examine applicants for certificates of competency, who shall, upon any pretence, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed to him, shall forfeit his office; and if found guilty, on indictment, he shall be otherwise punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 187. The Secretary of the Treasury may procure for the marine boards and inspectors of vessels such stationery, printing, instruments, and other things necessary for the use of their respective offices, as may be required therefor; and he shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper efficiency of such marine boards and inspectors and the execution of the provisions of this act; and he may from time to time cause special examinations to be made into the administration of such marine boards and of the inspection laws.

SEC. 188. The members of the marine boards, the inspectors, and assistant inspectors shall execute proper bonds, with sureties, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and subject to his approval, conditioned that they will faithfully perform the duties of their respective offices, and safely keep and account for all property of the United States intrusted to them.

SEC. 189. The provisions of this title shall not apply to public vessels of the United States. The inspection and certificate herein required shall, in all cases of ocean steamers constructed under contract with the United States for the purpose, if desired, of being converted into war steamers, be made by a chief engineer of the navy, to be detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and he shall report both to said Secretary and to the marine board of the district where he shall make any inspection.

SEC. 190. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the provisions of this title upon the owner or owners of vessels shall be liens on the vessels in the employment of which such provisions shall be violated; and such vessels may be libelled therefor in any circuit court or district court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which such vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 191. All the penalties imposed in this title may be sued for, and recovered in the name of the United States in the district court or circuit court within the jurisdiction of which the offence shall have been committed, or in which the offender may reside. One-half of such penalties when recovered, unless otherwise provided, shall be to the use of the informer, and one-half to the use of the United States. Such penalties may also be recovered in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States. But nothing herein shall prevent the recovery of such penalties in any other form of legal proceedings.

TITLE VII.

OF THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS IN VESSELS.

SEC. 192. No vessel, whether of the United States or of a foreign country, bound on a voyage from any port or place in Mexico, or any foreign port or place in a foreign territory not contiguous to the United States, to any port of the United States, or from any port of the United States to any port or place in Mexico, or any foreign port or place in a foreign territory not contiguous to the United States, or bound on a voyage from any port of the United States on the Atlantic ocean, or on any of its tributaries, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean, or on any of its tributaries, or from any such last-named port or place to any port of the United States on the Atlantic ocean, or on any of its tributaries, shall take on board the same as passengers, at any such port or place, and bring into, or carry from the United States, a greater number of persons, including every individual on board, than in the proportion of one to every two tons of the burden of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one year and under eight years of age, as one passenger. And no such vessel, bound on any of the voyages aforesaid, shall carry under the poop, or in the round-house or deck-house, or on the upper passenger deck, a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one passenger to every sixteen clear superficial feet of deck allotted to their use; or shall carry on her lower passenger deck a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one

passenger to every eighteen clear superficial feet of deck allotted to their use; but if the height between such lower passenger deck and the deck immediately above it shall be seven and a half feet or more, passengers may be carried in the proportion of one passenger for every fourteen such clear superficial feet; if such height shall be less than seven feet, or if the apertures, exclusive of side scuttles, through which light and air shall be admitted together to the lower passenger deck shall be less in size than in the proportion of three square feet to every one hundred superficial feet of the lower passenger deck, no greater number of passengers shall be carried on such deck than in the proportion of one passenger to every twenty-five feet thereof; and no passenger shall be carried on such deck if the height between it and the deck immediately over it shall be less than six feet; and no vessel bound on any of such voyages, whatever be her tonnage or superficial space of passenger decks, shall carry a greater number of passengers on the whole than in the proportion of one passenger to every five superficial feet clear for exercise, on the upper deck or poop, or (if properly secured and fitted on the top with a railing or guard) on any round-house or deck-house; and in the measurement of the passenger decks, poop, round-house, or deck-house, the space for the hospital and that occupied by the personal baggage of the passengers shall be included. But should it be necessary for the safety and convenience of such vessel that any portion of her cargo or any other articles should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the waves, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks of such vessel; in no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases when prepared or used, the upper surface of such lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this title. The master of any such vessel, on board of which a greater number of passengers than in the proportions respectively hereinbefore mentioned, shall be taken and carried in violation of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, for each passenger constituting such excess, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and, at the discretion of the court, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Within the meaning of this title no persons shall be deemed cabin passengers unless the space allotted to their exclusive use shall be in the proportion, at least, of thirty-six such clear superficial feet, as aforesaid, to each person. The term upper passenger deck shall signify and include the deck immediately beneath the upper deck, or the poop or round-house and deck-house, when the number of passengers carried in such poop, round-house, or deck-house shall exceed one-third of the total number of passengers which such vessel can lawfully carry on the deck next below. The expression lower passenger deck shall signify the deck next beneath the upper passenger deck, not being an orlop deck.

SEC. 193. No such vessel bound on any of the voyages aforesaid shall carry passengers on more than two decks; but cabin passengers, in a proportion not exceeding one cabin passenger for every one hundred tons of the vessel's registered tonnage, and sick persons placed in hospital, as hereinafter provided, may be carried in a poop or deck-house, notwithstanding that passengers are carried on two other decks; and if passengers are carried under the poop, or in any round-house or deck-house, such poop, round-house, or deck-house shall be properly built and secured; and for any violation of the provisions of this section the master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 194. In every such vessel, bound on any of the voyages aforesaid, there shall be a sufficient space, properly divided off by a partition in the part of the

vessel appropriated for passengers, to be used exclusively as a hospital or hospitals for passengers, which shall be properly built and secured, and shall in no case be less than eighteen clear superficial feet of the deck for every fifty passengers which the vessel shall carry; and such hospital or hospitals shall be fitted with bed places, and supplied with proper beds and bedding, and utensils, and throughout the voyage kept so fitted and supplied. And for every failure to comply with any of the requirements of this section, the master, owner, or owners of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 195. No such vessel bound on any of the voyages aforesaid and carrying passengers, not cabin passengers, shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths, of twice the above width, may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more and by no other than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men members of the same family; and no part of any berth shall be placed within nine inches of any water-closet or privy erected in the between-decks; and if there shall be any violation of the provisions of this section, the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 196. Every such vessel, having sufficient capacity or space according to law for fifty or more passengers, not cabin passengers, shall, when carrying such passengers on any of the voyages aforesaid, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or coamings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all such vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses; and for every violation of the provisions of this section the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 197. Every such vessel, bound on any of the voyages aforesaid, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred passengers, not cabin passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all such ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear from the report, to be made and approved as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated

by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section. For every violation of the provisions of this section the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 198. Every such vessel, bound on any of the voyages aforesaid, carrying more than fifty passengers, not cabin passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred such passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of such passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable. For every violation of the provisions of this section the master, owner, or owners of such vessel shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 199. The master of every such vessel bound on any of the voyages aforesaid, and carrying passengers, not cabin passengers, shall, during the voyage, from the time of receiving the passengers on board and including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or, where the passengers are divided into messes, to the head man for the time being of each mess, on behalf and for the use of all the members thereof, an allowance of pure water and sweet and wholesome provisions of good quality to each passenger, as follows: Daily, three quarts of water to each passenger, exclusive of the quantity herein specified as necessary for cooking purposes; weekly, three and a half pounds of good navy bread, one pound of wheat flour, one and a half pound of oat meal, one and a half pound of rice, one and a half pound of peas or beans, two pounds of potatoes, one and a quarter pound of beef, one pound of pork, two ounces of tea, one pound of sugar, two ounces of salt, one-half an ounce of mustard, one-quarter of an ounce of ground black or white pepper, and one gill of vinegar. Substitutions for the foregoing articles of weekly allowance may be made by the master, as follows, namely: One pound of preserved meat for one pound of salt pork or beef; one pound of flour or navy bread or one-half a pound of pork or beef for one and a quarter pound of oat meal, or one pound of rice or one pound of peas or beans; one pound of rice for one and a quarter pound of oat meal; and one and a quarter pound of oat meal for one pound of rice; three and a half ounces of cocoa or of coffee roasted and ground for two ounces of tea; three-quarters of a pound of molasses for one-half pound of sugar; one gill of mixed pickles for one gill of vinegar. And if the passengers on board any such vessel shall, during the time they are entitled to receive the foregoing allowance, be put on allowance in meat, bread, or water that is short in quantity or bad in quality, the master, owner or owners of such vessel shall pay one dollar to every passenger for every day and for each particular of bread, water, and meat, in respect to which he shall be put on such allowance, and one-half a dollar to every passenger for every day and for every other particular of such weekly allowance, in respect to which he shall have been put upon an allowance which is short in quantity or bad in quality, to be recovered in the district court or circuit court of the United States, unless it shall be proved that at the time of leaving the last port from which such vessel set out upon her voyage, she had on board for the use of such passengers, well secured under deck, a quantity of provisions and water sufficient, according to the allowance herein prescribed, for the voyage; and in addition to such allowance of water to each such passenger, there shall be shipped on board such vessel, for cooking purposes, an additional supply of pure water after the rate of at least ten gallons for every one hundred such passengers, for every day of the voyage; and it shall be the duty of the master of every such vessel to cause

the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the master of any such vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any circuit court or district court of the United States, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. But the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the master, owner or owners of such vessel, to such passengers as may have suffered from such default.

SEC. 200. The master of any such vessel, bound on any of the voyages aforesaid and carrying passengers, not cabin passengers, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall, before sailing, cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up on board such vessel in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of such master to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owner or owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartments so that they can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide two safe, convenient privies or water-closets for the exclusive use of such passengers, and, in addition, two such privies or water-closets for every hundred such passengers; and such privies or water-closets shall not be taken down until the expiration of forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port of final discharge, unless all the passengers sooner quit the vessel; and such passengers shall be entitled to remain on board such vessel till the expiration of such time, and be provided for and maintained in the same manner as during the voyage. And when the weather is such that such passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the master of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as such master may deem necessary. For every violation of the provisions of this section, except the provision in respect to privies or water-closets, the master shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and for the violation of the provision in respect to privies or water-closets, the master, owner, or owners shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 201. In any great emergency, when it shall be deemed by the master of any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel of the United States, necessary for the safety of the lives of passengers, it shall be lawful for such master to select from the male passengers of such vessel as many as in his judgment the emergency requires, for service on board such vessel while such emergency continues, and during such time such persons so selected shall be bound to perform the same duty, and be subject to the same discipline, as the crew of such vessel, except that no such passenger shall be bound to go aloft. But any passenger so selected and obliged to perform duty shall be exempt from liability to pay for his passage on board such vessel; and if the same has been paid for, he shall be entitled to recover the amount of the same of the master, owner, or owners of such vessel, and such amount shall be a lien upon such vessel.

SEC. 202. Every vessel bound on any of the voyages aforesaid and carrying two hundred persons, including the officers and crew, and every vessel of the United States bound on a sea voyage of a thousand miles or more, and carrying two hundred such persons, shall have on board throughout the voyage a duly qualified physician; and no physician shall be deemed duly qualified, unless

after a satisfactory examination of testimonials and other evidence of his character and personal fitness by the marine board for the port of the United States to which such vessel belongs, or from which she is to sail, and a thorough and satisfactory examination of his professional qualifications by a competent physician designated by such board for the purpose, he shall obtain from such board a certificate of competency for the position; and such certificate shall be for the term and subject to the same provisions of law in respect to form, suspension, revocation, fees for examination, and compensation of examiners, as in the case of a master of the first grade. But in the case of a foreign vessel, a physician properly provided with the requisite surgical instruments, who, by the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs in whose service he is employed, is authorized to practice, shall be deemed duly qualified; and every such vessel so bound on any of the voyages aforesaid and carrying passengers shall be provided, for the use of the passengers, officers, and crew, with a supply of medicines, medical comforts, instruments, and other things proper and necessary for diseases and accidents incident to sea voyages, and for the medical treatment of the passengers during the voyage, including an adequate supply of disinfecting fluid or agent, together with proper written or printed directions for the use of the same, respectively; and such medicines shall be good in quality and sufficient in quantity for the probable exigencies of the intended voyage, and shall be properly packed and placed under the charge of the physician, when there is one on board, to be used at his discretion; and in the case of vessels of the United States so bound from a port of the United States, such medicines, medical comforts, instruments, disinfecting fluid, and other things shall be put up by an apothecary designated, and such directions shall be furnished, as provided in the one hundred and twentieth section of this act. For any violation of the provisions of this act, the master, owner, or owners shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars; and no such vessel bound on any of the voyages mentioned in the sixty-eighth section of this act shall be allowed to clear from any port of the United States unless provided as in this section required.

SEC. 203. Every vessel of the United States carrying passengers, and bound on a sea voyage of two hundred miles or upward, shall be provided, for the use of such passengers, officers, and crew, with the medicines, medical comforts, and other things, with the directions for the use of the same, and put up as required in the preceding section in the case of vessels of the United States. And for every violation of this section, the master, owner, or owners shall incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 204. If any person shall obtain or attempt to obtain, on board any vessel carrying passengers, a passage, without the consent of the owner, charterer, or master thereof, such person and every person aiding and abetting him therein shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 205. The master of any vessel arriving in the United States or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said vessel at any foreign port or place. In which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and the country of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest the said master shall declare to be true before the collector or some other officer competent to

administer oaths. And the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, shall involve the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 206. In case there shall have occurred on board any vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, other than cabin passengers, the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers is required to be delivered to the collector, pay to such collector the sum of ten dollars for every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and such collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury by general rules shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to such objects; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal. But the payment shall in no case be awarded or made to any board, commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel shall refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States in any circuit court or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sums required to be paid to the collector.

SEC. 207. Every collector to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at every session.

SEC. 208. No vessel bound on any of the voyages mentioned in the sixteenth section of this act, and carrying passengers, not cabin passengers, shall be cleared from any port of the United States until, upon an inspection of such vessel by one or more of the board of inspectors provided for in the second title of this act, assigned to such duty by the marine board for the port from which such vessel is to clear, such marine board shall report in detail that the provisions of this title in respect to such vessel have been complied with; and upon the arrival of any such vessel at a port of the United States, the collector shall forthwith notify such marine board of the same, who shall forthwith cause an inspection of such vessel to be made in the manner aforesaid, and make a report in detail to such collector of her condition, and the report of such marine board in respect to such vessel shall be admissible as evidence of the statements contained therein; and the collector shall ascertain, at the arrival of every such vessel at his district, and report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the time of her sailing, the length of her voyage, her ventilation, the number of such passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of such passengers, the number of deaths of such passengers, and the age and sex of those of them who died during the voyage, together with the cause of such mortality, if any, so far as ascertainable; and if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency, in causing the exemption.

SEC. 209. It shall be the duty of the master of any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel of the United States to cause to be kept a correct list of all the

passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times, and to the inspection of passengers during reasonable hours; and in case of default, the said master, owner or owners, shall forfeit one hundred dollars; and after any clearance is granted, but before any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel is allowed to depart, the master of such vessel shall file with the collector a list, verified by the declaration of the master, or some owner of such vessel, of all passengers received or to be received on the vessel so cleared, for conveyance during the proposed voyage, designating cabin and other passengers distinctly; and on the receipt, by such collector, of the full list so verified, a departure permit shall be given, without which no passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel shall go to sea; and such departure permit shall be shown to the pilot of every passenger steamer before he shall have authority to take such steamer to sea; and any pilot who shall, without such authority being shown to him, pilot such a steamer to sea, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars and a revocation of his certificate.

SEC. 210. The master or commander of any passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel carrying passengers from any port or ports in the United States to any port or place in Mexico or Central America shall, immediately on arriving at such last mentioned port or place, deliver to the consular officer of the United States at such port two copies of the list of passengers, embracing all the passengers on board such vessel at any time during its voyage, up to its arrival as aforesaid and duly verified by the declaration of such master and by the inspection of the consular officer, previous to, or at the landing of, the passengers; one of which copies such consular officer shall file in his office, and the other of which he shall transmit, without delay, to the collector of the port or district in the United States from which such vessel last cleared. And if such master shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this section, or shall knowingly make a false return of the list of passengers, he, together with the owner or owners of such vessel, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 211. If the master, owner or owners of any such passenger steamer or passenger sail vessel shall wilfully present, or cause to be presented, any false or fraudulent list or lists of its passengers, or copies thereof, to any consular officer, inspector, collector, or other customs officer, or present, or cause to be presented, any false or fraudulent departure permit, or copy thereof, to any pilot, he shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years; and such vessel shall be liable to forfeiture, if such offence was committed by or with the connivance of any owner of such vessel.

SEC. 212. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the provisions of this title upon the owner or owners of vessels shall be liens on the vessels in the employment of which such provisions shall be violated; and such vessels may be libelled therefor in any circuit court or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which they shall arrive.

SEC. 213. All the penalties imposed by the provisions of this title may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States in the district court or circuit court within the jurisdiction of which the offence shall have been committed or in which the offender may reside. One-half of such penalties, when recovered, unless otherwise provided, shall be to the use of the informer, and one-half to the use of the United States. Such penalties may also be recovered, in an action of debt, by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States. But nothing herein shall prevent the recovery of such penalties in any other form of legal proceedings.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE COASTING TRADE.



SEC. 214. The master of every vessel licensed for the coasting trade, destined from one collection district to another collection district, shall, previous to the departure of such vessel from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of the cargo on board such vessel, specifying in such manifests the marks and numbers of every package containing the same, with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and the quantity shipped by and to each; and such manifest shall be according to the form numbered twenty-two in the schedule hereto annexed; and if there be a collector, deputy collector, or surveyor residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, he shall deliver such manifests to the collector, if there be one, otherwise to the deputy collector or surveyor, before whom he shall declare the same to be true; whereupon the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said master, with a permit, specifying thereon, generally, the cargo on board such vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any vessel, being laden and destined as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be, without the master having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the cargo on board such vessel, and in case there be a collector, deputy collector, or surveyor residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, without having previously delivered the same to the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor, and having obtained a permit, in manner as is herein required, such master shall pay one hundred dollars; and such permit shall be according to the form numbered twenty-three in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 215. The master of every vessel licensed for the coasting trade, proceeding from one collection district to another, shall, upon arrival, and previously to the unloading of any part of the cargo of such vessel, deliver to the collector, deputy collector, or surveyor, residing at the port of arrival, or within five miles thereof, the manifest of the cargo, certified by the collector, deputy collector, or surveyor of the district whence such vessel sailed, the truth of which he shall declare before such officer. And if there has been taken on board such vessel any other merchandise than is contained in such manifest or manifests, since her departure from the port from which she first sailed, or if any merchandise has been since landed, the said master shall make known and particularize the same to the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor; or, if no merchandise has been so taken on board or landed, he shall so declare; and such declaration shall be according to the form numbered twenty-four in the schedule hereto annexed; whereupon the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor shall grant a permit for unloading a part or the whole of such cargo, as the said master may request; which permit shall be according to the form numbered twenty-five in said schedule. And where a part only of the merchandise brought in such vessel is intended to be landed, the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor shall make an indorsement of such part on the manifest, specifying the articles to be landed, and shall return such manifest to the master, indorsing also thereon his permission for such vessel to proceed to the place of her destination. And if the master of any such vessel, being laden as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest or manifests at the times and in the manner herein directed, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any master, as aforesaid, shall unlade the cargo of any vessel, or any part thereof, without having first delivered his manifest and obtained a permit for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And if any merchandise, laden on board of any vessel, shall not be included in the

manifest exhibited by the master of such vessel, he shall forfeit and pay a sum equivalent to the value of the goods omitted from such manifest, unless such omission shall have occurred without wilful negligence, or an intent to defraud the revenue. But the master of any vessel licensed for the coasting trade, bound from one collection district to another, and departing from a port or place at which, or within five miles of which, there is no collector, deputy collector, or surveyor residing, shall not be required to deliver a manifest of her cargo or obtain a permit previous to her departure; nor shall he be required to make any report thereof on her arrival within the district to which bound, there being no collector, deputy collector, or surveyor within five miles of the place to which she is bound, and where it is intended to unlade her cargo, to make any report thereof; but such master shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the cargo which was on board such vessel at the time of her departure from the district from which she last sailed, which manifest shall be by him exhibited for the inspection of any officer of the customs, when required by such officer; and the master shall also inform such officer whence such vessel last sailed, and how long she has been in port, when by him so interrogated. And if the master of such vessel shall not be provided, on his arrival within any district, with a manifest, and exhibit the same, or if he shall refuse to answer such interrogatories truly, as herein required, he shall, in either case, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 216. The master of any vessel licensed for the coasting trade, having no cargo on board, proceeding from one district to another in the United States, shall not be required to present a manifest or obtain a permit at the port or place of departure, or to produce a manifest and permit at the port or place of arrival; but such vessel shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer of the customs; and if any cargo be found on board, the master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay the value of the cargo so found.

SEC. 217. No merchandise shall be transported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power; but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States, provided no merchandise, other than that imported in such vessel from some foreign port, and which shall not have been unladen, shall be carried from one port or place to another in the United States; nor shall this clause extend to any such vessel, having discharged her inward cargo, proceeding from one port or place to another for the purpose of taking in cargo for a foreign port.

SEC. 218. The master of every foreign vessel, bound from one collection district to another for the purpose of taking in cargo for a foreign port, shall, in all cases, previously to her departure from such district, deliver to the collector of such district, or to the deputy collector or surveyor of the port or place where such vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the cargo on board such vessel, if there be any, and to the truth of such manifests, or to the fact that there is no cargo on board such vessel, he shall make declaration, and shall also obtain a permit from the said collector, deputy collector, or surveyor, authorizing him to proceed to the place of his destination. And the master of every such vessel, on the arrival of the same within any district from any other district, shall, in all cases, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, and sooner if demanded, deliver to the collector of the district, or to the deputy collector or surveyor of the port or place where such vessel may have arrived, a manifest of the merchandise laden on board thereof, if any there be, or if there be none he shall so declare; and he shall also declare that such manifest contains an account of all the merchandise which was on board such vessel at the time of or has been since her departure from the place whence she shall be reported last to have sailed; and he shall also deliver to such collector, deputy collector, or surveyor the

permit which was given to him by the collector of the district, or by the deputy collector or surveyor of the port or place whence she sailed. And if the master of any vessel shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements herein made he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

SEC. 219. The master of every vessel, employed in the transportation of goods from district to district, that shall put into a port other than the one to which she was bound, shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, if there be any officer residing at such port, and she continue there so long, make report of her arrival to such officer, with the name of the place she came from, and to which she is bound, and exhibit his manifest; and if the master of such vessel shall neglect or refuse to do the same he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 220. If the master of any vessel licensed for the coasting trade, and who, by the provisions of this act, is required to deliver, on arrival at the port of destination of such vessel, a manifest of the cargo on board the same, certified by the collector of the district, or the deputy collector or surveyor of the port, whence she last sailed, and the permit therefor, shall have lost or mislaid such manifest and permit, the collector of the district, or the deputy collector or surveyor of the port, where she shall so arrive, shall, before granting a permit for the landing of the cargo, require the master of such vessel to give bond, with sufficient surety, in the sum of six hundred dollars, for the production of a copy of such manifest and permit, certified by the collector of the district, or the deputy collector or surveyor of the port, whence such vessel last sailed. And if such certified copy shall not be produced within such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury such bond shall be forfeited.

SEC. 221. All steam tug-boats, not of the United States, found employed in towing registered vessels of the United States plying from one port or place in the United States to another, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents per ton on the admeasurement of every such vessel so towed by them, respectively, as aforesaid, which sum may be recovered by way of libel or suit.

SEC. 222. No merchandise taken from any port or place in the United States, on the frontiers thereof, to a port or place in another collection district of the United States on said frontiers, in a vessel, shall be unladen or delivered from such vessel within the United States except in open day—that is to say, between the rising and setting of the sun, unless by special license from the collector or other principal officer of the port for the purpose, nor at any time, without a permit from such collector or other principal officer for such unloading or delivery. And the owner or owners of every vessel whose master shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. But the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, to make such regulations as to him shall seem necessary and expedient for unloading at any port or place on said frontiers.

SEC. 223. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is impracticable, owing to the nature of the trade, for the master of any steam or other vessel employed in the transportation of merchandise from one district to another, coastwise, to present the manifest, and obtain the permit hereinbefore required, before departure on each voyage or passage, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to exempt such vessels from the requirements aforesaid, and to authorize the collectors of the districts between which such vessels may be regularly employed to grant general permits for clearance and landing; but the master of every vessel so exempted shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo book, stating the names of the vessel and master, the port from which she departed, and the port to which she is bound on each voyage or passage; and at every port or place of lading such master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such port or place, and an account of all goods taken on board such vessel, at such port or place, stating

all the particulars required to be inserted in a manifest, as far as such particulars are known to him; and he shall, at every port of discharge, enter in said book the particulars of the merchandise delivered thereat; and such master shall produce such book to any officer of the customs, when demanded, for his examination; and he shall, moreover, deliver to the collector of the port from which such vessel shall have first departed, a transcript of said book, at such times as such collector, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require. And if the master of any such vessel shall neglect to keep such book, or shall refuse to exhibit the same to any officer of the customs when required, or shall fail to furnish the transcript thereof, as before provided, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, and the general permits for clearance and landing granted to such vessel shall be revoked by the collectors who may have granted the same.

TITLE IX.

OF THE ENTRY OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

SEC. 224. It shall be lawful to make entry of any vessel which shall arrive from any foreign port or place, and of the cargo on board such vessel, at any one of the ports of entry established by law, and to unlade the said cargo, or any part thereof, at any one of the ports of delivery so established, but not elsewhere; and every port of entry shall be also a port of delivery.

SEC. 225. No merchandise shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any vessel, unless the master of such vessel shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing, signed by such master, containing the name, description, build, and tonnage of such vessel, the port or place to which she belongs, together with the name of the master, and the name of each owner, according to the certificate of registry, the name or names of the port or ports, place or places, where the merchandise in such manifest or manifests mentioned has been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places, within the United States to which the same is respectively consigned or destined, particularly noting the merchandise destined for each port or place, and a particular account of all the merchandise, so laden or taken on board, whether in packages or stowed loose, together with the marks and numbers as marked on each package, and the number or quantity and description of the packages in words at length, describing the same by their usual denomination, together with the name or names of the person or persons by whom shipped, and to whom the same are consigned, agreeably to the bills of lading signed for the same, unless the said goods are consigned to order, when it shall be so expressed in the said manifest or manifests, together with an account of the remaining sea stores, if any; and such manifest shall be according to form numbered twenty-six in the schedule hereto annexed, to the truth of which manifest the master shall declare before the collector; and in case merchandise is imported in vessels not of the United States, the report and manifest shall contain the particulars aforesaid, except that such vessels may be described in the manner set forth in form numbered twenty-seven in the schedule hereto annexed. And if merchandise shall be imported, destined to be delivered in different districts or ports, the packages and quantities destined to be so delivered shall be inserted in successive order in the manifest, as aforesaid, distinguishing the ports to which the same may be destined, and the packages and quantities for each port. And the master of any vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatsoever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, as aforesaid, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver to the collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said vessel at any

foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; and such manifest shall be according to the form numbered twenty-eight in the schedule hereto annexed, and the said master shall make declaration to the truth of the same, in the same manner as directed in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and for refusal or neglect to comply with these provisions, or with any part thereof, the master shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 226. If any merchandise shall be imported into the United States, in any vessel whatsoever, from any foreign port or place, without having a manifest or manifests on board, agreeably to the directions in the foregoing section, or which shall not be included or described therein, or shall not agree therewith, in every such case the master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the value of such merchandise not included in such manifest or manifests, and all such merchandise not included in the manifest or manifests, belonging or consigned to the master, mate, or any of the officers or crew of such vessel, shall be forfeited. But if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer and surveyor, or to the major part of them, or to the satisfaction of the collector, where there is no naval officer or surveyor, or to the satisfaction of the court in which a trial shall be had concerning such forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of such vessel had been unshipped after it was taken on board, except such as shall have been particularly specified and accounted for, in the report of the master of such vessel, and that the manifest or manifests had been lost or mislaid, without fraud or collusion, or that the same was or were defaced by accident or incorrect by mistake, in every such case the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

SEC. 227. Every master of a vessel laden with merchandise, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within any of the bays, harbors, ports, rivers, creeks, or inlets thereof, upon demand, produce the manifest or manifests in writing, which such master is required, as aforesaid, to have on board his said vessel, to such officer or officers of the customs as shall first come on board his vessel, for his or their inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof, (which copy or copies shall be provided and subscribed by the master of such vessel,) and the officer or officers, to whom the original manifest or manifests shall have been so produced, shall respectively certify that the same was or were produced, and the day and year on which the same was or were so produced, and that such copy or copies as aforesaid was or were to him or them delivered, and by him or them examined and compared with the original manifest or manifests; and shall likewise certify upon such copy or copies the day and year on which the same was or were delivered, and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective collectors of the several districts to which the merchandise by such manifest or manifests shall appear respectively to be consigned or destined; and the master of any such vessel shall, in like manner, produce to the officer or officers of the customs who shall first come on board such vessel, upon her arrival within the limits of any district of the United States, in which the cargo, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged or landed for his or their inspection, such manifest or manifests as aforesaid; and shall also deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof, (such copy or copies also to be provided and subscribed by the said master of such vessel,) the production of which said manifest or manifests, and the delivery of which said copy or copies thereof, shall also be certified by the said officer or officers of the

customs who shall so first come on board the said vessel, on her arrival within the limits of any such district, upon the original manifest or manifests, with the particular day and year when such manifest or manifests was or were produced to such officer or officers, and when he or they so received the said copy or copies thereof; and such officer or officers is and are hereby required forthwith to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, the said copy or copies of the said manifest or manifests to the collector of such district; and the master of the said vessel shall afterwards produce and deliver the original manifest or manifests so certified to the said collector; and when any manifest shall be produced, upon which there shall be no certificate from any officer of the customs as before mentioned, the master producing the same shall be required to declare that no officer has applied for, and that no indorsement has been made on, any manifest of the cargo of such vessel. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to require of such master the delivery of more than one copy of each manifest to the officer or officers aforesaid, who shall first come on board of such vessel, within four leagues of the coast of the United States aforesaid, and one other copy to such officer or officers as shall first come on board within the limits of any district for which the cargo of such vessel, or some part thereof, shall be consigned or destined, or shall be construed to require the delivery of any such copy to any other officer; but it shall be sufficient in respect to any such other officer, to produce and show to him the said original manifest or manifests, and the certificate or certificates thereupon; and the certificates to be indorsed on the original manifest, and the copy thereof, shall be according to forms numbered twenty-nine and thirty, respectively, in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 228. It shall be lawful for all collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors, and other officers of the customs, or any of them, to go on board of vessels in any district of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their respective districts, for the purposes of demanding the manifests aforesaid, and of examining and searching the said vessels; and the said officers respectively shall have free access to the cabin, and to every other part of the vessel; and if any package shall be found in the cabin, steerage, forecastle, or other parts of such vessel, or in any other place separate from the cargo, it shall be the duty of the said officer to take a particular account of every such package, and of the marks and numbers thereof, if any there be, and a description thereof, and, if he shall judge proper, to put a seal or seals on every package; and such an account and description shall be by him forwarded, without delay, to the collector of the district to which such vessel is bound; and if upon arrival at her port of entry the packages so described, or any of them, shall be missing, or if the seals put thereon be broken, the master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay for every such package so missing, or of which the seals shall be broken, the sum of two hundred dollars; and it shall also be lawful for the inspectors, who may be put on board of any vessel, (and they are hereby required and enjoined so to do,) to secure, at sunset, or previously to their quitting the vessel, the hatches, and all other communications with the hold of such vessel, or any part thereof, with locks or other proper fastenings, which locks or other fastenings shall not be opened, broken, or removed until sunrise the morning following, and in the presence of the inspector or inspectors by whom the same shall have been so affixed, except by special license from the collector of the port and naval officer thereof, if any, for that purpose first had and obtained; and if the said locks or other fastenings, or any of them, shall be broken or removed without the presence of the said inspector or inspectors, or without such license first had and obtained, or if any merchandise shall be clandestinely landed, notice thereof shall immediately be given by the inspector or inspectors to the collector, surveyor, or other officer in charge of the district, port, or place where the vessel may be; and the master of any

vessel shall, for each of the offences aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 229. If the master of any vessel, laden as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof, where the cargo of such vessel, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged, produce such manifest or manifests as are required, to the proper officer or officers, upon demand thereof, and also deliver such copy or copies thereof as aforesaid, according to the directions described, in each case, or shall not give an account of the true destination of such vessel, which he is hereby required to do, upon request of such officer or officers, or shall give a false account of such destination, in order to evade the production of the said manifest or manifests, the master of such vessel shall forfeit, for every such neglect, refusal, or offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if such officer or officers first coming on board in each case, within the distance or limits aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to certify on such manifest or manifests the production thereof, and the delivery of such copy or copies respectively as are hereinbefore directed to be delivered to such officer or officers, every such officer, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars. And the officer or officers who may apply to the master of any such vessel respecting any of the provisions in this and the foregoing sections, and who shall not receive full satisfaction therein, are hereby required to make a return in writing of the name of the vessel and master so offending, in any or all of the particulars required, immediately, or as soon after as possible, to the collector of the district to which such vessel shall appear to be bound.

SEC. 230. If, after the arrival of any vessel so laden with merchandise as aforesaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the districts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such vessel shall be unladen, for any purpose whatever, from out of such vessel, before such vessel shall come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo, or some part thereof, and shall there be duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the customs to unlade the same, the master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for such offence, and the merchandise, so unladen and unshipped, shall be forfeited, except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress; of which unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress, the master of such vessel shall give notice to, and, together with two or more of the officers or seamen (of which the mate or other person next in command shall be one) on board such vessel, shall make declaration before, the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district within the limits of which such accident, necessity, or distress shall have happened, or before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the first district of the United States within the limits of which such vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the said accident, necessity, or distress shall have happened not within the limits of any district, but within four leagues of the coast of the United States, which declaration the said collector, or other chief officer, is hereby authorized and required to receive.

SEC. 231. If any merchandise, so unladen from on board any vessel, shall be put or received into any other vessel, except in the case of such accident, necessity, or distress, to be notified and proved as aforesaid, the master of any such vessel, into which the said merchandise shall be so put and received, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the said merchandise, and the vessel in which it shall be so put shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 232. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel not in distress, after arrival within four leagues of any port in the United States, or within any collection district thereof, to allow any person or persons to leave the vessel, or

to board the same, except a pilot, officer of the customs, or health officer, until possession thereof shall have been taken by an officer of the customs, nor after possession so taken, without leave of such officer; and the master of any vessel permitting a violation of this provision shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars; and any person so quitting or boarding any vessel shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 233. If any vessel which shall have arrived within the limits of any district of the United States from any foreign port or place, shall depart, or attempt to depart, from the same, unless to proceed on her way to some more interior district to which she may be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the master of such vessel, with the collector of some district of the United States, the said master shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, to arrest and bring back, or cause to be arrested and brought back, such vessel to such port of the United States to which it may most conveniently be done; but if it shall be made to appear by the declaration of the master of such vessel, and of the person next in command, or other sufficient proof, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which such vessel shall afterwards come, or to the satisfaction of the court in which the prosecution for such penalty may be had, that the said departure, or attempt to depart, was occasioned by stress of weather, pursuit, or duress of enemies, or other necessity, the said penalty shall not be incurred.

SEC. 234. The master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port or place, and bound to a port of delivery in any district, shall first come to at the port of entry of such district with his vessel, if such port of entry be within the course of his voyage, and there make report and produce a manifest or manifests as hereinbefore required to the collector, and pay or cause to be paid all duties, fees, and charges in manner provided by law, before such vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and the master of every vessel so arriving from a foreign port at any port of entry and bound to a port of delivery, shall take on board an inspector of customs at the port of entry, if required so to do by the collector thereof, before proceeding to her port of delivery. And it shall be the duty of such collector, after registering the manifest or manifests so presented, to transmit the same, duly certified by him, to the proper officer of the port of delivery. And if the master of any vessel shall neglect or omit to come to and to make report and produce the manifest or manifests, as required by this act, or shall refuse to take an inspector on board when required by the collector, in either case such master shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars. But if the port of entry of the district, comprising the port of delivery to which such vessel from a foreign port is bound, be out of the course of her voyage, such vessel may proceed, without coming to at the port of entry, direct to the port of delivery, and afterwards make report and produce her manifest or manifests to the collector of the district within the time limited, and pay or secure to be paid the duties, fees, and charges, as aforesaid, and such collector shall, after registering the same, transmit such manifest or manifests as hereinbefore required to the proper officer of the customs at the port of delivery.

SEC. 235. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel from any foreign port or place, at any port of the United States established by law, at which an officer of the customs resides, or within any harbor, inlet, or creek thereof, if the hours of business at the office of the chief officer of the customs at such port will permit, the master of such vessel shall repair to the said office, and shall make report to the said chief officer of the arrival of the said vessel; and within forty-eight hours after such arrival, shall make a further report in writing, to the collector of the district, which report shall be in the form, and shall contain all the particulars, required to be inserted in a manifest; and the said master

of any such vessel shall make a declaration to the truth of such report and manifest, before such collector, according to the form numbered thirty-one in the schedule hereto annexed. And if the master of any such vessel shall neglect or omit to make the said reports, or either of them, and the declaration or declarations, as required, or shall not fully comply with the true intent and meaning of this section, as the case may be, he shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 236. The duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any vessel arriving from any foreign port, shall be paid to the collector at the time of making entry of such vessel, and it shall not be lawful to grant a permit, or to unlade any merchandise whatever from such vessel, until the tonnage duty is paid. And the register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to such vessel at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall, previous to such entry, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made, and shall remain in his office except as provided hereafter.

SEC. 237. If any package whatever, which shall have been reported as aforesaid, shall be wanting, and not found on board such vessel, or if the merchandise on board such vessel shall otherwise not agree with the manifest delivered by the master of any such vessel, in every such case the master shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. But if it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, or to the major part of them, where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone where neither of the said other officers is established, or in case of trial for the said penalty, to the satisfaction of the court, that no part whatever of the merchandise of such vessel had been unshipped, landed, or unladen since it was taken on board, except as shall have been specified in the said manifest, and pursuant to permits as aforesaid, or that the said disagreement is by accident or mistake, in such case the penalty aforesaid shall not be inflicted; but in all cases as aforesaid, the master of any vessel shall be required, and shall make a post entry or addition to the manifest by him delivered, of any and all merchandise omitted from such manifest; and it shall not be lawful to grant a permit to unlade any such merchandise so omitted before such post entry or addition to such manifest has been made.

SEC. 238. It shall not be necessary for the commander of any vessel of war, or of any vessel employed by any prince, or state, as a public packet for the conveyance of letters and despatches, and not permitted by the laws of such prince or state to be employed in the transportation of merchandise in the way of trade, to make such report and entry as aforesaid.

SEC. 239. It shall be lawful for any vessel to proceed with any merchandise brought in her, and which shall, in the manifest first delivered to an officer of the customs, or in a manifest delivered to the collector within forty-eight hours after arrival of such vessel, be reported as destined for a foreign port or place, without paying any duties upon such of the said merchandise, as shall be actually re-exported in the said vessel. But the master of the said vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said merchandise, as the same shall be estimated by the collector and naval officer (if there be one) of the port, or by the collector alone where there is no naval officer, where the manifest shall be delivered, to the satisfaction of the said collector, with the condition that the said merchandise shall not be landed within the United States, unless due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereupon paid or secured to be paid, according to law; which bond shall be taken for the same period and cancelled in like manner as bonds given on merchandise exported from warehouse, and shall be according to form numbered thirty-two in the schedule hereto annexed. But such bond shall not be required in respect to merchandise on board of any vessel which shall have

put into the United States from necessity, when such necessity shall be made to appear in the manner prescribed in section — of this act.

SEC. 240. It shall be lawful for any vessel in which any merchandise shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and which shall be specified in the manifest verified before the collector of the district in which such vessel shall first arrive to be destined for another district or districts, to proceed from that district to any other district within the United States where any of said merchandise may be destined; and so from district to district in order to the entry, landing, and delivery of the same; and the duties on such of said merchandise only as shall be landed in any district shall be paid or secured within the same.

SEC. 241. Before any vessel shall depart for another district from the district in which she shall first have arrived (provided such departure be not within forty-eight hours after her arrival within such district) with merchandise, brought in such vessel from a foreign port or place, the duties whereon shall not have been paid or secured, the master of such vessel shall obtain from the collector of the district from which she shall be about to depart, (who is hereby required to grant the same,) a copy of the report and manifest delivered by such master, certified by the said collector, to which copy shall be annexed a certificate of the quantity and particulars of the merchandise which shall appear to him to have been landed within his district, or of the quantity and particulars of the merchandise which remains on board, and upon which the duties are to be paid, or secured to be paid, in some other district, which certificate shall be according to the form numbered thirty-three in the schedule hereto annexed; and within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel within any other district, the said master shall make entry to or with the collector of such other district, producing and showing the said certified copy of his said first manifest, together with a certificate from the collector of any other district within which any of the merchandise imported in such vessel shall have been before landed, of the quantity and particulars of such merchandise as shall have been so landed in each district respectively. But the master of the said vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said vessel shall first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties on the residue of the said merchandise, according to such estimate as the said collector shall make thereof, with the condition that the said residue of such merchandise shall be duly entered and delivered in such other district or districts of the United States, for which the same shall have been reported to be destined, or some other district of the United States, and said bond shall be according to form numbered thirty-four in the schedule hereto annexed. And the said bond shall be cancelled or discharged within such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, by the production of a certificate or certificates, according to form numbered thirty-five in the schedule hereto annexed, from the collector or collectors of the district or districts for which the said merchandise shall have been reported, testifying the due entry and delivery of the said merchandise, in such district or districts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the collector by whom the said bond shall have been taken, and of the naval officer (if any) of such port, that such entry and delivery were prevented by some unavoidable accident or casualty, and that if the whole or any part of the said merchandise shall not have been lost, that the same has been duly entered, and the duties paid or secured to be paid, within the United States. And if the master of any such vessel shall fail, by his neglect or fault, to obtain the said copy of his said manifest from the collector of the district from which he shall be so about to depart, or any certificate which he ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to produce and show the same to the collector of any other district to which the said vessel shall afterwards proceed,

within the time for that purpose hereinbefore specified, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect or omission, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 242. It shall be lawful to import any merchandise into the collection districts of the United States which are or may be established contiguous to any foreign territory, in vessels or boats of any burden, and in rafts, or vehicles, or otherwise. And it shall be the duty of the master of any vessel, and of every person having charge of any boat or raft, and of the conductor of any railroad car, and the driver of any vehicle, and of every other person coming from any foreign territory contiguous to the United States, with merchandise, to deliver, immediately, on his or her arrival within the United States, a manifest of the cargo or lading of any such vessel, boat, raft, or vehicles, or of the merchandise so brought from such foreign territory, at the office of any collector or deputy collector, which shall be nearest to the boundary line, or nearest to the road or waters by which such merchandise is brought; and every such manifest shall be verified by the declaration of the person delivering the same, which declaration shall be made before such collector or deputy collector, and shall state that such manifest contains a true account of all the merchandise brought from such foreign territory, and shall be according to the form numbered thirty-six; and if the master, owner, conductor, or driver having charge of such vessel, boat, raft, or vehicle, or other person bringing merchandise as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest herein required, or pass by or avoid such office, the merchandise so imported shall be forfeited to the United States, together with the vessel, boat, or raft, and the tackle, apparel and furniture of the same, or the vehicle, with the animals and appliances of whatever nature, employed in moving the same, as the case may be; and such master, conductor, driver, or other person, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the foregoing penalty, four times the value of the merchandise so imported. And any deputy collector stationed in any collection district contiguous to any foreign territory, to whom a manifest of any merchandise subject to duty shall be delivered as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to require the importer thereof to pay, or secure to be paid, in accordance with law, the proper duties thereon.

SEC. 243. If any vessel from any foreign port or place, compelled by stress of weather, or other necessity, shall put into any port or place of the United States, not being destined for such port or place, and if the master of any such vessel, together with the mate or person next in command, shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, make protest in the usual form, upon oath, affirmation, or declaration, before a notary public or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district where the said vessel shall so arrive, who is hereby empowered to receive or administer the same, setting forth the cause or circumstance of such stress or necessity, which protest, if not made before the collector, shall be produced to him, and to the naval officer (if any there be,) and a copy thereof lodged with him or them. And the master shall also, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, make report in writing to the said collector, of the said vessel and her cargo, as is hereby directed to be done in other cases. And if it shall be made to appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the port, or other officers usually charged with the duty of ascertaining the condition of vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, or by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, named for that purpose by the said collector, (if there be no such wardens or other officers duly qualified,) that there is a necessity for unlading the said vessel, the said collector and naval officer (where any) shall grant a permit for that purpose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to oversee such unlading, who shall keep an account of the same, to be compared with the report made by the master of such vessel; and all merchandise so unladen shall be stored under the direction of the said collector, who, upon request of the master of such

vessel, or of the owner or owners thereof, shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, and alone where there is none, grant permission to dispose of such part of the said cargo as may be of a perishable nature (if any there be,) or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending such vessel and her cargo. But entry shall be made therefor, and the duties due thereon, as in other cases, shall be first paid, or secured to be paid; and in case the delivery of the cargo does not agree with the report thereof, made by the master of such vessel, and if the difference or disagreement be not satisfactorily accounted for in the manner prescribed by this act, the master of such vessel shall be liable to such penalties as in other like cases are by this act prescribed. And the said merchandise, or the remainder thereof, which shall not be disposed of as aforesaid, may afterwards be reladen on board the same or any other vessel, under the inspection of the officer who superintended the landing thereof, or other proper officer; and the said vessel may proceed with the same to the place of her destination, free from any other charge than for the storing and safe-keeping of the said merchandise, and the fees to the officers of the customs, as in other cases.

SEC. 244. If any vessel, from any foreign port, be stranded or wrecked within any district of the United States, other than the one to which she is destined, upon report by the master, owner or consignee of the same, or of an officer of the customs nearest to the place where such vessel is stranded or wrecked, to the collector of the district, he shall forthwith place the vessel and cargo in charge of officers of the customs; and may grant permission for any or all of the cargo of such vessel to be landed, or stored, or forwarded, in whole or in part, to its port of destination, in vessels other than that in which it was imported, or in vehicles, with a manifest duly signed by the officer of the customs under whose supervision it was laden, of the part forwarded by each vessel or vehicle; which merchandise shall be entitled, at the port of destination, to entry, as if imported in the vessel in which it was originally shipped, and subject in all particulars to like duties and penalties; and the expenses of the officers of the customs shall be paid by the said owner or consignee.

SEC. 245. In all cases where a vessel shall be prevented by ice, or other obstruction, in navigation, from getting to the port or place at which it is intended her cargo shall be delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district in which such vessel may be to receive the report and entry of such vessel, and, with the consent of the naval officer (where there is one,) to grant a permit or permits for unlading or landing the merchandise imported in such vessel, at any place within his district which shall appear to him most convenient and proper, and for forwarding the same to the port of its destination in the manner prescribed in the foregoing section of this act; and the report and entry of such vessel, and her cargo or any part thereof, and all persons concerned therein, shall be under, and subject to, the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and provisions, as if the said vessel had arrived at the port of her destination, and had there proceeded to the delivery of her cargo.

SEC. 246. It shall be the duty of the master of any foreign vessel, laden or in ballast, arriving in the waters of the United States from any foreign territory contiguous to the United States, to report at the office of any collector or deputy collector of the customs, which shall be nearest to the point at which such vessel may enter said waters; and such vessel shall not proceed further inland, either to unlade or take in cargo, without a special permit from such collector or deputy collector, issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, from time to time prescribe. And for any violation of this section, such vessel shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 247. The certificate of registry, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to

any foreign vessel, at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall, previous to entry in any port of the United States, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the master, within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit the said papers with the consular officer of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such officer, that the said papers have been so deposited; and any master, as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor exceeding two thousand dollars. But this act shall not extend to the vessels of foreign nations in whose ports consular officers of the United States are not permitted to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of vessels entering the ports of such nation.

SEC. 248. It shall not be lawful for any foreign consular officer to deliver to the master of any foreign vessel the certificate of registry and other papers deposited with him pursuant to the provisions of this act, until such master shall produce a clearance in due form, from the collector of the port where such vessel has been entered; and any consular officer offending against the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, be fined, at the discretion of the court, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 249. No collector or other officer of the customs shall permit any vessel arriving within any port or place of the United States to make entry or break bulk until all letters brought in such vessel, except such as may be directed to the owner or consignee thereof, shall have been delivered into the post office at or nearest to said port or place. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of vessels to require from every master of such vessel a declaration according to the form numbered thirty-seven in the schedule hereto annexed, that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any master of any such vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

TITLE X.

OF QUARANTINE AND HEALTH LAWS.

SEC. 250. The quarantines and other restraints which shall be required and established by the health laws of any State, or pursuant thereto, respecting any vessels or vehicles arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another district of the United States, shall be duly observed by the collectors and all other officers of the customs of the United States, appointed and employed for the several collection districts of such State, and by the military officers who shall command in any fort or station upon the navigable waters of the United States; and all such officers of the United States shall be, and they hereby are, authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of such quarantines and health laws, according to their respective powers and precincts, and as they shall be directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized, when a conformity to such quarantines and health laws shall require it, and in respect to vessels and vehicles which shall be subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other laws or regulations applicable to such reports or entries. But nothing herein shall enable any State to collect a duty of tonnage or impost without the consent of the Congress of the United States; and no part of the cargo or lading of any vessel or vehicle shall, in any case, be taken out or unladen therefrom otherwise than as by law is allowed, or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

SEC. 251. When, by the health laws of any State, or by the regulations which shall be made pursuant thereto, any vessel arriving within a collection district of such State shall be prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law established for such district, and it shall be required or permitted by such health laws that the cargo of such vessel shall or may be unladen at some other place within or near to such district, the collector authorized therein, after due report to him of the whole of such cargo, may grant his special permit for the unloading and discharge thereof under the care of the surveyor, or of one or more inspectors at some other place where such health laws shall permit, and upon the conditions and restrictions which shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or which such collector may, for the time, reasonably judge expedient for the security of the revenue; but in every such case, all articles of the cargo so to be unladen shall be deposited at the expense and risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or bonded warehouses as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner or owners, or master of such vessel, until the same shall be entirely unladen or discharged, and until the merchandise which shall be so deposited may be safely removed, without contravening such health laws; and when such removal is allowed, the collector having charge of such merchandise may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all merchandise which shall be entered, and upon which the duties accruing shall be paid or secured according to law, upon the payment by them to the collector of a reasonable rate of storage, when deposited in a public warehouse; which rate shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 252. When, by the prevalence of any contagious or epidemical disease, in or near the place by law established, as the port of entry for any collection district, it shall become dangerous or inconvenient for the collector and the other officers of the customs employed therein to continue the discharge of their respective offices at such port, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct and authorize the removal of the collector and the other officers employed in his department from such port to any other convenient place, within or as near as may be to such collection district, where such collector and officers may exercise the same authorities, and shall be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstances, as in the regular port or district; and of such removal public notice shall be given as soon as may be.

TITLE XI.

OF THE ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

SEC. 253. The owner or consignee of any merchandise, on board of any vessel arriving from any foreign port or place, or in case of his absence, his agent, in his name, shall make entry thereof in writing with the collector of the district, and shall in such entry specify the name of the vessel in which, and of the master thereof, and the port or place whence such merchandise was imported, the particular marks, numbers, denomination, quantity, and the market value or wholesale price of the same in the principal markets of the country whence imported, at the period of the exportation of the same to the United States, particularly specifying the kind of money in which the invoices thereof are made out; and shall also produce to the said collector and naval officer (if any) the original invoice or invoices of the said merchandise, or other documents received in lieu thereof, or concerning the same, in the same state in which they were received, with the bill or bills of lading for the same; which invoices shall be signed by the persons in the offices of the collector and naval officer, who shall have compared and examined the same; and such entry shall be according to form numbered thirty-eight in the schedule hereto annexed; but the form may be varied and adapted to any alterations which may be made in the rates of

duties upon merchandise hereafter imported into the United States. And the entry made by any owner or consignee as aforesaid shall be verified by the declaration of the person making the entry, which declaration shall, as the case may require, be according to form numbered thirty-nine in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 254. Whenever any entry shall be made with the collector of any district of any merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to duty, by any agent or person other than the person to whom such merchandise belongs, or to whom it is ultimately consigned, the collector shall take a bond, with surety, from such agent, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with condition that, within six months from the date thereof, the owner or consignee of such merchandise shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the said collector, a full and correct invoice of the said merchandise, imported by him, or for him, on his own account, or consigned to his care, in the same manner and form as required in respect to an entry previous to the landing of any merchandise; which invoice shall be verified, as in the case of an entry, by a like declaration, to be made and subscribed before a collector of the customs of the same or some other district, or before some public officer, duly authorized to administer oaths. And such bond shall be according to form numbered forty in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 255. When the particulars of any merchandise, subject to specific duty, shall be unknown, in lieu of the entry hereinbefore directed to be made, an entry thereof shall be made and received according to the circumstances of the case, the party making the same declaring all that he knows or believes concerning the quality and particulars of the said merchandise, and that he has no other knowledge or information concerning the same; which entry, as well the first as the last, shall be made in writing, and shall be subscribed by the party making the same, if the proper owner or consignee, in his own name, or, if by an agent, in his name, as agent for such owner or consignee. But in every case in which the entry of any merchandise shall be imperfect, for want of invoices, bills of lading, or for any other cause, it shall be the duty of the collector to take the said merchandise into his custody, and retain the same, until the quantity, quality, and value thereof, and the amount of duties chargeable thereon, shall be ascertained, in the manner hereinafter directed and prescribed.

SEC. 256. The invoices of merchandise shall exhibit the wholesale price, or market value thereof, in the principal markets of the country whence imported, at the period of the exportation of the same to the United States. But it shall be lawful for the owner or consignee, at the time and not afterwards, when he shall produce his original invoice or invoices to the collector and make and verify his written entry, to make such additions in the entry to the value stated in the invoice or invoices, or such deduction therefrom, as shall, in his opinion, raise or reduce the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise in the principal markets of the country from which the same may have been imported, at the period of the exportation thereof to the United States.

SEC. 257. The period of the exportation of merchandise from a foreign port or place to the United States shall be deemed to be the date of the final clearance of the vessel in which such merchandise is exported, or the date of the sailing of such vessel from such foreign port or place, in case no official clearance is granted; and in case such exportation is made in a vehicle, such period of exportation shall be deemed and taken to be the date of the departure of such vehicle from the port or place of exportation. And the period of the importation of merchandise from a foreign port or place into the United States shall be deemed to be the date at which the first report of arrival shall be made by the master of the vessel in which such merchandise shall be imported, or the date of the delivery of the manifest by the conductor or driver of the vehicle in which such merchandise is imported, to the collector or other chief officer of

the customs of the district or port within which such importation by such vessel or vehicle shall be made.

SEC. 258. No merchandise subject to ad valorem duty, or on which the duty imposed shall be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, shall be admitted to entry unless the true invoice of the same, authenticated as hereinafter required, is presented to the collector at the time of entry, or unless the same is admitted in the mode authorized and prescribed by this act. But this prohibition shall not extend to such merchandise as shall have been taken from a wreck, or found derelict at sea.

SEC. 259. When merchandise, imported into the United States, shall not have been entered in pursuance of the provisions of this act, for want of an invoice, the same shall be deposited in a public or bonded warehouse, and shall there remain, at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice is produced; but when the said merchandise shall have remained in warehouse for the period of twelve months, and no invoice shall have been produced, then the said merchandise shall be appraised, the duties estimated thereon, and the merchandise sold, and the proceeds of such sale disposed of as prescribed by this. But the collector is hereby authorized to direct an earlier sale of articles of a perishable nature, and of such as may be liable to waste.

SEC. 260. The invoices of all merchandise imported into the United States, subject to a duty ad valorem, or on which the duty imposed shall be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country whence the importation shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise, in such foreign currency or currencies, without any respect to the value of the coins of the United States, or foreign coins, which now are, or shall be, by law made current within the United States, in such foreign place or country. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be established fit and proper regulations for estimating the duties on merchandise imported into the United States, in respect to which the value shall be exhibited in a depreciated currency, issued and circulated under authority of any foreign government. And the invoices of all merchandise imported into the United States shall be made out in the weights or measures of the country or place from which the importations shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual weights or measures of such merchandise, without any respect to the weights or measures of the United States.

SEC. 261. All invoices of merchandise imported from any foreign country into the United States, and subject to duty ad valorem, or on which the duty imposed shall be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, shall be made in triplicate, and signed by the person or persons owning or shipping said merchandise, or by the duly authorized agent of such owner or shipper; and said invoices shall, at or before the shipment thereof, be produced to the consular officer of the United States nearest the place of shipment, for the use of the United States, and shall have indorsed thereon, when so produced, a declaration signed by said owner, shipper, or agent, setting forth that said invoice is in all respects true; that it contains a true and full statement of the actual market value or wholesale price of said merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence imported, at the date of such declaration; and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the invoice so produced has been or will be furnished to any one. And the person so producing said invoice shall at the time declare to said consular officer the port in the United States at which it is intended to make entry of said merchandise; whereupon the said consular officer shall indorse upon each of said triplicates a certificate, under his hand and

official seal, stating that said invoice has been produced to him, with the date of such production and the name of the person by whom the same was produced, and the port in the United States at which it shall be the declared intention to make entry of the merchandise therein mentioned. And thereupon the said consular officer shall deliver to the person producing such invoice one of said triplicates, to be used in making entry of said merchandise; shall file another in his office, to be there carefully preserved; and shall, as soon as practicable, transmit the remaining one to the collector of the port of the United States at which it shall be declared to be the intention to make entry of said merchandise. And no merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign place or country, subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be admitted to entry unless the invoice presented shall in all respects conform to the requirements hereinbefore mentioned, and shall have thereon the certificate of the consular officer hereinbefore specified, nor unless said invoice is verified at the time of making such entry, by the declaration of the owner or consignee, or of the authorized agent of the owner or consignee thereof, that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made; nor, except as hereinafter provided, unless the triplicate transmitted by said consular officer to the collector shall have been received by him. And if any such owner or consignee of any merchandise, or his agent, shall knowingly make, or attempt to make, any entry thereof by means of any false invoice, or false certificate of a consular officer, or of any invoice which shall not contain a true statement of all the particulars hereinbefore required, or by means of any other false or fraudulent document or paper, or of any other false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, said merchandise, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited. But where, from a change of the destination of any such merchandise, after the production of the invoice thereof to the consular officer, as hereinbefore provided, or from any other cause, the triplicate transmitted to the collector of the port to which such merchandise was originally destined, shall not have been received at the port where the merchandise actually arrives, and where it is desired to make entry thereof, said merchandise may be admitted to entry, on the duly certified triplicate invoice produced by the owner or consignee of such merchandise, or his agent; and the collector of the port where such entry shall be made shall immediately notify the consular officer, to whom such invoice shall have been produced, to transmit to such collector a certified copy thereof; and such consular officer shall transmit the same accordingly without delay; and when, from accident or other cause, it shall be impracticable for the person desiring to make entry of any merchandise, subject to duty as aforesaid, to produce, at the time of making such entry, any invoice thereof, as hereinbefore required, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the entry of such merchandise, upon such terms and in accordance with such general or special regulations as he may prescribe; but if it shall appear in any case that the failure to produce an invoice as aforesaid has been with the design to evade the payment of the duties upon such merchandise, or any part thereof, all such merchandise for which no invoice is produced shall be forfeited. But the provisions of this act requiring triplicate invoices shall not apply to importations from countries where there is no consular officer of the United States. And where the value of merchandise imported or brought into the United States shall not exceed one hundred dollars, the collector is authorized to admit the same to entry without the production of said triplicate invoice, if he shall be satisfied that the importation was in good faith and without any purpose of defrauding or evading the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 262. In all cases where merchandise imported into the United States shall belong to the estate of a deceased person, or of a person insolvent, whose estate has been assigned for the benefit of his creditors, the declarations required

by this act may be made before the collector, by the executor, administrator, or assignee of such person.

SEC. 263. Before any merchandise taken from a wreck, or found derelict at sea, shall be admitted to entry, the same shall be appraised and the quantity ascertained in the manner prescribed by this act, and the duties shall be assessed on the value and quantity so appraised and ascertained, without regard to the value and quantity set forth in any invoice of the same; unless it is shown that such merchandise is of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, or has already paid duty in the United States.

SEC. 264. When any merchandise shall be admitted to an entry upon invoice, the collector of the port in which the same is entered shall certify the fact of such entry upon such invoice; and no other evidence of the value of such merchandise shall be admitted on the part of the owner or owners thereof, in any court of the United States, except in corroboration of such entry.

SEC. 265. Any person or persons who shall counterfeit any certificate or attestation made in pursuance of this act, or use such certificate or attestation, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of the United States having cognizance of the same, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.

SEC. 266. In order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempt from duty, as the sea stores of a vessel, the master of any vessel shall particularly specify the said articles, in the report or manifest to be made by him, designating them as the sea stores of such vessel; and in the declaration to be made by such master on such report, in the manner before prescribed, he shall declare that the articles so specified as sea stores are truly such, and are not intended as merchandise or for sale; whereupon the said articles shall be free from duty. But if it shall appear to the collector to whom such report and manifest shall be made and delivered, (together with the naval officer where there is one,) that any of said articles are not sea stores, or that the quantities of the said articles, or any part thereof, so reported as sea stores, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the said collector (jointly with the naval officer, or alone, as the case may be,) in his or their discretion, to estimate the amount of the duty on said articles which are not sea stores, and on such excess; and such duty shall be forthwith paid by the said master to the said collector, on pain of forfeiting the value of said articles which are not sea stores and of such excess; and if any other or greater quantity of articles are found on board such vessel as sea stores than are specified in such report or manifest, or if any of the said articles shall be landed without a permit first obtained from the collector and naval officer of the port (where any) for that purpose, all such articles as are not sea stores or are not included in the report or manifest delivered as aforesaid, by the master, or which shall be landed without such permit as aforesaid, shall be seized and forfeited; and the master shall moreover forfeit and pay three times the value of the articles so omitted or landed.

SEC. 267. On the arrival of any vessel or vehicle from any foreign country at any port or place in the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the customs at such port or place to examine, or cause to be examined, the baggage of any and every passenger or other person arriving in such vessel or vehicle, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and if any articles liable to duty shall be found therein, the duty on such articles shall be assessed and collected before the said baggage is delivered; and if any articles liable to duty shall be found concealed in such baggage, or upon such passenger or person, with intent to defraud the revenue, such articles shall be seized and forfeited, and such passenger or other person shall forfeit and pay a penalty equal to three times the appraised value of the articles so found and seized. And any officer of the customs may search any

passenger or other person arriving in any vessel or vehicle from any foreign country, if such officer shall have good reason to believe that such passenger or other person has concealed about his or her person any dutiable articles; but such passenger or other person may require the officer proposing to make such search to take him or her before the collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other chief officer of the customs, of the port or place, who shall, if he discover no reasonable ground of search, discharge such passenger or other person; but if otherwise, he shall direct such passenger or other person to be searched, and if such passenger or person be a woman, she shall not be searched by any other than a woman; and any officer required to take such passenger or other person before the collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other chief officer of the customs, shall do so with all reasonable despatch; and if he shall fail to do so, or if he shall search or require to be searched any passenger or other person, not having good reason to believe that such passenger or other person has dutiable articles concealed on his or her person, such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 268. In the case of merchandise the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, exported therefrom and reimported into the United States, and entitled to entry free of duty, entry shall be made as in other cases of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be produced to the satisfaction of the collector of the district with whom such entry shall be made, (jointly with the naval officer, if there be one,) that the said merchandise had been exported from the United States as of the growth, production, and manufacture of the same, and of the time when, by whom, in what vessel, and for what port or place it was so exported; and such entry shall be according to form numbered forty-three in the schedule hereto annexed. And if the collector who shall receive the entry aforesaid shall be other than the collector of the district from which the said merchandise shall have been exported, a certificate of the latter shall be produced to the former, certifying the exportation thereof, which certificate shall be according to form numbered forty-four in the schedule hereto annexed, whereupon a permit shall be granted for landing the same. But if the said certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwise required shall be made, a bond for the production of such certificate shall be given with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, within which the said merchandise may have been imported, in a sum equal to the duties on the said articles, if they were not of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States; and said bond shall be according to form numbered forty-five in the schedule hereto annexed. And upon receiving a bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said collector (and naval officer, where any) to grant a permit for the landing of said merchandise, in like manner as if the certificate had been produced; and in default of such certificate being produced within the time limited by such bond, the collector taking the same is required and enjoined to enforce the payment thereof, as in the case of other bonds. But no such merchandise shall be entitled to be entered as of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, unless the same shall be reimported within five years after the exportation thereof, nor unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer, if any, of the port at which the same may be reimported, that the property in such merchandise has continued, and still remains, in the person or persons by whom, or on whose account, the same was exported.

SEC. 269. All declarations required upon making any of the reports or entries, or respecting any of the acts herein mentioned, whether by the master of any vessel or the owner or consignee of any merchandise, or his agent, or by any other person, shall be received by the collector or officer to or with whom report or entry shall be made, and shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed

by the person so declaring, and also by the person receiving the said declaration or declarations. And the collector (jointly with the naval officer, or alone where there is none) shall, according to the best of his or their judgment or information, make an estimate of the amount of the duties on the merchandise to which the entry of any owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall relate, based on the quantity or value set forth in the entry, which estimate shall be indorsed on such entry, and signed by the officer or officers making the same. And the amount of the said estimated duties having been first paid, or secured to be paid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the said collector shall (together with the naval officer, where there is one) grant a permit to land the merchandise whereof entry shall have been so made, and then, and not before, it shall be lawful to land the said merchandise; and all permits shall specify, as particularly as may be, the merchandise to be delivered, namely, the number and description of the packages, with the marks and number of each package, and, as far as circumstances will admit, the contents thereof, together with the names of the vessels in which, and of the master, and of the place whence it was imported; and no merchandise shall be delivered by any inspector or other officer of the customs that shall not fully agree with the description thereof in such permit; and all permits for the purposes aforesaid shall be according to form numbered forty-six in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 270. On the entry of any vessel, or of any merchandise, the decision of the collector of customs at the port of importation and entry as to the rate and amount of duties to be paid on the tonnage of such vessel or on such merchandise shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, master, or consignee of such vessel in the case of duties levied on tonnage, or the owner or consignee of the merchandise, or his agent, in the case of duties levied on merchandise, shall, as well in cases of merchandise entered in bond as for consumption, within ten days after the ascertainment and liquidation of the duties by the proper officers of the customs, of which notice shall be given to the owner, consignee, or his agent, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, make protest in writing to the collector on each entry, if dissatisfied with his decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically the grounds of his objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after notice of such ascertainment and liquidation, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and such vessel or merchandise shall be liable to duty accordingly, unless suit shall be brought within ninety days after the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on such appeal, for any duties which shall have been paid before the date of such decision on such vessel, or on such merchandise, or within ninety days after the payment of duties paid after the decision of the Secretary. And no suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any duties alleged to have been illegally exacted, until the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have been first had on such appeal, unless the decision of the Secretary shall be delayed more than ninety days from the date of such appeal in case of an entry at any port east of the Rocky mountains, or more than five months in case of an entry at any port west of said mountains.

SEC. 271. The decision of the respective collectors of customs as to all fees, charges, and exactions of whatever character, other than those mentioned in the next preceding section, claimed by them, or by any officers under them, in the performance of their official duty, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested in such fees, charges, or exactions, unless like notice that an appeal will be taken from such decision to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be given within ten days from the making of such decision, and unless such appeal shall actually be taken within thirty days from the making of such decision; and the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final and conclusive upon the matter so appealed, unless suit shall be brought for the recovery of such fees,

charges or exactions, within the period provided for in next preceding section in regard to duties.

SEC. 272. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that more money has been paid to the collector, or person lawfully acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, and the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the two next preceding sections, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that such non-compliance with said requirements was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the owner, consignee, or his agent, making such payments, he may draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the amount of the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 273. No officer or other person, connected with the navy of the United States, shall, under any pretence, import in any vessel of the United States merchandise liable to the payment of any duty.

TITLE XII.

OF THE LANDING AND DELIVERY OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 274. It shall be lawful for the collector of any district in which any vessel may arrive, and immediately on her first coming within such district, and for the deputy collector or surveyor of any port where such vessel may be, to put and keep on board such vessel, while remaining within such district, one or more inspectors to examine the cargo or contents of such vessel, and to superintend the delivery thereof, or of so much thereof as shall be delivered within the United States, and to perform such other duties, according to law, as they shall be directed, by the said collector or surveyor, to perform, for the better securing the collection of the duties. And collectors shall have power to put on board any vessel inspectors to go from one district to another; and the said inspector or inspectors shall make known to the master of such vessel the duties he or they is or are so to perform, and shall suffer no merchandise to be landed or unladen, or otherwise taken or removed from such vessel, without a permit, in writing, from the collector of the district, and naval officer thereof, (where any,) first had and granted for that purpose; and such inspectors shall enter in books to be kept according to the form numbered forty-seven in the schedule hereto annexed, the name or names of the person or persons in whose behalf such permits are granted, together with the particulars therein specified, and the marks, numbers, kinds, and description of the respective packages, which shall be unladen pursuant thereto, and the dates of such unloading; and shall keep a like account in the said books of all merchandise, which, not having been entered within the time limited by this act, or for some other cause, has been sent to public or bonded warehouse provided for the reception of any such merchandise; which books shall be delivered to the surveyor in the month of January, in every year, for his inspection, and immediately after such inspection be transmitted by the surveyor, with such observations as he may think necessary thereon, to the collector, to be deposited in his office. And it shall be the duty of the said inspector or inspectors to attend to the delivery of the cargo or cargoes under their care, at all times when the unloading or delivery of merchandise is lawful, particularly from the rising till the setting of the sun on each day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted; for which purpose they shall constantly attend and remain on board the vessel or vessels, the deliveries from which they are to superintend, or at any other stations where their inspection is necessary. And if any inspector shall quit his station without the leave of the collector or surveyor of the port first had and obtained for the purpose, or before another inspector shall have been appointed by the said collector or surveyor, (if he shall

deem it necessary,) to supply the place of such inspector during his absence; or if any inspector shall neglect, or in any manner act contrary to, the duties hereby enjoined, or shall perform any other duties or services on board any vessel, the superintendence of which is committed to him, for any person or persons whatever, other than such as are required by this act, he shall, in either case, forfeit and pay fifty dollars and be discharged from the public service. And the compensation of any inspector or inspectors, proceeding from one district to another, in charge of a vessel, shall be defrayed by the master of such vessel; and every inspector or other officer of the customs, while performing any duty on board a vessel, not discharging her cargo in a port of the United States, shall be entitled to receive from the master of such vessel such provisions and accommodations as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of such vessel will admit; and any master of any vessel who shall refuse provisions and reasonable accommodations as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 275. No merchandise brought in any vessel from any foreign port or place shall be unladen or delivered from such vessel, within the United States, except in open day—that is to say, between the rising and setting of the sun—unless by special license from the collector of the port and naval officer of the same, where there is one, nor at any time without a permit from the collector and naval officer, if any, for such unloading or delivery; and if any merchandise shall be unladen or delivered from any such vessel, contrary to the directions aforesaid, or any of them, the master of such vessel, and every other person who shall knowingly be concerned, or aiding therein, or in removing, storing, or otherwise securing the said merchandise, shall forfeit and pay, each and severally, the sum of four hundred dollars for each offence, and all merchandise so unladen or delivered may be seized by any of the officers of the customs, and shall be forfeited.

SEC. 276. No merchandise brought in any vessel from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed, gauged, or measured in order to ascertain the duties thereupon, shall, without the consent of the proper officer, be removed from any wharf or place upon which the same may be landed or put before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged, or measured, and if spirits, before the proof and quantity thereof are ascertained and marked upon the package containing the same, by or under the direction of the proper officer; and if any merchandise shall be removed from such wharf or place, unless with the consent of the proper officer, before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged, or measured, and if spirits, before the proof and quantity shall have been so ascertained and marked, the same shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 277. The weighers, gaugers, and measurers employed in the service of the customs shall, within three days after any vessel is discharged, make returns of the articles by them respectively weighed, gauged, or measured out of such vessel. And the returns to be made by the weighers, gaugers, and measurers shall respectively be according to the forms numbered forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty in the schedule hereto annexed. And said returns shall be made by the weighers, gaugers, and measurers in books to be prepared by them for that purpose and kept in the custom-houses. And if any inspector, weigher, gauger, or measurer shall furnish to any person any information of the weight, gauge, or measure of any imported merchandise before he shall have made official report to the collector, or surveyor, as hereinbefore provided, or shall receive any gratuity, fee, or reward for any services performed by virtue of this act, other than is by law allowed; or if any weigher, gauger, or measurer shall weigh, gauge, or measure any article or articles, other than shall be directed by the proper officer, in order to ascertain the duties to be received, or the drawbacks to be allowed, or duties remitted thereon, or shall make a return of the weight, gauge, or measure of any merchandise laden, or to be laden, on board any vessel, for

the benefit of drawback, or remission of duties, upon exportation, without having actually weighed, gauged, or measured the same, as the case may require, after such merchandise shall have been entered for exportation, he shall be discharged from the public service.

SEC. 278. In estimating the allowance for tare on all articles imported liable to duty, where the original invoice, is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and the naval officer, (if any there be,) with the consent of the consignee, to estimate the tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the actual tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draught.

SEC. 279. In all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight, gauge, or measure of merchandise required to be weighed, gauged or measured, the same shall be weighed, gauged, or measured at the expense of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 280. When the delivery of merchandise from on board any vessel shall have been completed, copies of the accounts which have been kept or made thereof, by the officer or officers who shall have been charged with the said deliveries, shall be returned to the collector of the district, and naval officer of the same, (if any there be,) within three days, unless sooner required by the collector, after such delivery has been completed; but if at any other port than a port of entry, as soon as the nature of the case will admit, not exceeding fifteen days. And the account to be returned, as aforesaid, shall comprise all deliveries made pursuant to permits, as aforesaid, and all packages or merchandise sent to public or bonded warehouse; also each and every package remaining on board of such vessel, for the purpose of being exported therein to a foreign port or place, or destined to some other district of the United States. And the returns of the inspectors, to be made as aforesaid, shall be according to the form numbered fifty-one in the schedule hereto annexed. And said returns shall be signed by the inspectors, respectively, under whose superintendence the deliveries have been made; and after examination, and on being found correct, said returns shall be countersigned or certified by the surveyor of the port, or by the officer charged with the duties of surveyor, where the deliveries have been made; and the said returns shall be transmitted by him to the naval officer, if any, who shall have the same compared with the manifests and entries in his possession; and if any difference shall appear, the particulars thereof shall be noted by indorsement on the said returns, and if no difference shall appear it shall be so noted by like indorsement, and the same transmitted to the collector of the district; and on being received by the collector, he shall cause the same to be compared with the manifests and entries of such merchandise, which have been made by the owner or consignee, and if any difference shall appear, the same shall be noted by indorsement on such manifests, specifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference shall appear, it shall be noted by like indorsement, that the delivery has corresponded with the entry or entries thereof; which indorsement shall, in each case, be subscribed by the officer by whom such comparison shall have been made.

SEC. 281. Whenever any merchandise shall be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign port, in any vessel, at the expiration of eight working days if the vessel be of less than three hundred tons burden, and within twelve working days if of three hundred tons burden and less than eight hundred, and within fifteen days if of eight hundred tons burden and upwards, after the time within which the report of the master is required to be made to the collector of the district, if there shall be found any merchandise other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the collector shall take possession thereof; but with the consent of the owner or

consignee of any merchandise, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel in which the same may be imported, the said merchandise may be taken possession of by the collector, after three days' notice to the collector of the district; and the merchandise so taken possession of by any collector shall be deposited in a public or bonded warehouse, available for the purpose, most convenient to the wharf or pier where such merchandise may be unladen; and all charges for storage, labor, and other expenses accruing on any such merchandise, not to exceed in any case the regular rates for such objects at the port in question, must be paid before delivery of the goods on due entry thereof by the owner or consignee. And in case any merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public or bonded warehouse one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said merchandise shall be appraised and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and at said public sale, distinct printed catalogues, descriptive of said merchandise, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale to persons desirous of purchasing to inspect the quality of such merchandise. And the proceeds of said sales shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of sale, the storage, and charges incident thereto, the freight, and the duties; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid over by the collector to the owner or consignee, and proper receipts taken therefor; but any surplus, as aforesaid, remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit to the Treasury Department, with the said surplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, and appraised value, the name of the vessel in which, and of the master thereof, and the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person to whom said merchandise was consigned in the manifest, and the charges and duties to which the several consignments were respectively subject; and the receipts or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master of any vessel in which said merchandise was imported from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall, nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any surplus paid into the same under the provisions of this section; and the receipt of said collector shall be according to form numbered fifty-two in the schedule hereto annexed. And every collector of the customs is hereby authorized, under such directions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction, any unclaimed merchandise deposited in public or bonded warehouse, whenever the same may from depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other cause, in the opinion of such collector, be likely to prove insufficient, on a sale thereof, to pay the duties, storage, and other charges, if suffered to remain in such warehouse, for the period allowed by law in the case of unclaimed merchandise.

SEC. 282. In all cases where the agents or owners of any vessel or vessels shall provide in any port a suitable fire-proof warehouse, on or adjacent to the wharf or pier where such vessel or vessels unlade, it shall be the duty of the collector of the port at any time after the entry of the vessel or vessels, upon the application of such owner or consignee, in writing, to permit, by special order, the cargo of such vessel or vessels to be deposited in such warehouse; and all merchandise so deposited shall be subject to the same laws and regulations respecting the entry, delivery, and transfer from said warehouse, as it would be if remaining on board the importing vessel; and all the expenses of depositing such merchandise, and guarding and keeping the same there until entered, delivered, or removed by order of the collector, shall be paid by the owners or

agents of such vessel or vessels, and said merchandise shall be entered, delivered, and removed from said warehouse within five days after it shall have been deposited there, unless the collector, by written order, give additional time; but such warehouse shall be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, bonded, secured, and placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, as hereinafter provided in respect to warehouses for the general storage of merchandise entered for warehousing.

SEC. 283. Whenever the collector or other chief officer of the customs of any port shall be notified in writing, by the owner or consignee of any vessel or vehicle arriving from any foreign port or place, of the existence of a lien for freight on any merchandise imported in such vessel or vehicle, and remaining in his custody, such collector or other officer is hereby authorized and empowered to refuse the delivery of such merchandise from any public or bonded warehouse, or other place in which the same shall be deposited, until proof, to his satisfaction, shall be produced that the freight due thereon has been paid or secured; but the rights of the United States shall not be prejudiced thereby, nor shall the United States or its officers be in any manner liable for any losses consequent upon such refusal to deliver.

SEC. 284. Merchandise which may have sustained damage during the voyage of importation shall be entitled to an abatement of duties in proportion to the damage so sustained; but no abatement of duties for damage on any merchandise shall be allowed, unless claim therefor shall be made by the owner or consignee, within ten days after the landing of the same; nor unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector or chief officer of the customs of the port into which such merchandise is imported, that the damage alleged was sustained after the merchandise had been shipped from a foreign country destined for, and previous to its landing in, the United States. And the damage, in all cases, shall be ascertained and appraised by the officers of the customs charged with the ascertainment and appraisement of the value of merchandise imported from foreign countries.

SEC. 285. Before any order for the ascertainment and appraisement of damage alleged to have been sustained during the voyage of importation shall be granted by the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, the owner or consignee shall make application to such collector, or other chief officer, specifying the description of the merchandise and the number of packages, parcels, or quantities, on which an abatement for damage is claimed, and such application shall be made in such form, and be sustained by such proofs, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 286. It shall be the duty of the inspectors, or other officers of the customs, under whose supervision any merchandise imported from foreign countries is unladen, to keep a particular account of all packages and parcels of such merchandise which may exhibit any appearance of damage during the voyage of importation, and to note the same in the books kept, and the returns made, by them; and the day on which the unlading of any vessel is completed shall be deemed and taken to be the date of the landing of all merchandise imported in such vessel, from which the ten days may run, within which the owner or importer is allowed to make claim for damage.

SEC. 287. No abatement of duties on account of alleged damage, during the voyage of importation, shall be made in respect to any merchandise which has passed into the custody and control of the owner or consignee; but such packages and parcels of merchandise as exhibit, on landing, appearance of damage, may, at the request of the owner or consignee, be deposited in any public or bonded warehouse, or other suitable place to be designated by the collector or other chief officer of the customs, there to remain at the risk and expense of such owner or consignee until the damage, if any, shall have been ascertained and appraised.

SEC. 288. Merchandise entered for warehousing and deposited in public or bonded warehouse may be examined by the owner or consignee under such general regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to ascertain if such merchandise has sustained damage during the voyage of importation; and in respect to merchandise sent to public warehouse by the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, for examination and appraisement pursuant to law, the appraiser shall report to such collector, or other officer, if the same has sustained damage and the amount thereof; and if it shall be proved that such damage was sustained during the voyage of importation, the same shall be allowed in the liquidation of the duties, as if application had been made for abatement by the owner or consignee, in the manner and within the time as hereinbefore required.

TITLE XIII.

OF THE CLEARANCE OF VESSELS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

SEC. 289. The master of any vessel bound to a foreign port or place shall deliver to the collector of the district from which such vessel shall be about to depart, a manifest of all the cargo on board the same, the marks and numbers and the value thereof, by him subscribed, and shall make a declaration to the truth thereof; whereupon the said collector shall grant a clearance for such vessel and her cargo, but without specifying the particulars thereof in such clearance, unless required by the master so to do. And if the master of such vessel, bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart on his voyage without delivering such manifest and obtaining a clearance as hereby required, such master shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for every such offence; and the manifest, the declaration required thereon, and the clearance, shall respectively be according to the forms numbered fifty-three, fifty-four, and fifty-five, in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 290. Before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign port or place, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo on board of such vessel shall deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by declaration; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such declaration shall state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all the cargo laden on board of such vessel by the owners, shippers, or consignors, respectively, and that the value of each article is truly stated according to the value which it truly bears at the port and time of exportation; and before a clearance shall be granted for any such vessel, the master thereof and the owners, shippers, and consignors of the cargo shall declare before the collector of the customs, to whom application may be made for such clearance, the port, place, or country in which such cargo is truly intended to be landed; and the said declarations shall be made and subscribed in writing; and such manifest and declarations shall respectively be according to the forms numbered fifty-six, fifty-seven, and fifty-eight, in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 291. It shall be the duty of the collectors of customs of the several districts, whenever a clearance is granted to any vessel of the United States bound on any foreign voyage, to annex thereto, in every case, a copy of the rates or tariff of fees allowed to be charged by law by any consular officer of the United States for any official services required to be performed by him.

SEC. 292. No clearance shall be granted to any foreign vessel until any money due from the master of such vessel for the support of any seaman or mariner belonging thereto, in any marine hospital of the United States, shall have been paid to the collector of the district in which such hospital shall be situated.

SEC. 293. No vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port or ports shall be permitted to receive on board or convey any letters or letter packets, originating in the United States, which have not been regularly posted at and received from the post office at the port of departure; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the port to require, as a condition of clearance from the master of such vessel, a declaration that he has not received on board his vessel, and has not under his care or within his control, and will not receive and convey in such vessel on said voyage, any letters or letter packets, addressed to a foreign country, which have not been delivered to him from the post office at the port of departure. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to any letters or letter packets which relate to the cargo, and are addressed to the owner or consignee of such vessel, or to any letters or packets which are enclosed in a United States stamped envelope, of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon if such letters or packets had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail. And such declaration of the master shall be according to the form numbered fifty-nine in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 294. The collectors and other officers of the customs shall, and they are hereby directed to, pay due regard to the inspection laws of the States in which they may respectively act, in such manner that no vessel having on board merchandise liable to inspection shall be cleared out until the master or other proper person shall have produced a certificate from the proper officer that all such merchandise has been duly inspected, as the laws of the respective States do or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of customs. And receipts for the payment of all legal fees which shall have accrued on any vessel, or the merchandise laden on board, shall, before any clearance is granted, be produced to the collector or other chief officer of the customs.

SEC. 295. On granting a clearance to any vessel, at the same time that he delivers the clearance, the collector shall return the certificate of registry, or other documents in lieu thereof deposited with him on entry, to the master or owner of such vessel.

TITLE XIV.

ON THE APPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 296. In all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any merchandise imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed by law shall be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector of customs within whose district the same shall be imported or entered to cause the actual market value, or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, and such appraised value shall be considered the value upon which duty shall be assessed. But it shall be lawful for the owner or consignee of any merchandise, at the time, and not afterwards, when he shall produce his original invoice or invoices, to the collector, and make and verify his written entry of his merchandise, to make such addition in the entry to the value given in the invoice or such reduction therefrom, as in his opinion may raise or reduce the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise, at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported; and if the appraised value shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value declared in the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on the appraised value. But in no case

shall duties be assessed upon an amount less than the value declared in the entry. And it shall be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and of every person who shall act as such appraiser, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain and appraise the actual market value or wholesale price, as hereinbefore directed, of the said merchandise, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

SEC. 297. The appraisers shall determine and report to the collector, or other chief officers of the customs, the classification of any merchandise imported into the United States, as well as the value thereof; and the certificate of any one of them as to such classification, as well as the value, shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal is taken as hereinafter provided; and in respect to merchandise not required to be weighed, gauged, or measured, under the direction of the surveyor, the appraisers shall ascertain the number of yards, or other quantities, whether such merchandise be subject to duties *ad valorem* or specific, and report the same to the collector.

SEC. 298. It shall be lawful for the appraising officers, in pursuance of law, to summon and examine any owner, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true foreign market value or wholesale price of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on declaration made before the collector or deputy collector, to any appraiser or other person or persons acting as appraisers in pursuance of law, of any letters, accounts, invoices, books, papers, or other writings and documents, in his possession relating to the same; and if any person so called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer in writing any interrogatories, and subscribe his name to his statement, or to produce the accounts, invoices, letters, books, papers, and other writings and documents aforesaid, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars; and if he be the owner or consignee he shall also be debarred from offering in testimony on the trial of the case before any court of competent jurisdiction, any of his books of account, letters, or other papers touching the same, other than such books, papers, letters, and accounts as were produced under such requirement; and any person who shall, on such examination, knowingly make any false declaration, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; and if he be the owner, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited. And all testimony in writing taken by virtue of this section shall be filed in the office of the collector of customs, and be preserved for future use or reference, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury whenever he shall require the same; and the owner, or consignee, if dissatisfied with such appraisement, having complied with the foregoing requisitions, may within three days give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction and request a re-appraisement; on the receipt of which request the collector shall select one discreet and experienced merchant, a citizen of the United States, to be associated with the appraiser of the port, or the officer acting as appraiser, who together shall examine and appraise the merchandise, as hereinbefore provided; and if they shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined upon appeal, or the original appraisement, if there be no appeal, shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said merchandise, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly; and any merchant who shall be chosen by the collector to make any appraisement required by this act, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given to him in writing, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to the costs of prosecution therefor; and any merchant duly selected and performing the duties of an appraiser, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive for his services five dollars per day for the time actually so employed; such compen-

sation to be paid by the United States if the value determined on appeal is less than that appraised by the appraising officer or officers of the United States. But where the value so determined on appeal shall be the same or greater than that appraised by the appraising officer or officers of the United States, the said compensation shall be paid by owner, or consignee, by whom the appeal was taken.

SEC. 299. Where merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the mode hereinbefore prescribed of ascertaining the foreign value thereof shall be carefully observed by the revenue officers to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties.

SEC. 300. The certificate of any appraiser of the United States, or of the revenue officers mentioned in the foregoing section, of the dutiable value of any imported merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by law.

SEC. 301. The collector shall designate on the invoice at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of merchandise, and a greater number should he, or either of the appraisers, deem it necessary, imported into such port to be opened, examined, and appraised, and shall send the package or packages so designated to the public stores, or some other suitable place, for examination. But when from the character and description of the merchandise the Secretary of the Treasury may be of opinion that the examination of a less proportion of packages will amply protect the revenue, or that the examination may be properly made by samples drawn or obtained by a duly authorized assistant or examiner, he may by special regulation direct a less number of packages to be examined, or that the examination may be made by samples so drawn or obtained; and such examination shall be deemed and held to be a full compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 302. If any package be found by the appraisers to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and they or a majority of them shall be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice with fraudulent intent on the part of the shipper, owner, or agent, the contents of the entire package in which the article may be shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction; but if said appraisers shall be of opinion that no such fraudulent intent existed, then the value of such article shall be added to the entry, and the duties thereon paid accordingly, and the same shall be delivered to the owner or consignee; but such forfeiture may be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the production of evidence satisfactory to him that no fraud was intended. And if on the opening of any package or packages of merchandise a deficiency of any article shall be found, on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the collector on the invoice, and an allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties.

SEC. 303. No merchandise liable to be examined or appraised as aforesaid shall be delivered from the custody of the officers of the customs until the same shall have been examined or appraised, or until the packages sent to be examined or appraised shall be found correctly and fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector, unless the owner or consignee shall give a bond, with approved security, in double the estimated value of such merchandise, conditioned that it shall be delivered to the order of the collector at any time within ten days after the package or packages ordered to be examined shall have been examined and appraised, and reported to the collector; and such bond shall be according to the form numbered sixty in the schedule hereto annexed; and if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it expedient, he may prescribe the form and penalty of such a bond, to be in force for six months, and the manner of indorsing each importation thereon, in lieu of the bond aforesaid, on each entry; but at no time shall merchandise be delivered to, or remain in the possession of, such owner or consignee under such bond, the estimated value of which shall exceed one-half the penalty named in such bond. And if, in the mean time, any of the said pack-

ages shall be opened without the consent of the collector, deputy collector, or surveyor, and then in the presence of an inspector of the customs, or if the said package or packages shall not be delivered to the order of the collector, according to the condition of the said bond, the bond in either case shall be forfeited.

SEC. 304. At ports where assistant appraisers are employed, it shall be the duty of such assistants to examine and appraise such merchandise as the principal appraiser or appraisers may direct, and truly report to him or them the classification and value thereof, such report to be subject to revision and correction by the principal appraisers, or one of them, and when approved to be transmitted to the collector; and the appraisement so made shall be deemed and held to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by law.

SEC. 305. All drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, including medicinal essential oils, and chemical preparations used wholly or in part as medicine, imported into the United States from abroad, shall, before being admitted to entry, be examined and appraised, as well in reference to their quality, purity and fitness for medical purposes, as to their value and identity specified in the invoice.

SEC. 306. All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of the manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel, by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names affixed as aforesaid shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

SEC. 307. If, on examination, any drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, including medicinal essential oils, are found, in the opinion of the examiner, to be so far adulterated, or in any manner deteriorated, as to render them inferior in strength and purity to the standards established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French, and German pharmacopœias and dispensaries, and thereby improper, unsafe, or dangerous to be used for medicinal purposes, a return to that effect shall be made upon the invoice, and the articles so noted shall not be admitted to entry, unless on a re-examination of a strictly analytical character, called for by the owner or consignee, the return of the examiner shall be found erroneous, and it shall be declared, as the result of such analysis, that the said articles may properly, safely, and without danger be used for medicinal purposes.

SEC. 308. The owner or consignee shall at all times, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, have the privilege of calling, at his own expense, for a re-examination; and, on depositing with the collector of customs such sum as the latter may deem sufficient to defray such expense, it shall be the duty of that officer to procure some competent analytical chemist, possessing the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, if any such institutions exist in the State in which the collection district is situated, to make a careful analysis of the articles included in said return, and submit a report upon the same, to the truth of which he shall declare; and in case the report, which shall be final, shall declare the return of the examiner to be erroneous, and the said articles to be of the requisite strength and purity, according to the standards referred to in the next preceding section, the entire invoice shall be admitted to entry on payment of the legal duties, or on securing them to be paid; but, in case the examiner's return shall be sustained by the analysis and report, the said articles shall remain in charge of the collector of customs, and the owner or consignee, on payment of the charges of storage, and other expenses necessarily incurred by the United States, and on giving a bond with sureties satisfactory to the collector to land said articles out of the limits of the United States, shall have the privilege of exporting them at any time within the period of six months after the report of the analysis; but if the said articles shall not be exported within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the collector, at the expiration of said time, to cause the same to be destroyed,

holding the owner or consignee responsible to the United States for the payment of all charges, in the same manner as if said articles had been exported.

SEC. 309. To carry the foregoing provisions in relation to the importation of drugs, medicines, and medicinal preparations into effect, one of the assistant appraisers, where there may be such assistants, designated with special reference to his qualifications for the duties prescribed, shall, in addition to the duties which may be required of him by the appraiser or appraisers, perform the duties and act in the place of the special examiner of drugs; and if there be no assistant appraisers, or if the number of assistant appraisers at any port be not sufficient, then the appraiser or appraisers may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, assign the performance of the duties hereinbefore specified to an examiner in his or their departments, selected with special reference to his qualifications therefor, who, under the supervision of such appraiser or appraisers, shall perform all the duties now imposed on the special examiner of drugs, in addition to the duties that may otherwise be required of him; and at ports where no examiner is authorized, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give such instructions to the collectors or other officers of the customs as he may deem necessary to accomplish the purpose of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 310. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to direct an appraiser or assistant appraiser for one collection district to attend in any other collection district, for the purpose of appraising or assisting in the appraisement of merchandise imported therein; and whenever an appraiser or assistant appraiser shall attend in any district other than that in which he resides, for the purpose of appraising or assisting in the appraisement of merchandise, he shall receive, in addition to the salary or pay provided for by law, such allowance for travel and expenses as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 311. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty.

SEC. 312. Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which merchandise subject to duty may be imported, to require the owner or consignee of such merchandise to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner or consignee to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture or rate of duty to which such merchandise may be justly liable.

SEC. 313. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of every one of them.

SEC. 314. It shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the

Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs.

TITLE XV.

OF THE WAREHOUSING OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE UNDER BOND.

SEC. 315. The owner or consignee of any merchandise imported from a foreign country, excepting gunpowder and other explosive or dangerous substances, may make entry of the same for warehouse, which entry shall be supported by the same proofs as required in other cases of the entry of imported merchandise; and the duties thereon shall be secured by the bond of such owner or consignee, with sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs; which entry and bond and the permit for warehousing shall respectively be according to the forms numbered sixty-one, sixty-two, and sixty-three in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 316. Merchandise so imported, entered, and bonded may be deposited, at the option of the owner or consignee, at his expense and risk, in any warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in the warehouse of the owner or consignee, the same being used exclusively for the storage of bonded merchandise of his own importation or to his consignment, or in a warehouse used exclusively by the owner, occupant, or lessee as a general warehouse for the storage of merchandise duly entered for warehousing; such place of storage to be designated by such owner or consignee on the entry before a permit is granted for landing. But before any merchandise shall be deposited in any bonded warehouse, the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, who, together with the owner, occupant, or lessee of the warehouse, shall have the joint custody of all merchandise deposited therein, and all labor on such merchandise shall be performed by the owner, occupant, or lessee of the warehouse, under the supervision of the officer in charge, at the expense of the said owner, occupant, or lessee; and such warehouse shall be secured by the separate and different locks of the customs, and the owner, occupant, or lessee. Cellars and vaults for the storage of wines and distilled spirits, and other imported merchandise suitable to be stored therein, and yards and sheds for the storage of iron, coal, mahogany and other woods, lumber, marble, slates, stones, and other articles specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, may, at his discretion, be constituted bonded warehouses for the storage of such articles, under the same regulations and conditions as required in the storage of other merchandise; and the cellars or vaults aforesaid shall be exclusively appropriated to the storage of merchandise duly entered for warehousing, and shall have no opening or entrance except from the street, which shall be secured in the manner hereinbefore directed.

SEC. 317. Vessels arriving from foreign ports or places laden with merchandise intended for exportation beyond the limits of the United States may be constituted bonded warehouses, for the purpose of the storage of such merchandise while awaiting exportation, under such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 318. Before any store, cellar, vault, yard, or shed, owned or occupied by private individuals, shall be used as a warehouse, the owner, occupant, or lessee thereof shall enter into bond, according to the form numbered sixty-four in the schedule hereto annexed, in such sum and with such sureties as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating and holding the United States and its officers harmless from or on account of any risk, loss, or expense of any kind or description connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of merchandise in the warehouse aforesaid; and all merchandise deposited in

any public or bonded warehouse authorized by this act shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 319. Merchandise, duly entered for warehousing, may remain in warehouse for the period of one year from the date of the original importation thereof into the United States, and may within that period be withdrawn for consumption, on payment of the duties to which it may be subject by law. And after the expiration of one year from the date of original importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date, any merchandise may be withdrawn for consumption, on payment of the duties to which it may be subject by law. And after the expiration of one year from the date of original importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date, any merchandise may be withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties and charges, as herein before prescribed, and an additional duty of ten per centum on the amount of such duties; or such merchandise may be withdrawn on payment of charges at any time within three years from the date of original importation, for exportation to a foreign country, without the payment of duties.

SEC. 320. Any merchandise duly entered for warehousing may be withdrawn under bond, without payment of duties, from a public or bonded warehouse in one collection district of the United States, and be transported to another collection district, and rewarehoused thereat within such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and any such merchandise may be so transported to its destination wholly by land, or wholly by water, or partly by land and partly by water, and may likewise be conveyed over any foreign territory, the government of which may have, or shall by treaty stipulation or otherwise grant a free right of way over such territory; and for the purpose of better guarding against frauds upon the revenue on foreign merchandise transported between the ports of the United States overland through any foreign territory, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint special agents as inspectors of the customs, to reside in said foreign territory where such merchandise may be landed or embarked, with power to superintend the landing or shipment of all merchandise passing through such territory between the ports of the United States, and whose duty it shall be, under such regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to guard against frauds upon the revenue. And for a failure to transport and rewarehouse, within the time limited, any such bonded merchandise, an additional duty equal to the original duty shall be levied and collected, which additional duty shall be secured by such bond; and any steam or other vessel, or vehicle, transporting such bonded merchandise, the master, owner, or conductor of which shall fail to deliver the same to the collector at the designated port, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 321. The entry for transportation shall in all cases designate the vessel, or if by land the kind of vehicle and the route by which it is intended to transport the merchandise described therein, and the name of the party to whom the same may be consigned; and a copy of the entry, with the duties estimated and certified thereon, shall be transmitted by the collector of the port of withdrawal to the collector of the port of destination; and in all cases where merchandise is subject to ad valorem duty, or where the duty imposed shall by law be regulated by or directed to be estimated or based on the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such merchandise, the entry shall be accompanied by a copy of the original invoice, certified by the collector of the district from which the same may have been withdrawn; and the entry, declaration, bond, and permit for transportation shall respectively be according to the forms numbered sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, and sixty-eight, in the schedule hereto annexed; and on arrival at the port of destination, such merchandise shall be entered with the collector by the party to whom it may be consigned, who shall give bond to pay the duties thereon or otherwise withdraw the same in the manner and within the time limited by law. And such mer-

chandise may be inspected, examined, and appraised by the proper officers, in the manner prescribed on importation from a foreign port ; and if the same be found not to correspond with the entry or invoice, or if any error shall appear in said entry, invoice, or in the original appraisement, it shall be taken possession of by the collector and detained by him until such discrepancy is explained, or such error corrected. And the entry, declaration, and bond and permit for rewarehousing shall be according to forms numbered sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, and seventy-two, in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 222. Bonds given for the transportation of merchandise from one district to another shall be cancelled by the production of a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or other chief officer of the port of destination, testifying that such merchandise has been duly delivered to the proper officer of the customs at such port and entered for rewarehousing ; which certificate shall be according to the form numbered seventy-three, in schedule hereto annexed. But when, from unavoidable delay in the transportation, such certificate cannot be produced within the time limited, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to grant such extension of time as in his judgment the circumstances of the case may seem to justify and require.

SEC. 223. Any merchandise may be withdrawn from warehouse for exportation to any port or place beyond the limits of the United States, without payment of duties, the exporter or exporters giving bond to the United States with satisfactory sureties, in a sum equal to double the amount of duties chargeable on such merchandise, that the same shall not be re-landed, nor any part thereof, in any port or place within the limits of the United States, and that the said exporter or exporters shall produce within the time herein fixed, the proofs required, that the said merchandise has been landed and delivered beyond the limits aforesaid. And the entry, bond, declaration, permit, direction to the surveyor and inspector's return, shall be in forms numbered seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, in the schedule hereto annexed. And merchandise may be withdrawn at any time within three years from the date of original importation to be transported in bond from the port into which the same was imported, or to which it may have been transported, to any other port for the purpose of being exported therefrom to a foreign country. But in case any merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in warehouse beyond three years, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said merchandise shall be appraised and sold by the collector at public auction, and the proceeds accounted for and disposed of in the manner provided for in the case of unclaimed merchandise.

SEC. 324. Whenever any merchandise shall be imported into the United States, and it shall appear by the manifest, invoice, and bill of lading, or either of them, that such merchandise is intended to be exported to a foreign country, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs for the district into which such merchandise may be imported, to allow the owner or consignee thereof to make entry for warehouse and exportation, and upon the execution of a bond, as in the case of withdrawal from warehouse for exportation, such merchandise may be delivered to the owner or consignee, and may be exported by land or by water, or partly by land and partly by water, and may be conveyed over any foreign territory, where right of way is granted to the United States by treaty stipulation or otherwise ; and such merchandise shall not be subject to examination or appraisement at the port of importation, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to establish such rules and regulations in respect to merchandise so imported and entered for exportation as he may deem necessary for the security of the customs' revenue.

SEC. 325. All bonds which may be given for merchandise exported from warehouse, or on which any drawback or allowance shall be payable in virtue of exportation, shall and may be discharged, and not otherwise, by producing

within six months from the date thereof, if the exportation be made to any port in Europe, or America not adjacent to the United States, or within twelve months if made to any port in Asia or Africa, or within such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, if the exportation be made to ports or places not herein otherwise provided for, a certificate, under the hand of the consignee at the foreign port or place to whom the said merchandise shall have been addressed, therein particularly setting forth and describing the articles so exported, their marks, numbers, description of packages, the number thereof, and their actual contents, declaring that the same have been received from on board the vessel, specifying the names of the vessel and master from which they were so received; and where such merchandise is not consigned or addressed to any particular person at the foreign port or place to which the vessel is destined, or may arrive, but where the master or other person on board such vessel may be the consignee of such merchandise, a certificate from the person or persons to whom such merchandise may be sold or delivered by such master or other person shall be produced, to the same effect as that required if the person or persons receiving the same were originally intended to be the consignee or consignees thereof. And, in addition to the certificate aforesaid, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate under the hand and seal of the consular officer of the United States residing at the said place, declaring either that the facts stated in the certificate of such consignee, or other person aforesaid, are, to his knowledge, true, or that such certificate is deserving of full faith and credit; which certificates of the consignee, or other person, and consular officer, shall, in all cases, as respects the landing or delivery of the said merchandise, be confirmed by the declaration of the master and mate, if living, or in case of their death, by the declaration of the two principal surviving officers of the vessel in which the exportation shall be made; and in all cases where there shall be no consular officer of the United States residing at the said place of delivery, the certificate of the consignee, or other person hereinbefore required, shall be confirmed by the certificate of two reputable American merchants, residing at the said place, or if there are no such American merchants, then by the certificate of two reputable foreign merchants, testifying that the several facts stated in the certificate of such consignee or other person are, to their knowledge, just and true, or that such certificate is, in their opinion, worthy of full faith and credit; which certificate shall also be supported by the declaration of the master and mate or other principal officers of the vessel, in manner as before prescribed; which declaration of the said master and mate, or other principal officers, shall in all cases, when made at a foreign port or place, be made and subscribed before the consular officer of the United States residing at such foreign port or place, if any such consular officer reside thereat. And in cases of loss by sea, or by capture, or other unavoidable accident; or when, from the nature of the trade, the proofs and certificates before required are not, and cannot be, procured, the exporter or exporters shall be allowed to adduce, to the collector of the port of exportation, such other proofs as they may have, and as the nature of the case will admit; which proofs shall, with a statement of all the circumstances attending the transaction, within the knowledge of such collector, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to allow a further reasonable time for obtaining the proofs aforesaid; or, if he be satisfied with the truth and validity of the proofs adduced, to direct the bond or bonds of such exporter or exporters to be cancelled; but if the amount of such bond shall not exceed the penal sum of two hundred dollars, the collector, with the naval officer, where there is one, and alone where there is none, may, pursuant to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, admit such proof as may be adduced. and, if they deem the same satisfactory, cancel such bond accordingly. And the certificates of the consignee, of the consular officer, the officers of the vessel, and the merchants, shall respectively be according to the forms num-

bered eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, and eighty-three, in the schedule hereto annexed.

SEC. 326. If any merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse, or to obtain any drawback or allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be voluntarily landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States, all such merchandise shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the vessel or vehicle from which said merchandise shall be landed, and the vessel, boats, or vehicles used in landing the same; and all persons concerned therein, shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months; and for the discovery of frauds and seizure of merchandise landed contrary to law, the several officers of the customs shall have the same powers, and in case of seizure, the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case of merchandise imported contrary to law.

SEC. 327. If any warehoused merchandise shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or bonded warehouse with the connivance of the owner or consignee, the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such merchandise, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years; and if the owner or consignee of any warehoused merchandise, or any person in his employment shall, by any contrivance, fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the merchandise except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such owner or consignee shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the customs on any package or packages of warehoused merchandise, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five hundred dollars.

SEC. 328. If any owner or consignee of merchandise imported into the United States and entered for warehousing, shall, by any means whatever, possess himself of, or put in possession of any owner or consignee, such merchandise or any part thereof, without warehousing; or shall in any way prevent the delivery of such merchandise, or any part thereof, in warehouse, such merchandise shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the owner or consignee and every person aiding in such prevention shall incur a penalty equal to the value of such merchandise.

SEC. 329. No merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which it may be deposited in a less quantity than an entire package, bale, cask, or box, unless in bulk; nor shall merchandise imported in bulk, and so deposited, be withdrawn, except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight; and there shall be no abatement of the duties, nor allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, leakage, dryage, or shrinkage sustained by any merchandise, while deposited in any public or bonded warehouse established or recognized by this act, except as hereinafter provided. And merchandise duly entered for and deposited in warehouse may, for the purpose of exportation, be packed or repacked in such packages as the owner or consignee may require, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 330. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, by accidental fire or other casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or bonded warehouse, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation in bond from one port to another in the United States, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of duties paid or accruing thereupon;

and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be. And in like manner to abate or refund the duties on merchandise, so injured or destroyed while in the custody of the officers of the customs and not in public or bonded warehouse, and also on merchandise so injured or destroyed on board any vessel, after arrival within the limits of any port of entry or delivery and before the same has been landed, or while in process of being landed, under the supervision of the officers of the customs.

SEC. 331. When any merchandise is to be imported into the United States, and delivered at any port of delivery at which there is a surveyor or deputy collector, the owner or consignee thereof may deposit with the surveyor or deputy collector of such port of delivery a schedule of the merchandise so intended to be imported, with an estimate of its market value in the principal markets of the country whence imported; whereupon the surveyor or deputy collector shall estimate the amount of duties accruing and chargeable on said merchandise, and the owner or consignee shall give a warehouse and transportation bond in a sum equal to the legal duties on the same, and an additional duty equal to the original duty, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the surveyor or deputy collector, who shall forthwith notify the collector at the port of entry at which the importation is to be made, of the same, and transmit to him a certified copy of said bond and schedule, and the owner or consignee may enter said merchandise at said port of entry for warehouse and transportation to said port of delivery, within such time and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the collector at said port of entry, having caused the duties to be ascertained, as in other cases, shall forthwith enter on the copy of the bond sent him, and certify to the surveyor or deputy collector of the port of delivery to which the merchandise is to be transported, the amount of duties so ascertained, and the surveyor or deputy collector of said port of delivery shall enter the amount on the margin of said warehouse and transportation bond, and such bond shall have the same effect in law as though the amount of duty so ascertained and entered on the margin had been, together with the aforesaid additional duty, inserted therein before the execution thereof.

SEC. 332. No warehouses shall be hired by the United States for the storage of warehoused or unclaimed merchandise at any port where there may exist any bonded warehouses. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the hiring of such buildings or accommodations as may be required for the use of the United States appraisers for the examination and appraisal of imported merchandise, nor to prohibit the hiring by collectors of customs, for short periods, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such stores as may be required for custom-house purposes at any port of the United States; but no collector or other officer of the customs shall enter into any contract or agreement for the use of any building to be hereafter erected as a public warehouse, and no lease of any building to be so used shall be taken for a longer period than three years, nor shall rent be paid in whole or in part, in any case, in advance.

SEC. 333. The collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly returns to the Secretary of the Treasury according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all merchandise which remains in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal papers in the city of New York. And he may also require any other returns in respect to merchandise entered, withdrawn from or remaining in warehouse at the close of each month, or otherwise, which he may deem proper.

SEC. 334. Collectors of the customs and surveyors or other officers acting as collectors shall keep and render, at such times as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, accurate accounts of all duties accruing on merchandise

entered at their respective ports for warehousing or rewarehousing, under the provisions of this act, and shall credit the United States in their accounts current of customs with the amount of said duties, and charge the United States with the amount of duties paid on entries for consumption, transferred on entries for transportation to other ports, or remitted on entries for exportation, in such manner and according to such forms as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 335. No entry for exportation from the United States of any foreign merchandise liable to discriminating or additional duties will be allowed until such duties have been paid, and no part of the same shall be remitted or drawn back on exportation, but the whole of such discriminating and additional duties shall be retained for the use of the United States.

SEC. 336. The compensation of officers of the customs who shall be placed in charge of the bonded warehouses authorized by this act shall be paid by the owners, occupants, or lessees of such warehouses, to the collectors of customs of the several collection districts, who shall credit the same to the United States in their accounts as disbursing agents; and the rates of compensation, together with the number of officers to be assigned to any one or more warehouses, shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 337. Any bond to the United States, entered into under the provisions of this act, by a merchant belonging to a firm, in the name of such firm, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade of the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed; but no clerk or hired person, in the constant employment of another, shall become principal or surety to any bond to which his employer is a party.

SEC. 338. No bond shall be accepted by any collector of customs unless the sureties thereof are citizens of, and residents in, the United States; but in the execution of any bond required by the provisions of this act, a scroll shall have the same legal effect and validity as a seal.

SEC. 339. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of law regulating the warehousing imported merchandise, and secure a just accountability under the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations, and all other regulations under the revenue laws, to each succeeding session of Congress.

TITLE XVI.

OF DRAWBACKS ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 340. Whenever any drawback shall be allowed on merchandise imported from foreign countries upon which duties have been paid, such merchandise may remain in any public or bonded warehouse, in the custody of the officers of the customs, at the risk and expense of the owner or owners of said merchandise, and if exported from said custody either by land or water, or partly by land and partly by water, to any foreign country, within three years from the date of original importation of the same, shall be entitled to such drawback, on due compliance by the exporter with the provisions of this act; but no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of any merchandise after the same has been removed from the custody and control of the United States.

SEC. 341. To entitle the exporter to the benefit of a drawback of duties on imported merchandise, he shall make entry with the collector of the customs for the district from which it is intended to make such exportation, and give bond as in the case of exportation from warehouse.

SEC. 342. Merchandise imported, and on which the duties have been paid, as aforesaid, may be transported from the district into which it was originally im-

ported to one or more districts in the United States, for the purpose of being exported therefrom to a foreign country with benefit of drawback. But such merchandise shall not be entitled to drawback without the production of a certificate from the collector of the district, and naval officer of the same if any there be, into which it was originally imported, specifying the marks, numbers, and description of the casks or other packages, with the names of the master and vessel in which, or if imported by land, the vehicle and route by which, the time when, and the place whence such merchandise was imported; and where such merchandise is subject to duty by weight, gauge, or measure, the quantity thereof; and where it is subject to duty ad valorem, or a duty estimated or based upon the value of the square yard or of any specified quantity of such merchandise, the net amount of each package on which duty has been paid; and in all cases the amount of the duties paid thereon, and by whom, and the names of the vessel in which it is shipped from such district, and of the master of such vessel, and by whom, or in case of transportation by land, or by inland water communication, the description of vessel or other vehicle and the route taken; and in order to entitle any person to such certificate, he shall make out an entry of all such merchandise, specifying the marks, numbers, and description of the packages and their contents, the name of vessel in which, and the master thereof, the time when, the person or persons by whom, and the place from which it was imported, the name of the vessel in which it is intended it shall be laden, and of the master thereof, or in case of transportation by land, or by inland water communication, the description of vessel or vehicle, and the route intended to be taken, and the district to which it is destined; and he shall, moreover, prove the truth of such entry, in like manner as is required for merchandise exported from a district of original importation; which requisites being complied with to the satisfaction of the collector, and naval officer if any there be, they shall grant such certificate; and such merchandise shall be entered with the collector of the district into which it shall be brought, from the port or place of its original importation, by the person or persons so importing it, or to whom it may be consigned, specifying the names of the master and of the vessel in which, or if imported by land, the vehicle and route by which, and the district whence it is imported, together with the particulars of the packages, their marks, numbers, and their contents, and shall obtain a permit for the same, previous to the landing or unloading thereof; and no merchandise landed without such entry being made and permit obtained shall be entitled to be exported with benefit of drawback; but in case the certificate herein provided for cannot be produced, or shall not have been received by the collector of the district, for transportation to which the merchandise may have been entered, such collector may take possession of the merchandise, on the application of the consignee, and retain the same, at the expense and risk of such consignee, until such certificate shall be produced or received; and no entry for drawback shall be allowed without the production or receipt of the certificate aforesaid and the entries, certificates, bonds, permits, direction to surveyor, and inspector's returns herein required, shall be according to forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 343. When any merchandise entitled to drawback shall be entered for exportation from any other district than the one into which it was originally imported, the person intending to export the same, besides producing the certificate hereinbefore directed, shall make entry in like manner, and the merchandise therein described shall undergo the same examination, and shall be laden on board under the same regulations required by law in the case of merchandise, entitled to drawback, exported from the place of original importation.

SEC. 344. In all cases where the owner or consignee of any merchandise, entitled to drawback, may wish to transfer the same into packages, other than those in which the said merchandise was originally imported, the collector of the port where the same may be shall permit the said transfer to be made, under

the provisions and regulations made and prescribed in the case of merchandise duly entered for warehousing.

SEC. 345. If any merchandise, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a collector, for the benefit of drawback upon exportation, shall be entered by a false denomination, or erroneously as to the time when and the vessel or other vehicle in which it was imported, or shall be found to disagree with the packages, quantities, or qualities, as they were at the time of original importation, except such disagreement as may have been occasioned by necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only, and except also, in cases where permission shall have been obtained according to law, to alter or change the quantities or packages thereof, all such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the owner or person making such entry, shall be forfeited. But the said forfeiture shall not be incurred, if it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such false denomination, error, or disagreement happened by mistake or accident, and not from any intention to defraud the revenue.

SEC. 346. For all merchandise entitled to drawback, which shall be exported from the district into which it was originally imported, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive, from the collector of such district, a debenture or debentures for the amount of the drawback to which such merchandise is entitled; and such debentures shall be payable in thirty days after the exportation of such merchandise, and be discharged out of the moneys appropriated therefor, under such regulations and be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And where any merchandise is exported from any other district than the one into which it was originally imported, it shall be the duty of the collector of such district, together with the naval officer thereof, where there is one, to grant to the exporter or exporters a certificate stating that such merchandise was exported from such district, and specifying the marks, numbers, and description of the packages, and their contents, the names of the vessel in which and the master thereof, and the port to which they were exported, or if exported otherwise than by sea, then the description of vehicle and the route by which exported, and by whom, and the name of the vessel in which they were brought, and of the master thereof, or if brought otherwise than by sea, then the description of vehicle and of the route by which brought, and by whom shipped at the district from whence they came, and the amount of the drawback to which they are entitled; and such certificate shall entitle the possessor thereof to receive, from the collector of the district with whom the duties on the said merchandise were paid, a debenture or debentures for the amount of the drawback expressed in the said certificate, payable at the same time, and in like manner, as is herein directed for debentures on merchandise exported from the port or place of original importation; but the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud has been committed, and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector to represent the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not.

SEC. 347. The declarations required by this act in respect to merchandise entered for exportation from the original port of entry, or transportation to another district to be exported therefrom with benefit of drawback, as well as the declarations in respect to merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for transportation or exportation, may, in case of the sickness or absence of the person in whose name such entries are made, be made by and accepted from his agent.

SEC. 348. Any bond given on the exportation of merchandise for benefit of

drawback shall be cancelled on the production of like proofs, and under like regulations, as in the case of exportation of merchandise from warehouse.

TITLE XVII.

OF SEIZURE, SUITS ON BONDS, AND THE PROSECUTION FOR THE RECOVERY OF FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES, AND OF THE REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

SEC. 349. It shall be lawful for any officer of the customs, including inspectors, occasional inspectors, and officers of revenue cutters, or for any authorized agent of the Treasury Department, or other person specially appointed for the purpose in writing by a collector, naval officer, or surveyor of the customs, to go on board of any vessel, as well without as within his district, and to inspect, search, and examine the same, and any person, trunk, or envelope on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel if under way, and to use all necessary force to compel compliance; and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby, or in consequence of which, such vessel, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel, is liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the vessel or merchandise, or any part thereof, and to arrest, or in case of escape, or any attempt to escape, to pursue and arrest, any person engaged in such breach or violation; but the original appointment in writing of any person specially appointed as aforesaid shall be filed in the custom-house where such appointment is made.

SEC. 350. Any officer or person authorized by the foregoing section to board or search vessels may stop, search, and examine, as well without as within their respective districts, any vehicle, beast, or person on which or whom he shall suspect there is merchandise subject to duty, or which he shall suspect to have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and may search any trunk or package wherever found, in which he may have a reasonable cause to suspect there is merchandise imported contrary to law; and if any such officer or other person so authorized as aforesaid shall find any merchandise on or about any such vehicle, beast, or person, or in any such trunk or package which he shall have reasonable cause to believe is subject to duty, or has been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial; and every vehicle, beast, and appliance used in conveying merchandise unlawfully introduced into the United States shall be forfeited; together with all appurtenances of such vehicle or beast, and all trunks, packages, and other means of concealment; and if any person who may be driving or conducting, or in charge of any such carriage or vehicle, or beast, or any person travelling, shall wilfully refuse to stop and allow search and examination to be made as herein provided, when required so to do by any authorized person, he or she shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum in the discretion of the court, not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars; and all persons coming into the United States from foreign countries shall be liable to detention and search by authorized officers or agents of the government, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe; but no railway car or engine, or other vehicle, beast, or appliance used by any person or corporation as common carriers, in the transaction of their business as such common carriers, shall be subject to forfeiture by force of the provisions of this title, unless it shall appear that the owners, superintendent, or agent of the owner in charge thereof at the time of such unlawful importation or transportation thereon or thereby, was privy to such illegal importation or transportation.

SEC. 351. If any officer of the customs shall have probable cause to suspect that there is concealed in any particular dwelling-house, store, or other building

any merchandise subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall, upon proper application on oath to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant directed to such officer, who is hereby authorized to serve the same, to enter such house, store, or other building, and there examine and search for such merchandise; and if on such search or examination any merchandise shall be found, which there shall be probable cause for the officer making such search or examination to believe has not been duly entered, or has been imported in the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall seize and secure the same for trial; and all such merchandise so found concealed as shall not have been duly entered, or which shall have been imported contrary to law, shall be forfeited. And any person authorized by this title to make searches and seizures, or any person assisting him, or acting under his directions, may, if deemed necessary by him or them, enter without such search-warrant into or upon, or pass through the lands, enclosures, or buildings, other than the dwelling-house, of any person whomsoever, in the night or in the day time, in order to search and examine any vehicle, beast, or person; or with such warrant, such authorized person, or his assistant, may, by night or day, pass through the land, enclosure, and buildings, other than the dwelling-house, of any person whomsoever, in order to reach and search the building or buildings specified in said warrant.

SEC. 352. If any person shall forcibly assault, resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer of the customs or his deputy or deputies, or any person assisting them or either of them in the execution of their duties, or any person authorized by this act to make searches or seizures, in the execution of his duty, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue, or cause to be rescued, any property which shall have been seized, taken, or detained, by any person authorized as aforesaid, or shall before, at, or after such seizure, in order to prevent the seizure or securing of any merchandise by any person authorized as aforesaid, stave, break, or throw overboard, destroy or remove the same, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall stand committed until such fine and the costs of prosecution shall have been fully paid; and if any person shall discharge any deadly weapon at any person authorized as aforesaid to make searches or seizures, or shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting him in the execution of his duty, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him, or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duty, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than one year.

SEC. 353. If any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside or shall be found. And all property seized, taken, or detained by any officer or other person under authority of this act, shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 354. If any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any merchandise, subject to duty, without paying or accounting for the same, or pass, or attempt to pass through the custom-house, any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such merchandise, after its importation, knowing the same to have been imported

contrary to law, such merchandise shall be forfeited, and shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court; and in all cases where the possession of such merchandise shall be shown to be in the defendant, or where the defendant shall be shown to have had possession thereof, such possession shall be deemed evidence sufficient to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

SEC. 355. If any person shall, by the exhibition of any false sample, or by means of any false representation or device, or by collusion with any officer of the revenue, or otherwise, knowingly effect, or aid in effecting, an entry of any merchandise at less than the true weight or measure thereof, or upon a false classification thereof as to quality or value, or by the payment of less than the amount of duty legally due thereon, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 356. If any person shall wilfully conceal or destroy any invoice, book, or paper relating to any merchandise liable to duty, which has been or shall hereafter be imported into the United States from any foreign port or country, after an inspection thereof shall have been demanded by the collector of any collection district within the United States, or shall at any time conceal or destroy any such invoice, book, or paper, for the purpose of suppressing any evidence of fraud therein contained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 357. If any officer of the revenue shall, by collusion with any importer or other person, or by means of any false weight or measure, or of any false classification as to quality or value of any merchandise, or by any other means whatever, knowingly admit, or aid in admitting, to entry, any merchandise, upon the payment of less than the amount of duty legally due thereon, or shall knowingly accept from any person engaged in the importation of merchandise in the United States, or interested as principal, clerk, or agent in any such importation, or in the entry of any merchandise, any fee, gratuity, or emolument whatsoever, such officer shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 358. Every officer or other person authorized to make searches and seizures by this act shall, at the time of executing any of the powers conferred upon him by this act, make known, upon being questioned, his character as an officer or agent of the customs or government, and shall have authority to require any person within the distance of three miles to assist him in making any arrest, search, or seizure authorized by this act, where such assistance may be necessary; and if such person shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse so to assist, upon proper demand, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 359. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge of the district court for any district in the United States, by complaint and affidavit, that any fraud on the customs revenue has been committed by any person or persons interested, or in any way engaged in the importation or entry of merchandise at any port within such district, said judge shall forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the marshal of the district, requiring said marshal, by himself or deputy, to enter any place or premises where any invoices, books, or pa-

pers are deposited, relating to the merchandise in respect to which such fraud is alleged to have been committed, and to take possession of such books or papers, and produce them before the said judge; and any invoices, books, or papers so seized shall be subject to the order of said judge, who shall allow the examination of the same by the collector of the port into or at which the alleged fraudulent importation entry shall have been made, or by any officer duly authorized by said collector. And such invoices, books, or papers may be retained by said judge as long as in his opinion the retention thereof may be necessary. But no warrant for such seizure shall be issued unless the complaint shall set forth distinctly and specifically the fraud alleged, the nature of the same, and the importations in respect to which it was committed, and the papers to be seized. And the warrant issued on such complaint, with report of service and proceedings thereon, shall be returned, as other warrants, to the court of the district within which such judge presides.

SEC. 360. All merchandise which shall be seized by virtue of this act shall be put into public or bonded warehouse, and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by law are required, to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited, or not; and if it shall be adjudged that it is forfeited, it shall remain in the collector's custody until sold by the marshal, and shall not be liable to the marshal's charge for the custody thereof; and if not forfeited, it shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any merchandise, knowing it to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay double the value of the merchandise so concealed or purchased.

SEC. 361. It shall be the duty of the collectors of customs of the several collection districts of the United States to report to the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, all seizures of merchandise or other property made by said collectors or other officers of the customs, as soon as practicable after the same are made, with written statements of the facts upon which such seizures are based. And if any collector of customs shall fail to make the reports of seizures herein required, such collector's share of the proceeds of any seizure which he shall have failed to report shall, in the event of the condemnation of the property seized, or of the sale of the same as unclaimed, or of its release on payment of the appraised value, be awarded to the United States. And upon the settlement of his accounts, every collector of customs shall produce such proof of the transmission of the reports herein required as by the Commissioner of Customs shall be deemed satisfactory.

SEC. 362. It shall be the duty of all collectors of customs, in addition to the reports of seizures hereinbefore required, to transmit quarter-yearly to the Secretary of the Treasury tabular statements of all seizures the value of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars, made by him or any person acting under his authority, during the quarter, wherein shall be set forth the quality and denomination of the merchandise or other property seized, the place and date of seizure, the names of the claimant and person from whom taken, (if known,) the names of the person making the seizure, and of the informer, if there shall be an informer, the section of this act under which seizure was made, the appraised value of the property, and the disposition made thereof. And if any collector shall fail to transmit such tabular statement, he shall forfeit his share of the proceeds of such seizure, as provided in the foregoing section; or if he shall transmit the same, he shall produce evidence thereof, as therein provided.

SEC. 363. The collectors of customs of the several districts shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty, to demand payment of any personal fine or penalty incurred within their respective districts, for violations of the registry, revenue, navigation, inspection, and passenger laws, and, if paid, to re-

ceive and give acquittances for the same. And within ten days after the payment to any collector of any fine or personal penalty by the person incurring the same, said collector shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury the fact of the imposition and collection of said fine or penalty, specifying the amount thereof, and the section of this act under which the same was imposed, and shall hold the proceeds thereof as a special deposit, until directed to refund, or to pay the same into the treasury; and if the said collector shall fail to make such report within the time specified, his share of such fine or penalty shall accrue to the United States.

SEC. 364. It shall be the duty of the several collectors of customs to report within ten days to the district attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be incurred for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, except in the case of fines or penalties paid on demand, a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within their knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, which may come to their knowledge from time to time, stating the provisions of the law believed to be violated, and on which a reliance may be had for a condemnation or conviction; and such district attorney shall cause suit and prosecution to be commenced and prosecuted without delay, in the name of the United States, in any court competent to try the same, for fines, penalties, or forfeitures in such cases provided, which shall be recovered with costs of suit; and the trial of any fact which may be put in issue shall be within the judicial district in which such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have accrued. But if the said district attorney, upon inquiry and examination, shall decide that a conviction or condemnation cannot probably be obtained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that a suit or prosecution should be instituted, he shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury for his direction. And for expenses incurred and services rendered in such prosecutions the district attorney shall receive such allowance as the Secretary shall deem just and reasonable, upon the certificate of the judge before whom such prosecution was had; and the collector within whose district the seizure shall be made, or the fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, is hereby authorized to receive from the court within which such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum or sums so recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the said court, and, in case of forfeiture of dutiable merchandise, an amount equivalent to the duties, and, on the receipt thereof, the said collector shall pay the same into the treasury without delay, and transmit monthly to the proper officer of the treasury an account of all the moneys by him received for fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and an adjustment of the account, and distribution as hereinafter directed of the net proceeds, shall be made by the said officer, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. But if any collector shall in any case fail to report to the proper district attorney, as prescribed in this section, such collector's share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed or incurred in such case shall accrue to the United States.

SEC. 365. All vessels and other property which shall become forfeited in virtue of this title, shall be seized, libelled, and prosecuted as aforesaid in the proper court having cognizance thereof; which court shall cause fourteen days' notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper published near the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; and proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear and claim such vessel or merchandise, and give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law; and upon the

prayer of any claimant to the court, that any vessel or merchandise so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, shall be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such vessel or merchandise, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the vessel or merchandise, so prayed to be delivered, is appraised, and moreover produce a certificate from the collector of the district wherein such trial is had, and of the naval officer thereof, if any there be, that the duties on the merchandise, or tonnage duty on the vessel, so claimed, have been paid or secured in like manner as if the merchandise or vessel had been legally entered, the court shall, by rule, order such vessel or merchandise to be delivered to the said claimant, and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court, and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such vessel or merchandise, and the claimant shall not, within twenty days thereafter, pay into the court, or to the proper officer thereof, the amount of the appraised value of such vessel or merchandise so condemned, with the costs, judgment shall be granted upon the bond in open court, without further delay. And when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any vessel or merchandise, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant or claimants shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit, or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution; but the vessel or merchandise shall be, after judgment, forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents. And in any case where a vessel or the owner thereof shall be subject to a penalty for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States, such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by libel, to recover such penalty, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

SEC. 366. All vessels and other property which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, and for which bond shall not have been given by the claimant or claimants, agreeably to the provisions for that purpose in the foregoing section, shall be sold by the marshal or other proper officer of the court in which condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder, at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as the court may appoint, giving at least fifteen days' notice (except in case of perishable merchandise) in one or more of the public newspapers of the place where such sale shall be; or, if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto, or by posted notice in writing; and the amount of such sales, deducting all proper charges, shall be paid within ten days after such sale, by the person selling the same, to the clerk or other proper officer of the court directing such sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges allowed by the court, paid to the collector of the district in which such seizure or forfeiture has taken place, as heretofore directed. But merchandise of a perishable nature or liable to deterioration, or of which the value will not defray the expense of keeping, and live animals, may be sold forthwith as the court may direct.

SEC. 367. In any case of seizure of a vessel or other property for violation of this act, depending in any court of the United States, any judge of the said court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority to order any vessel

or other property to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold when necessary, as the said court has in term time, and to appoint appraisers, and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority herein granted; and the said recognizance of bail or bond, under such order, may be executed before the clerk, upon the party's producing the certificate of the collector of the district of the sufficiency of the security offered; and the same proceedings shall be had in case of said order of delivery, or of sale, as are had in like cases when ordered in term time; but upon every such application, either for an order of delivery or of sale, the collector, and the attorney of the district, and the claimant, if any, or his counsel, shall have reasonable notice of said application.

SEC. 368. In all cases of seizure of property subject to forfeiture for any of the causes named in this act, or any other act relating to the customs, or the registering and licensing of vessels, when, in the opinion of the collector or other chief officer of the customs making the seizure, the value of the property so seized shall not exceed five hundred dollars, he shall cause a list and particular description of the property so seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisalment of the same to be made by two sworn appraisers under the revenue laws, if there are such appraisers at or near the place of seizure; but if there are no such appraisers, then by two competent and disinterested citizens of the United States, to be selected by him for that purpose, residing at or the place of seizure; which list and appraisalment shall be properly attested by such collector or other officer and the person making the appraisal; and for such services of the appraisers they shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents each for every day necessarily employed in such service. If the amount of such appraisal shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, said collector or other principal officer shall publish a notice once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper at or near the place where such seizure shall have been made; and if no newspaper shall be published at or near such place, then notices shall be posted in proper public places, which notices shall describe the articles seized, and state the time, cause, and place of seizure, and shall require any person claiming such articles to appear and file with such collector or other officer his claim to such articles within thirty days from the date of the first publication of such notice.

SEC. 369. Any person claiming the property so seized may, at any time within twenty days from the date of such first publication, file with such collector or other officer a claim, stating his or her interest in the articles seized, and, upon depositing with such collector or other officer a bond to the United States, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with two sureties to be approved by such collector or other officer, conditioned that in case of the condemnation of the articles so claimed, the obligors shall pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation, such collector or other officer shall transmit the same, with the duplicate list and description of the articles seized and claimed, to the United States district attorney for the district, who shall proceed for a condemnation of the property in the ordinary mode prescribed by law. But if no such claim shall be filed nor bond given within the thirty days above specified, such collector or other officer shall give not less than fifteen days' notice of the sale of the property so seized, by publication in the manner before mentioned; and at the time and place specified in such notice he shall sell at public auction the property so seized, and shall deposit the proceeds, after deducting the actual expenses of such seizure, publication, and sale, and an amount equivalent to the duties, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but the collector shall have power to adjourn such sale from time to time for a period not exceeding thirty days in all.

SEC. 370. Any person claiming to be interested in the property sold under the provisions of the preceding section may, within six months after such sale, apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture, and a restoration of the proceeds of such sale, and the same may be granted by said Secretary, upon satisfactory proof, to be furnished in such manner as he shall direct, that the applicant, at the time of the seizure and sale of the property in question, did not know of the seizure and was in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing of the same, and that said forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud on the part of the owner of such property; but a claimant shall not be debarred from the restoration of such proceeds, if application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the return of the property seized shall have been made by him previous to such sale, and the forfeiture thereof shall have been incurred by him without wilful negligence or intention of fraud.

SEC. 371. If no application for such remission or restoration shall be made within six months after such sale, the Secretary of the Treasury shall then cause the proceeds of such sale to be distributed in the same manner as if such property had been condemned and sold in pursuance of a decree of a competent court.

SEC. 372. Whenever seizure shall be made of any property which, in the opinion of the appraisers, shall be liable to perish or waste, or to be greatly reduced in value by keeping, or cannot be kept without great disproportionate expense, whether such seizure consist of live animals or merchandise, and when the property thus seized shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value, and when no claim shall have been interposed therefor as is hereinbefore provided, the said appraisers, if requested by the collector or chief officer of the customs making the seizure at the time when such appraisal is made, shall certify on oath in their appraisal their belief that the property seized is liable to speedy deterioration, or that the expenses of its keeping will largely reduce the net proceeds of the sale; and in case the appraisers thus certify, such collector or other officer may proceed to advertise and sell the same at auction, by giving notice for such time as he may think reasonable, but not less than one week, of such seizure and intended sale, by advertisement as is hereinbefore provided; and the proceeds of such sale shall be disposed of in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 373. In every case where a forfeiture of any vessel or other property shall accrue, it shall be the duty of the collector or other proper officer, in giving notice of the seizure of such vessel or property, to insert in the advertisement the name or names, and the place or places of residence, of the person to whom any such vessel or property belonged or was consigned at the time of such seizure, if the same shall be known to him.

SEC. 374. All bonds required in order to the execution of any provisions of this act, which shall not be satisfied on the day they may become due, shall be put in suit, and the collector shall without delay cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money due thereon by action or suit of law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of the executors, administrators, or assignees, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased or insolvent person, the debt or debts due to the United States on any such bond or bonds shall be first satisfied; and any executor, administrator, assignee, or other person, who shall pay any debt due by the person or estate from whom or for which they are acting, before the debts due to the United States from such person or estate shall be first duly satisfied or paid, shall become answerable in his or their own person or estate for the debt or debts so due to the United States, or for so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; but in all cases in which suits or prosecutions shall be commenced for the recovery of duties or pecuniary penalties prescribed by the laws

of the United States, the person or persons against whom process may be issued shall be held to special bail, subject to the rules and regulations which prevail in civil suits in which special bail is required; and if the principal in any bond which shall be given to the United States in pursuance of the provisions of this act, either by himself, his factor, agent, or other person for him, shall be insolvent, or, if such principal being deceased, his or her estate and effects which shall come to the hands of his or her executors, administrators, or assignees, shall be insufficient for the payment of his or her debts; and if in either of the said cases any surety on the said bond or bonds, or the executors, administrators, or assignees of such surety shall pay to the United States the money due upon such bond or bonds, such surety, his or her executors, administrators, or assignees, shall have and enjoy the like advantages, priority, or preference for the recovery and the receipt of said moneys, out of the estate and effects of such insolvent or deceased principal, as are reserved and secured to the United States, and may bring and maintain a suit or suits upon the said bonds in law or equity, in his, her, or their own name or names, for the recovery of all moneys paid thereon; and the cases of insolvency mentioned in this section shall be deemed to extend as well to cases in which the property of a debtor shall have been assigned for the benefit of his or her creditors, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed, or absent debtor shall have been attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall have been committed; and on all bonds upon which suits shall be commenced, an interest shall be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time when said bonds become due until the payment thereof.

SEC. 375. In all proceedings brought by the United States in any court for due recovery as well of duties upon imports alone as of penalties for the non-payment thereof, the judgment shall recite that the same is rendered for duties, and such judgment, interest, and costs shall be payable in the coin by law receivable for duties, and the execution issued on such judgment shall set forth that the recovery is for duties, and shall require the marshal to satisfy the same in the coin by law receivable for duties; and in case of levy upon and sale of the property of the judgment debtor, the marshal shall refuse payment from any purchaser at such sale in any other money than that specified in the execution.

SEC. 376. In all suits or proceedings against collectors or other officers of the customs, for any act done by them, or for the recovery of any money exacted by or paid to such officers, which shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, it shall be the duty of the respective district attorneys within the district where such suit or proceedings shall be had, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to appear on behalf of such officers.

SEC. 377. In all suits or proceedings against collectors or other officers of the customs for any act done by them, or for the recovery of any money exacted by or paid to such officer, and by him paid into the treasury of the United States, in the performance of his official duty, in which any district or other attorney shall be directed to appear on behalf of such officer by the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury, or by any other proper officer of the government, such attorney shall be allowed such compensation for his services therein as shall be certified by the court in which such suit or proceedings shall be had, to be reasonable and proper, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and where a recovery shall be had in any such suit or proceedings, and the court shall certify that there was probable cause for the act done by the collector or other officer, or that he acted under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer of the government, no execution shall issue against such collector or other officer, but the amount so recovered shall, upon final judgment, be provided for and paid out of the proper appropriation from the treasury.

SEC. 378. In any suit or prosecution against any person for any act or thing

done by him as an officer of the customs, or against any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, where judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper entry and certificate to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs, nor liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid; but such property or articles, if any, as may be held in custody by the defendant or respondent, shall, after judgment, be ordered by the court to be returned to the claimant or claimants.

SEC. 379. If any suit or prosecution be commenced in any State court against any officer of the customs or any other person aiding or assisting any of them, for anything done or omitted to be done by such officer, by virtue of law, or under color thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such State court, file a petition for the removal of the cause into the circuit court of the United States next to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such circuit court on the first day of the term, copies of said process against him, and also for his appearing at such court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute, or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced; and no costs shall be recovered in any such action instituted in a State court where the same could have been legally instituted in a district or circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 380. The respective State or county courts within or next adjoining a collection district established by any act of Congress for the collection of the customs shall be, and are hereby, authorized to take cognizance of all complaints, suits, and prosecutions for duties, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing under this act, or upon bonds given under this act; and the district attorneys of the United States are hereby authorized and directed to appoint by warrant an attorney as their substitute or deputy, in all cases when it is necessary to sue or prosecute for the United States, in any of the said State or county courts within the sphere of whose jurisdiction the said district attorneys do not themselves reside or practice; and the said substitute or deputy shall be sworn or affirmed, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, to the faithful execution of his duty.

SEC. 381. The jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be considered as attaching to the cases specified in the preceding section without regard to the sum in controversy, and it shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States; such jurisdiction may, nevertheless, be exercised in cases where the fine, penalty, or forfeiture may have been incurred, or the cause of action or complaint may have arisen, at a less as well as a greater distance than fifty miles from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court of the United States. But in no suits or prosecutions instituted by or on behalf of the United States in any State or county court shall the process, proceedings, judgment or execution therein be delayed, suspended, barred, or defeated by reason of any law of any State authorizing or directing a stay or

suspension of process, proceedings, judgment, or execution; and final decrees and judgments in civil actions, passed or rendered in any State court by virtue hereof, may be re-examined in the circuit court of the United States in the same manner and under the same limitations as the final decrees and judgments in civil actions brought in a district court of the United States are re-examined in the circuit court.

SEC. 382. No suit or prosecution shall be maintained for any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, pecuniary or otherwise, accruing under the laws of the United States, unless the suit or prosecution shall be commenced within five years from the time when the penalty or forfeiture accrued; but in the computation of the said five years there shall be excluded such time as the offender or the property liable to such penalty or forfeiture shall not be within the United States, so that the proper process may be instituted and served against such offender or property therefor.

SEC. 383. Whenever any person or persons, who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or shall have been interested in any property which shall have been subject to any seizure, forfeiture, or disability, by force of any law of the United States, for the laying, levying or collecting any duties, or by force of any law concerning the registering and licensing of vessels, or for regulating the carriage of passengers, or for the security of life and property on board of vessels, or for regulating the foreign trade, coasting trade, or fisheries, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability shall have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray that the same may be mitigated or remitted, the said judge shall inquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case; first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and to the attorney of the United States for such district, that each may have an opportunity of showing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, or, in his absence, of an attorney employed by the collector to appear for the United States, in such cases; and such district or other attorney shall be allowed such fee in each case as the district judge shall direct; and the said judge shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and the petition and statement to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture, or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same; and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted, for the recovery thereof to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just. But in every case of seizure, where the property seized shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value, the judge of the district shall not entertain said petition, unless claim for the property, with the proper bond, shall have been filed with the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and the said property shall have been libelled, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 384. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures, where the amount in question does not exceed one thousand dollars, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper; and he may thereupon remit or mitigate such fines, penalties, and forfeitures on such terms as he may deem proper, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud. But in all cases of seizure of property for undervaluation, or underestimate of quantity, or wrong description, in any invoice or entry, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have like authority to ascertain the facts, and, where there shall have been no intent to defraud

the revenue, to release the property, whatever may be the value thereof, and at any stage of the proceedings for the condemnation of the same.

SEC. 385. The collectors of the several districts of the United States, in all cases of the seizure of merchandise for violation of the customs-revenue laws, the appraised value of which, in the district wherein such seizure shall be made, shall not exceed one thousand dollars, are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to release such merchandise on payment of such value. And the money so received, after deducting a sum equivalent to the duties in coin on the said merchandise, shall be paid into the treasury, and distributed in the same manner as the proceeds of other fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

SEC. 386. From the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act or of any act relating to the customs, there shall be deducted such charges and expenses as are in each case authorized by law to be deducted; and, in case of the forfeiture of dutiable merchandise upon which duty has not been paid, or in case of a release thereof upon payment of the appraised value, or of any fine, or composition in money, there shall also be deducted an amount equivalent to the duties in coin on such merchandise, (including the additional duties, if any,) and the amount so deducted, equivalent to duties, shall be credited in the accounts of the collector as duties received. The residue of the aforesaid proceeds shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the following manner, to wit: one-half to the United States, one-fourth to the person other than the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, giving the information which led to the seizure or recovery of the penalty; and the remaining one-fourth to be equally divided between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the port, where all of said officers are appointed, and at ports where a less number are appointed, then equally among such of said officers as are appointed for the district in which the seizure shall be made or the penalty incurred; and if there be only a collector in said district, then to the collector; and if there be no informer, then the informer's share shall accrue to the United States; but where any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred by virtue of this act is recovered in consequence of any information given by any officer of a revenue cutter, the proceeds thereof shall, after all the legal deductions have been made, be disposed of as follows: one-fourth part shall be for the use of the United States; one fourth for the officers of the customs, to be distributed as herein set forth; and the remainder thereof to the officers of such cutter, to be divided among them in proportion to their pay.

SEC. 387. Whenever any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred by virtue of this act shall be recovered by judicial process, it shall be the duty of any informer, whether he be an officer of a revenue cutter or other person, in order to establish his title to the share of the proceeds hereinbefore allotted, to file his claim and intervene therefor in the proceeding before the proper court; and any informer, or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under this act, may be examined as a witness in any of the proceedings for the recovery of such fine, penalty, or forfeiture by either of the parties thereto, and such examination shall not deprive such witness of his or her share or interest in such fine, penalty, or forfeiture; but the shares of the United States, and of all other parties, to the proceeds of all fines or penalties paid to the collector without suit, and by him paid into the treasury, shall be determined, adjusted, and awarded under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 388. No officer of the customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States, in the collection of the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels, shall own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as agent, attorney, or

consignee, for the owner or owners of any vessel, or of any cargo, or lading on board the same; nor shall any officer of the customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties as aforesaid, import, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 389. If any collector of the customs shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury of the United States the gross amount of all moneys received by him on behalf of the United States, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever, except as authorized by law, within such time as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall be subject to be removed from office, and to forfeit to the United States any share or part of the moneys withheld, to which he might otherwise be entitled; and if any collector of the customs or other officer shall neglect or refuse to make any of the returns or reports which he is required to make at stated times by law or by regulation of the Treasury Department, within the time prescribed by such law or regulation, he shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 390. Every collector, or other officer of the customs, who shall knowingly make, or be concerned in making, any false register, or shall knowingly grant, or be concerned in granting, any false certificate of registry or license of any vessel, or other false document whatsoever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or who shall designedly take any other or greater fees than are by law allowed, or who shall receive any voluntary reward or gratuity for any of the services performed, pursuant thereto; and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure any vessel, who shall wilfully deliver to any collector or naval officer a false description of such vessel, to be registered, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit under the United States; and if any person or persons, authorized and required by this act, in respect to his or their office or offices, to perform any act or thing required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, shall wilfully neglect to do or perform the same according to the true intent and meaning of this act, such person or persons shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and be removed from office.

SEC. 391. Whenever a district attorney of the United States who has the charge of any suit or legal proceeding instituted for the recovery or enforcement of any fine, pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or other claim incurred or arising under the provisions of this act or the customs revenue laws of the United States, shall make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth, in detail, the facts of the case, and the terms upon which the same may be compromised, and recommending that the same be compromised upon such terms, the Secretary of the Treasury may compromise the case upon such terms, if he shall deem it advisable so to do.

TITLE XVIII.

OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEC. 392. For the purpose of aiding in the collection of duties imposed on merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels, and for the enforcement of the laws relating to the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the fisheries, the assistance and relief of vessels in distress, and the protection of property wrecked on the coasts of the United States against unlawful appropriation, there shall be a service denominated and known as the revenue cutter

service, the vessels and officers pertaining to which service shall be under the general control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be assigned to such stations as in his judgment the public interest may require; and for the purpose of so protecting such wrecked property, it shall be lawful for the captain or commander of any vessel belonging to the revenue cutter service to take and hold possession of such property; and he shall deliver the same as soon as may be into the custody of the collector of the district in which such property shall be found wrecked, and such collector shall hold it until it is claimed by the person entitled to the same.

SEC. 393. The commissioned officers of the revenue cutter service shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, or third lieutenant of a revenue cutter, who does not adduce to the Secretary of the Treasury satisfactory proof of proficiency and skill in navigation and seamanship, or to the office of chief engineer, first assistant engineer, or second assistant engineer, unless upon like proof of proficiency and skill as an engineer in navigating steamers and of his knowledge concerning steam boilers, machinery, and steam as applied to navigation; and the Secretary may, if he shall deem it expedient, before making an appointment, direct the applicant to be examined by such officer or officers of the revenue cutter service as he may select for the purpose.

SEC. 394. The commissioned officers of the revenue cutter service shall be captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, third lieutenants, chief engineers, first assistant engineers, and second assistant engineers; and such chief engineers, first assistant engineers, and second assistant engineers, shall, respectively, have the relative rank and pay of the first lieutenants, second lieutenants, and third lieutenants; and the said officers shall be assigned to duty as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and there shall be provided for each revenue cutter such number of petty officers and seamen as, in the opinion of the said Secretary, may be necessary to render such vessel efficient for the service required in each case; and the said Secretary is hereby authorized to cause contracts to be made for the supply of rations for the petty officers and men of the vessels employed in the revenue cutter service or procure them in open market if he shall deem it for the interest of the United States so to do.

SEC. 395. The officers of the revenue cutter service shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, officers of the customs, and shall be subject, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to the direction of such collectors or other chief officers of the customs as from time to time may be designated for the purpose; and they shall have authority, and are hereby required and directed, to go on board all vessels which shall arrive in the United States, or shall be found within four leagues of the coast thereof, and, if bound to the United States, to search and examine the same, and to demand, receive, and certify the manifest required by this act to be provided by the masters of all such vessels, and to put proper fastenings or seals on the hatches or other communications with the hold or other place in which cargo may be stowed, and to remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive at her port of destination in the United States. It shall also be the duty of the officers of the revenue cutter service to exercise a careful and diligent supervision over the coasts, bays, inlets, rivers, and creeks within their respective cruising grounds, for the prevention of illicit trade, and the security of the revenue; and they are hereby empowered to seize and detain any vessel which they shall have reasonable cause to believe has been or is engaged in illicit trade, and any merchandise which they shall have like cause to believe has been fraudulently imported into the United States, either on the water or on the land. But, in all cases of seizure, report shall be made forthwith to the collector of the district in which seizure may be made, of the fact of such seizure, and the circumstances attending the

same; and a copy of such report shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 396. The captain or commander of a revenue cutter shall make a weekly return to the collector or other chief officer of the customs under whose direction he is placed, of the transactions of the cutter under his command, specifying the vessels boarded, their names and description, the names of their respective masters, the ports or places from which they last sailed, and the ports to which bound, whether laden or in ballast, whether vessels of the United States or to what other nation belonging, whether provided with the required manifest or manifests, and, generally, all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors or other officers of the customs to be made acquainted with for the proper execution and enforcement of the laws.

SEC. 397. The vessels of the revenue cutter service shall, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct, co-operate with the navy of the United States, during which time they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses of such vessels, while so employed, together with the compensation of the officers, petty officers, and crews, and their subsistence, shall be defrayed by the agents of the Navy Department. And the officers of the revenue cutter service, when co-operating with the navy, shall be entitled to relative rank as follows: captains, with and next after lieutenant commanders; first lieutenants and chief engineers, with and next after lieutenants; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers, with and next after masters-in-line; third lieutenants and second assistant engineers, with and next after passed midshipmen.

SEC. 398. The cutters and boats employed in the service of the customs revenue shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pendant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States; and in case any vessel liable to seizure or examination shall not bring to, on being required, or on being chased by any cutter or boat having displayed the pendant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the customs revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain or commander of such cutter or boat to fire at or into any such vessel which shall not bring to after such pendant and ensign shall be hoisted and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain or commander, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties or actions for damages for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain or commander aforesaid shall be prosecuted or arrested therefor, such captain or commander and such persons acting by or under his direction shall be forthwith admitted to bail. And if any vessel, or boat, not employed in the service of the customs revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pendant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master of the vessel so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 399. The collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, provide and employ such small open row-boats, sail boats, and steamboats in each district, together with the number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board of vessels, and otherwise, for the better detection of frauds.

SEC. 400. Whenever an officer of the revenue cutter service shall be charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but not sufficiently grave to warrant the penalty of dismissal from the service, the case shall be duly investigated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and if, upon examination, such officer shall be found guilty of such offence, the said Secretary shall suspend such officer from duty and suspend his pay for a period, at his discretion, not exceeding twelve months.

TITLE XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 401. This act may be cited for all purposes as "the shipping and customs act, 1867."

SEC. 402. *And be it further enacted*, That in the construction and for the purposes of this act. (if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter,) the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them, namely :

"Vessel" shall mean every description of craft used in navigation and propelled otherwise than by oars.

"Master" shall mean every person, other than a pilot, who for the time being shall have charge or command of any vessel.

"Seaman" shall mean every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board and in the service of any vessel except the master, and not including servants and apprentices to the master or owner.

"Pilot" shall mean every person not belonging to a vessel, who has the conduct thereof.

"Engineer" shall mean every person who has the charge and management of the boilers and machinery of a vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam.

"Certificated" shall mean possessing a certificate of competency, in force, under the provisions of this act.

"Consular officer" shall mean any consul general, consul, deputy consul, vice-consul, consular agent, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent of the United States.

"Merchandise" shall mean goods, wares and merchandise of every description.

"Vehicle" shall mean any car, cart, wagon, sleigh, sled, dray, or carriage of any sort used for transportation on the land.

"Package" shall mean any separate parcel, whatever may be the material or form of the envelope or covering, and whatever may be the contents thereof, whether solid or liquid, and whether the contents thereof are divisible into separate parcels or not.

"Frontier" shall mean the territory of the United States bordering upon contiguous foreign territory.

SEC. 403. Every collector or other chief officer of the customs shall cause to be affixed and constantly kept in some public or conspicuous place in his office a fair table of the fees demandable by law, and shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying the particulars whenever required so to do ; and in case of failure therein shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And there shall be levied and collected by such collector or chief officer of the customs the fees prescribed in the table of fees numbered in the schedule hereto annexed for the particulars therein specified.

SEC. 404. Consular and customs officers of the United States shall, and officers of the Treasury Department of the United States may, under such regulations and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, make and furnish to any person on his request certified copies of all papers and documents in their custody, given or executed under the provisions of this act or any act in addition to the same, or the customs revenue laws of the United States, and such copies purporting to be certified as aforesaid, and certified to have come from the officer having the custody of the originals, shall in any legal proceeding be admissible as evidence of the contents thereof.

SEC. 405. If any person shall wilfully make a false declaration as to any allegation, matter or thing which this act requires to be verified by a declaration, he shall incur the penalties of perjury.

SEC. 406. In all cases in which the forms prescribed by this act and included

in the annexed schedule of tables and forms shall be substantially observed according to their intent and meaning, no penalty, forfeiture or disability shall be incurred by a deviation therefrom.

SEC. 407. In the trial or hearing of any case arising under the provisions of this act, no person shall be disqualified from testifying as a witness, by deposition or otherwise, by reason of being a party to the suit or proceeding or otherwise having an interest in the same; and in the trial or hearing of any criminal case arising under the provisions of this act, the defendant or person charged with the offence in such case shall have the privilege, at his own request, but not otherwise, of testifying as a witness.

SEC. 408. There shall be hereby repealed the several acts and parts of acts set forth in the table numbered four hundred and seven in the schedule hereto annexed, to the extent to which such acts or parts of acts are therein declared to be repealed, and all such provisions of any other acts or laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act. But such repeal shall not affect any security given before this act takes effect, anything done before this act takes effect, any liability accruing before this act takes effect, any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect to any offence committed before this act takes effect, or any legal proceeding or other remedy for enforcing or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and such repeal shall revive no act heretofore repealed.

SEC. 409. This act shall take effect at the expiration of ninety days from and after the day of its passage; but for the appointment and qualification of officers, the granting of certificates of competency and the examinations therefor, the inspection of vessels and the granting of certificates of approval hereinbefore provided for, this act shall take effect at the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS AND TABLES.

FORM No. 1.—Title I, Section 10.

Master carpenter's certificate.

I, _____, master (or principal) carpenter, of (naming the place of residence,) do certify that the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) named (inserting the name,) was built by me, (or under my direction,) at (inserting the place where,) during (insert the year,) for (insert the persons for whom;) that said _____ is _____ build, has _____ decks, _____ masts, is _____ in length, _____ in breadth, _____ in depth, (adding other facts descriptive of the identity of the vessel.)

Witness my hand the day and year aforesaid.

FORM No. 2.—Title I, Section 11.

Declaration of an owner or part owner of a vessel.

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the _____ named the _____ of _____, is of burden _____ tons, and was built at _____, in the State of _____, in the year _____.
Or, was, on the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____, captured in war by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, and

lawfully condemned as prize by a decree of the _____ court of _____, an authenticated copy of which I now produce.

Or, was adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States by a decree of the _____ court of _____, an authenticated copy of which decree I now produce.

Or, was sold under a decree of court in the course of such prize proceedings, or proceedings for condemnation for a breach of the laws of the United States, an authenticated copy of which decree I now produce.

Or, was wrecked on the coast or within the waters of the United States, and subsequently purchased and repaired by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States, or of a State or Territory thereof, the proofs of which, together with the bill of sale of such vessel, I now produce.

Or, was found derelict at sea and brought into a port of the United States and condemned for salvage by the decree of the _____ court of _____, and purchased by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, an authenticated copy of which decree I now produce.

Or, was acquired by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, under and by virtue of a mortgage (or lien or incumbrance) duly and legally enforced under the laws of the United States, or of a State or Territory thereof, an authenticated copy of the judgment, decree, or proceedings therein I now produce.

Or, having been built in the United States in (naming the place,) in the year _____.

Or, (otherwise having become a vessel of the United States, stating the manner,) was sold to a foreigner, and afterwards, being in a port of the United States, was repurchased by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, or a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, and has not been engaged in any trade prohibited by the laws of the United States.

Or, was built in a foreign country (naming such country, the place where, and the time when built) and purchased by a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, the proofs of which I now produce.

That I am a citizen of the United States; that my present usual place of residence is _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____; and that I am the true and sole owner of said _____.

Or, that I am owner of said vessel jointly with _____, of _____, in the State of _____, a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, in the shares or proportions following, to wit:

Or, that I am secretary (or president) of the (naming the company,) and that said company is incorporated (or organized) under the laws of the United States, (or a State or Territory thereof—specifying the authority by which it was so incorporated or organized, whether by charter or otherwise, and the date of the same,) and that the usual place of business of such company is _____ in the State of _____.

That there is no subject or citizen of any foreign power directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein, or in the profits or issues thereof, (or, otherwise than as a stockholder in said company;) and that _____, the present master of said vessel, is also a citizen of the United States. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, before me.

Collector.

FORM No. 3.—Title I, Section 12.

Surveyor's certificate of admeasurement.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____:

I, _____, surveyor of the port of _____, (or, being hereunto appointed, by _____, collector of the customs for the district of _____,) do certify that I have surveyed and measured a vessel having the name of _____, of _____, painted on her stern (or sides) according to law, and that said vessel is _____ build, has _____ decks, _____ masts; that her length is _____ her breadth _____, her depth _____, the height under the third or spar deck is _____, the _____ tonnage under the tonnage deck is _____, that of the between-decks, above the tonnage deck, is _____; that of the poop, or other enclosed spaces above the deck, is _____; (and if a steamer, that the tonnage of her engine-room and the space occupied by the propelling power is _____;) that she measures _____ tons; that she was built at _____, in the year _____; that her owner intends to register her at the port of _____; that she is built of wood, (or iron,) is propelled by sails, (or steam;) that her rig is _____, the form of her stern _____, her head is _____, the name of her builder is _____, and that her total register tonnage, (inserting the number,) and the number which has been assigned to her, (inserting the number,) are permanently marked on her main-beam.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____.

Surveyor.

I, _____, owner (master or agent of the owner) of the _____ afore-said, do agree to the foregoing description and measurement.

FORM No. 4.—Title I, Section 13.

Registry bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____, husband or managing owner, and _____, master of _____, as principals, and _____ as surety (or sureties,) are held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the full and just sum of _____, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such that, whereas _____, collector for the district of _____, has registered in the manner prescribed by law, the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) named the _____, the burden whereof is _____, whereof _____ is at present master, and has granted a certificate of said registry, which certificate is dated _____, and numbered _____: Now, therefore, if the said certificate of registry and every license granted to said _____, while said certificate is in force, shall be solely used for the said _____, and if neither said certificate nor any such license shall be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whomsoever; and if the said _____ shall be lost or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, if the said certificate of registry and the license then in force (if the same have been preserved) shall, within eight days after the arrival of the master or person having the charge or command of the said _____ within any district of the United

States, be delivered up to the collector of such district; or if any change of property in said by the sale or transfer thereof, or of any part or share thereof, to any purchaser shall happen while the said shall be within a district of the United States, if the said certificate and the license then in force shall, within eight days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property be delivered up to the collector of such district; or, if such purchase, sale, or transfer shall happen when the said shall be at any foreign port or place, or at sea, if the master or person having the charge or command thereof, shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up said certificate and the license in force at the time of such purchase, sale, or transfer to the collector of such district, then the said obligation shall be void and of no effect; but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

FORM No. 5.—Title I, Section 14.

Certificate of registry.

In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "The shipping and customs act" (inserting here the name and place of residence of the person making the declaration, and, if a president or secretary of a company incorporated or organized as aforesaid, stating his office and the authority under which such company is incorporated or organized, and the usual place of business of such company,) having made and subscribed the declaration required by said act, and having declared that he (or she or said company, and, if more than one owner, adding the words, "together with" and the name or names, place or places of residence, of the other owner or owners,) is (or are) the only owner, (or owners, if more than one, stating the parts or proportions of the vessel owned by each owner) of the vessel called the (inserting her name) of (inserting the name of the port to which she may belong,) whereof (inserting his place of residence) is at present master, and a citizen of the United States, and that the said vessel was (inserting when and where built) and (inserting here the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed or measured,) having certified that said vessel is build, has (inserting the number) decks, and (inserting the number) masts, and that—

	Feet.	Tenths.		Tons.	Tenths.
Her length is.....			Under tonnage decks.....		
Her breadth.....			Between decks, above decks.....		
Her depth.....			Enclosures on upper deck.....		
Her height under the third or spar deck.....			Deduction for space for propelling power in a steamer.....		

and that she measures (inserting the number) tons; that she is (inserting the denomination of such vessel;) that she has (inserting the form) stern and (inserting the form) head; that she is built of (stating whether of wood or iron;) that she is propelled by (stating whether by steam or sails;) that her rig is ; and the said (naming the owner or the master, or other person acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been agreed to as aforesaid,) having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given according to law, the said vessel has been duly registered at the port of (naming the port where registered.)

Given under my hand and seal, at (naming the said port,) this (inserting the particular day) day of (naming the month,) in the year (specifying the number of the year in words at length.)

_____, Collector.

FORM No. 6.—Title I, Section 14.

License for carrying on the (insert the foreign trade, the coasting trade, the cod, mackerel, or whale fishery, as the case may be.)

In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "The shipping and customs act," the (inserting the denomination of the vessel) named the (inserting the name,) the registered burden whereof is _____ tons, of which (naming the master,) of (naming his place of residence,) is the master, the number assigned to which is (inserting in words the number,) and whose certificate of registry is numbered (inserting at length the number,) and dated (inserting the date,) is hereby licensed to be employed in carrying on the (naming the foreign trade, the coasting trade, the cod, mackerel, or whale fishery, as the case may be,) as long as this license continues in force and no longer. Given under my hand and seal at (naming the district,) this (insert the particular day) of (naming the month,) in the year (specifying the number of the year in words at length.)

_____, Collector.

FORM No. 7.—Title I, Section 26.

Declaration to loss of a certificate of registry.

I, _____, being master of the (inserting the denomination of the vessel) named the _____, do solemnly and truly declare, that the said (inserting the name and denomination of the vessel) has been, as I verily believe, registered according to law, by the name of _____, and that a certificate thereof was granted by the collector of the district of _____, which certificate has been lost, (wrongfully withheld, or destroyed, or mislaid, as the case be,) and (except where the certificate is alleged to have been destroyed) that the same, if found again, and within my power, shall be delivered up to the collector of the district in which it was granted.

FORM No. 8.—Title I, Section 26.

Declaration to the loss of a license.

I, _____, being master of the vessel (inserting the denomination of the vessel) named (inserting her name,) do solemnly and truly declare that a license has been, as I verily believe, granted to said vessel according to law, to be employed in carrying on (inserting the foreign trade, the coasting trade, the cod, mackerel, or whale fishery, as the case may be,) by the name of (inserting the name of the vessel,) that said license was granted by the collector of the district of (naming the district) and has been lost (or wrongfully withheld, or destroyed, or mislaid, as the case may be,) and (except where the certificate is alleged to have been destroyed) that the same, if found again and within my power, shall be delivered up to the collector of the district in which it was granted.

FORM No. 9.—Title II, Section 42.

Grades of masters, engineers, mates, and pilots.

Grades.	Masters; chief engineers.	First mates; second engineers.	Second mates; third engineers.	Chief pilots; second pilots.
First grade	1,600 tons and upwards.	1,600 tons and upwards.	1,600 tons and upwards.	750 tons and upwards.
Second grade	Under 1,600 tons...	Under 1,600 tons...	Under 1,600 tons...	Under 750 tons...
Third grade	Under 1,000 tons...	Under 800 tons...	Under 800 tons...	
Fourth grade	Under 500 tons...			

FORM No. 10.—Title II, Section 46.

Fees.

Grades.	Certificates of competency.						Renewals of certificates.					
	Masters; chief engineers.	First mates; second engineers.	Second mates; third engineers.	Chief pilots.	Second pilots.	Fourth engineers.	Masters; chief engineers.	First mates; chief engineers.	Second mates; third engineers.	Chief pilots.	Second pilots.	Fourth engineers.
First grade	\$30	\$20	\$15	\$20	\$10	\$5	\$20	\$10	\$7	\$10	\$5	\$3
Second grade	25	15	10	15	7		15	7	5	7	3	
Third grade	20	10	5				10	5	3			
Fourth grade	15						5					

FORM No. 11.—Title III, Section 75.

Crew list.

List of the persons composing the crew of the _____, of _____, whereof _____ is master, bound for _____.

Names.	Places of birth.	Places of residence.	Of what country citizens or subjects.	DESCRIPTION OF THEIR PERSONS.						
				Aged.	Height.		Complexion.	Color of hair.	Color of eyes.	Other marks of identity.
					Feet.	Inches.				

FORM No. 12.—Title III, Section 75.

Declaration of master to crew list.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____.

I, _____, do solemnly declare that the within list contains the names and a personal description of all the crew of the _____, together with the places of their birth and residence, the state or county of which they are respectively citizens or subjects, as far as I can ascertain the same, and the kinds of service for which they are shipped, and that they are respectively competent for the service for which they are shipped.

And I make this solemn declaration, believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, _____, Collector.

FORM No. 13 —Title III, Section 75.

Bond for the return of the crew.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, master of _____, as principal, and _____, as surety, or sureties, are held and firmly bound to the United States of America in the full and just sum of _____, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such that if the above bounden _____, master of the _____, bound on a voyage from _____ to _____, shall, in accordance with the provisions of the fifth title of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "The shipping and customs act," approved in the year 1867, exhibit the certified copy of the crew list of such vessel for such voyage, and the indorsements made on such copy, and the certificates thereto annexed, in accordance with such act, to the first boarding officer at the first port in the United States at which he shall arrive on his return thereto from such voyage, and then and there also produce to said boarding officer the persons named therein, and such other seamen as shall have been shipped by him in any foreign country, and shall within forty-eight hours after such arrival of such vessel at the port of destination in the United States, or upon the discharge of her crew at any port of the United States after such arrival, whichever first happens, deliver to the collector of such port the certified copies of the crew list and shipping articles of such vessel for such voyage, with all the indorsements made thereon, and the certificates annexed thereto as aforesaid, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect; otherwise it shall continue in full force and virtue.

FORM No. 14.—Title III, Section 75.

Certificate of citizenship of a seaman of the United States.

I, _____, collector of the district of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify that _____, of (naming his place of residence,) in the State of _____, has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed by an act of the

Congress of the United States entitled "The shipping and customs act," approved in the year 1867, and pursuant to said act, I do hereby further certify that the said _____ is a seaman, and a citizen of the United States of America.

Said _____ is _____ years of age, or thereabouts; is _____ feet and _____ inches in height; his complexion is (inserting light, dark, or otherwise, as the case may be;) the color of his hair is (inserting light, brown, black, red, gray, or otherwise, as the case may be, and if he is bald, so stating,) and he has on his (inserting any scar, tattoo, or other mark of personal identity, and the place of the same.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____.

_____, Collector.

FORM No. 15.—Title III, Section 79.

Certificate of a seaman of the United States.

I, _____, collector of the district of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify that _____, of (naming his place of residence,) in (naming the State) _____, is a seaman of the United States. The said _____, is now shipped for a voyage about to be made in the (naming the vessel) from (naming the port or place) to (describing the voyage as in the shipping articles,) and has subscribed the shipping articles therefor; and said (naming the vessel) is a vessel of the United States. Said _____ is _____ years of age, or thereabouts; is _____ feet and _____ inches in height; his complexion is (inserting light, dark, or otherwise, as the case may be;) the color of his hair is (inserting light, brown, black, red, gray, or otherwise, as the case may be, and if he is bald so stating,) and he has on his (inserting any scar, tattoo, or other mark of personal identity, and the place of the same.)

This certificate is valid _____ to said _____, for two years only from its date, or for any place to which said _____ shall be brought by the above-described voyage, unless renewed from time to time by a consular officer of the United States, upon the shipment of said _____ in a foreign port in a vessel of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____.

_____, Collector.

FORM No. 16.—Title III, Section 80.

Consular memorandum on a certificate of a seaman of the United States.

The within named _____, having shipped at (naming the foreign port of shipment,) in the (naming the vessel,) a vessel of the United States, for a voyage about to be made from (naming the port) to (describing the voyage for which he is shipped,) I, _____, (stating his consular office) for (naming the foreign port of such shipment,) hereby renew the within certificate, and the same shall be valid for two years from this date, or for any place to which said _____ shall be brought by the voyage in this memorandum described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____.

FORM No. 20.—Title IV, Section 133.

True account of every seaman employed on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) from , the date when she was last entered, at , to this , when application is made for entry at the port of .

Names.	Kind of service.	When engaged or last entered.	When discharged or arrived.	Months.	Days.
	Master..... First mate..... Second mate..... Seaman..... Seaman..... Landsman..... Cook..... Boy..... Steward..... Stewardess.....				

_____ Master of

FORM No. 21.—Title IV, Section 134.

True account of every seaman employed on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) for the year beginning (or from the date of the last payment,) to this .

Names.	Kind of service.	When engaged or last entered.	When discharged or arrived.	Months.	Days.
	Master..... First mate..... Second mate..... Seaman..... Seaman..... Landsman..... Cook..... Boy..... Steward..... Stewardess.....				

_____ Master of

FORM No. 22.—Title VIII, Section 214.

Coasting manifest.

Manifest of the whole cargo on board the (inserting the name and denomination of the vessel,) master, burden tons, bound from for , 186 .

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Shippers.	Residence.	Consignees.	Residence.

FORM No. 23.—Title VIII, Section 214.

Permit for departure of vessel.

, master of the , of , having declared, as the law directs, to the within manifest, consisting of articles of entry, and delivered a duplicate thereof, permission is hereby granted to the said to proceed to the port of , in the State of .

Given under my hand, at , the day and year above mentioned.
 _____, Collector.

FORM No. 24.—Title VIII, Section 215.

Declaration of master to manifest on arrival.

I master of the (inserting the denomination of the vessel) called the , of , do solemnly and truly declare that the certificate, manifest, (or the duplicate manifests) which I now exhibit, contains a true account of the articles composing the whole cargo of the said , which now are, or any time have been, on board the said from the time of her departure from the port of , whence she first sailed, (here insert any articles which may have been taken on board, and when received,) and that no part thereof has been landed therefrom, excepting (here insert the particulars of any articles which have been landed, and where delivered.)

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____.
 _____, Collector.

FORM No. 25.—Title VIII, Section 215.

Permit to coasting vessel to land cargo.

DISTRICT OF , Port of .

, master of the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) of , having produced manifest of the cargo on board the said vessel, permission is hereby granted to land , being of said cargo.
 _____.

To the Inspectors of the port.

FORM No. 26.—Title IX, Section 225.

Inward foreign manifest of a vessel of the United States.

Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board of the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof is master, which cargo was taken on board at , burden tons, built at , in the State of , and owned by , merchants at , as per certificate of registry granted at , the day of , and bound for .

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned, or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

Returned cargo.

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped out-ward.	To whom consigned in-ward.	Consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

SEA STORES.

_____, Master.

FORM No. 27.—Title IX, Section 225.

Inward foreign manifest of a foreign vessel.

Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board the _____, of the port of _____, whereof _____ is master (insert whether or not master during the voyage,) a (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) whose build is _____, whose burden is _____ tons, built in (inserting the name of the country,) bound to the port of _____, which cargo was taken on board at the port of _____.

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned, or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

_____, Master.

FORM No. 28.—Title IX, Section 225.

Report and list of the passengers taken on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) of _____, whereof _____ is master, burden _____ tons, bound from the port of _____ for _____.

Names.	Age.		Sex.	Occupation, trade, or profession.	Country to which they severally belong.	Country of which they intend to become inhabitants.	Died on the voyage.	Part of vessel occupied during the voyage.
	Yrs.	Mo's.						

FORM No. 29.—Title IX, Section 227.

Certificate to be indorsed on original manifest.

I, _____, certify that the within manifest was this day produced to me as an original manifest of the cargo on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from _____.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this _____ day of _____.

FORM No. 30.—Title IX, Section 227.

Certificate to be indorsed on copy of manifest.

I, _____, certify that I have examined the within manifest, produced to me this day as a copy of the original manifest of the cargo on board of the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from _____, and compared the same with the original, and find the same to agree.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, this _____ day of _____.

FORM No. 31.—Title IX, Section 235.

Declaration of master to report and manifest.

I, _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the report and manifest subscribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the collector of the district of _____, contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of all the merchandise, including packages of every kind and nature whatsoever, which were on board the _____ at the time of her sailing from the port of _____, or which have been laden or taken on board at any time since, and that the packages of the said goods are as particularly described as in the bills of lading, signed for the same by me, or with my knowledge; that I am at present, and have been during the voyage, master of the said vessel, (or insert, if otherwise, specifying how long he has been master;) that no package whatsoever or any merchandise has been unladen, landed, taken out, or in any manner whatever removed from on board the said _____ since her departure from the said port of _____, except such as are now particularly specified and declared in the abstract or account herewith, and that the clearance and other papers, now delivered by me to the collector, are all that I now have, or have had, that any way relate to the cargo of the said vessel. And I do further declare that the several articles specified in the said manifest, as the sea stores for the cabin and vessel, are truly such, and were bona fide put on board the said _____ for the use of the officers, crew and passengers thereof, and have none of them been brought, and are not intended, by way of merchandise or for sale, or for any other purpose than above mentioned, and are intended to remain on board for the consumption of the said officers and crew; I further declare that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any other or greater quantity of merchandise, of any nature or kind whatsoever, than are contained in the report and manifest subscribed and now delivered by me, I will immediately and without delay make due report thereof to the collector of the port or district of _____; and I do likewise declare that all matters whatsoever in the said report and manifest expressed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, just and true.

(Inserting according to the fact the clause:)

I further declare that no officer of the customs has applied for an inspection of the manifest of the cargo on board the said vessel, and that no certificate or indorsement has been delivered to me on any manifest of such cargo.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, this

day of _____.

Collector.

FORM No. 32.—Title IX, Section 239.

Bond when vessel after entry proceeds to a foreign port.

Know all men by these presents that we, _____, master of _____, as principal, and _____, as surety (or sureties,) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of _____, to be paid to the said United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents. Sealed with our seals; dated this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand _____. Whereas the following described packages of merchandise, (here insert the marks, numbers, denomination, and number of packages, and contents, as far as may be, and, if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality,) imported into the district of _____, in the _____, whereof _____ is master, from _____, on the _____ day of _____, as per report and manifest then delivered by the said master, and now about to be exported and conveyed in the said _____ to the port of _____; and whereas the duties that would have become due on the said merchandise, had the same been unladen here, and not so exported, would have amounted to the aforesaid sum of _____: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden _____ shall and do, within _____ months from the date hereof, produce to the collector of this district the certificates required by law, that the said enumerated (merchandise, as the case may be) have been exported to, and landed at, the aforesaid port of _____, or any other port or place without the limits of the United States, or if neither the whole nor any part of the said merchandise shall be landed within the limits of the said United States, until due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, according to law, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—

FORM No. 33.—Title IX, Section 241.

Certificate of goods landed when vessel proceeds to another district.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____.

These are to certify that the within is a true copy of the report and manifest of the cargo of the _____, whereof _____ is master, from _____, entered at this port on the _____ day of _____, as exhibited on declaration by the said master. That no part of the said cargo, as expressed in such manifest, has been unladen or landed at this port, (or, as the case may require;) that there has been unladen and landed at this port, and the duties paid, or secured to be paid, on the following articles: (or) That all the said cargo, as expressed in the said manifest, has been duly entered and landed in this district according to law, except the following articles: (here enumerate the marks, numbers, packages, and contents, or, if articles in bulk, the quantities, whether landed or remaining on board, as the case may require,) and that bond has been here entered into as the law directs, for the delivery of the (insert the whole, or remaining part, as the case may require) of the said cargo at the (inserting the name of the port and district of destination.)

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____.

_____, Collector.
 _____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 34.—Title IX, Section 241.

Bond for entry of cargo when vessel proceeds to another district.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, master of _____, as principal, and _____, as surety (or sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____, to be paid to the said United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals; dated this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand _____. Whereas the following merchandise (here insert the marks, numbers, denomination, and number of packages and contents, as far as may be, or, if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality,) imported into the district of _____, in the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) _____, whereof _____ is master, from the port of _____, on the _____ day of _____, as by report and manifest then delivered by the said master, it is now intended to export and convey in the said (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) _____, to the district of _____; and whereas the duties that would have become due on the said merchandise, had the same been unladen, would have amounted to the aforesaid sum of _____: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden _____ shall, within _____ months from the date hereof, produce to the collector of this district the certificates required by law, that the said enumerated (packages of merchandise, or other articles in bulk, as the case may be) have been duly entered and delivered at the aforesaid district of _____, or any other port or district of the United States, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

FORM No. 35.—Title IX, Section 241.

Certificate for cancellation of bond for entry of cargo when vessels proceeds to another district.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____:

These are to certify, that there have been unladen and landed at this port, from on board the (insert the name and denomination of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from the port of _____, in the district of _____, the following packages of merchandise, (here detail the several packages, with their respective denominations, their marks and numbers, and, if any articles in bulk, the quantities delivered,) for which the duties have been paid or secured at the aforesaid port of _____.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____.

_____, Collector.

_____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 36.—Title IX, Section 242.

Inward manifest of merchandise from foreign contiguous territory.

Report and manifest of the lading of (inserting the cars of the railway company, with the name of the conductor, or the kind of vehicle, vessel, boat, or

raft, and the name of the driver or person in charge of the same,) bound to the district of _____, which lading was taken on board at _____, in _____.

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned, or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

FORM No. 37.—Title IX, Section 249.

Declaration of master as to delivery of letters to postmaster.

I, _____, master of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) arriving from _____, and now lying in the port of _____, do solemnly and truly declare that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered into the post office at or nearest said last named port, every letter, and every bag, parcel, or package of letters that was on board the said _____ during her last voyage, and that I have so delivered, or caused to be delivered, all such letters, bags, parcels, or packages, as were in my possession or under my power or control.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Collector.

FORM No. 38.—Title XI, Section 253.

Entry of goods for consumption on arrival.

Entry of merchandise imported by _____, in the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) _____, master, from _____, on the _____ day of _____.

Marks.	Numbers, inclusive.	Packages and contents.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles subject to specific duties.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles, subject to ad valorem, or free of duty.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Amount of free goods.	Total amount per invoice.

FORM No. 39.—Title XI, Section 253.

Declaration of owner or consignee on entry.

I, _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of _____, contains a just and true account of all the merchandise imported by or consigned to me, in the (inserting the name and denomination of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from _____; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the market value or wholesale price of the said merchandise, at the period of the exportation thereof to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same were imported; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly declare that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said merchandise; and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced of the said merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, _____,
Collector.

FORM No. 40 —Title XI, Section 254.

Bond of consignee or agent, on entry.

Know all men by these presents, that we (here insert the names of the principal, surety or sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Whereas the above bounden _____ has this day duly entered at the custom-house of _____, and (paid or secured to be paid, as the case may be) the duties on sundry merchandise imported in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from the port of _____, as particularly enumerated in the entry thereof made and subscribed by the said _____, in behalf of _____, bearing equal date herewith.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said bounden _____ shall, within six months from the date hereof, deliver or cause to be delivered to the collector of the customs for the district of _____ a full and correct invoice from the said _____ of the aforesaid merchandise imported by him, or for him, on his own account, or consigned to his care, verified by the declaration of the said _____, being the proper owner or consignee, in manner and form as would be required if he were personally present, made before the collector of the customs of the same or any other district, or before some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—
_____.

FORM No. 41.—Title XI, Section 261.

Declaration before consular officer to be indorsed on triplicate invoices.

I, _____, do solemnly and truly declare that I am (the owner or shipper or his agent, as the case may be,) of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is, in all respects, true; that as to all the merchandise therein mentioned, it contains a true and full statement of the actual market value or wholesale price of said merchandise in the principal markets of (naming the country of exportation) at the date of these presents, and that no different invoice thereof has been or will be furnished to any one. I further declare that it is intended to make entry of the merchandise mentioned in said invoice at the port of _____, in the United States of America.

(Signed in triplicate.)

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

FORM No. 42.—Title XI, Section 261.

Certificate of consular officer to triplicate invoices.

I, A. B., consul _____, do hereby certify that at _____, on this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 _____, the within invoice numbered _____, in which is mentioned and described certain (here insert a general description of the kind of merchandise mentioned in the invoice,) amounting to the sum of _____, was produced to me by (name of the person,) the (owner or otherwise) of the merchandise therein mentioned, who thereupon declared that it was intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of _____, in the United States of America. I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be.

Witness my hand and seal of office at _____, the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

_____ of the United States.

FORM No. 43.—Title XI, Section 268.

Entry of productions of the United States exported and brought back.

Entry of merchandise the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, imported by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____ master, from the port of _____, in the district of _____, on the _____ day of _____, the same having been exported by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____ master, on the _____ day of _____, from the port of _____, to _____, and now brought back.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of goods.	Value.

FORM No. 44.—Title XI, Section 268.

Certificate of exportation of productions of the United States returned.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____ :

This is to certify that there were cleared out of this port, on the _____ day of _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ was master, for the port of _____, the following articles of merchandise, (here enumerate the number of packages, their denominations, marks, and numbers, together with their contents,) and that no drawback, bounty, or allowance has been paid or admitted thereon, or on any part thereof.

_____, Collector.
 _____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 45.—Title XI, Section 268.

Bond to produce certificate of exportation.

Know all men by these presents, that we (insert the name of the principal and sureties,) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of _____, to be paid to the said United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____. Whereas _____ has this day made entry at the custom-house of the port of _____, of the following articles, viz: (here particularize the packages, marks, numbers, and contents,) as per entry, by him subscribed; and hath likewise declared before the collector of the said port, that the said articles are of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, and that they were exported from the district of _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ was master, on or about the _____; and whereas the duties on the aforesaid articles, if of foreign growth or importation, would amount to the aforesaid sum of _____: The condition, therefore, of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden _____ shall, within six months from the date hereof, produce, or cause to be produced, to the collector of the district of _____ a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector (and naval officer, if any) of the aforesaid port of _____, of the said articles having been actually exported thence, as herein set forth, subject to no drawback, bounty, or allowance, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

FORM No. 46.—Title XI, Section 269.

Permit for unloading goods, when duties have been paid.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____ :

We certify that (insert the name of the actual owner, or consignee) has paid the duties on merchandise contained in the following packages, in conformity to the entry thereof of this date, which merchandise was imported in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____, master, from the port of _____; permission is accordingly hereby given to land (or) deliver the same, viz: (here

particularly insert the mark, number, and denomination of each package, and, as far as may be, their contents, noting those articles that are to be either weighed, gauged, or measured.)

To the Surveyor of the port.

_____, *Collector.*
_____, *Naval Officer.*

FORM No. 47.—Title XII, Section 274.

Inspector's book.

Name of the vessel.	The vessel importing the merchandise.	The port whence imported.	When delivered or sent to store.	Dates of permits.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	To whom delivered, or whether sent to store or remaining on board.	Remarks.

FORM No. 48.—Title XII, Section 277.

Measurer's return.

Return of the merchandise measured from on board the (inserting denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from the port of _____.

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Number of bushels, in words, at length.	Description of merchandise.	Average weight, per bushel, (when required.)

District of _____, port of _____.

_____, *Measurer.*

FORM No. 49.—Title XII, Section 277.

Gauger's return.

Return of merchandise gauged from on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, from the port of _____.

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks or packages.	Description of merchandise.	Gauge.	Wantage.	Net gauge.	What casks empty, or taken to fill up others.

District of _____, port of _____.

_____, *Gauger.*
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FORM No. 50.—Title XII, Section 277.

Weigher's return.

Return of merchandise weighed from on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof is master, from the port of .

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Description of merchandise.	Weight.	Tare, as per invoice.	Actual tare.	Net weight.

District of , port of .

_____, *Weigher.*

FORM No. 51.—Title XII, Section 280.

Inspector's return.

Return of merchandise unladen under my inspection, pursuant to permits for that purpose, from on board the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) whereof is master, from the port of .

When delivered or sent to store.	Dates of permits.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	To whom delivered, or whether sent to store or remaining on board.	Remarks.

District of , port of .

_____, *Inspector.*

FORM No. 52.—Title XII, Section 281.

Receipt for merchandise sent to store.

DISTRICT OF , Port of :

I certify that there has been received into store from on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof is master, from the port of , the following merchandise, to wit: (here enumerate the several packages, their denominations, marks, and numbers, and if articles in bulk, the quantity,) lodged by , inspector, under whose care the said vessel was unladen.

FORM No. 53.—Title XIII, Section 289.

Manifest of vessel bound to foreign ports.

Report and manifest of the cargo, laden at the port of _____, on board the
 (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel.) master, bound
 for _____

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages or articles in bulk.	Contents or quantities.	Value at the port of exportation.
			.	

FORM No. 54.—Title XIII, Section 289.

Declaration of master to manifest on clearance.

I, _____, master of the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) do solemnly and truly declare that this manifest is true.

Made and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____,

 Collector.

FORM No. 55.—Title XIII, Section 289.

Clearance of vessel bound to foreign port.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____ :

These are to certify to all whom it doth concern, that _____, master of the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) burden, _____ tons, or thereabouts, mounted with _____ guns, navigated with _____ men, build, and bound for _____, having on board _____, has here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under our hands and seals, at the custom-house of _____, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

[SEAL.]
 [SEAL.]

_____, Collector.
 _____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 56.—Title XIII, Section 290.

Shipper's manifest.

Manifest of all the cargo shipped by _____ on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof _____ is master, bound for the port of _____, in _____.

Marks.	Nos.	Packages, or articles in bulk, to be arranged alphabetically, and each kind to be separately inserted and distinctly described.	Contents or quantities, in gallons, lbs., y'ds, pieces, &c., to be inserted in figures.	VALUE AT THE PORT OF EXPORTATION.					
				Value of domestic produce or merchandise.		Value of foreign produce or merchandise.		Total amount.	
				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.

FORM No. 57.—Title XIII, Section 290.

Declaration of shipper to manifest

I, _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the above manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all the cargo of every kind shipped by _____ on board the above-named vessel, and that the quantity and value of each article are truly stated, according to the value which it truly bears in this port at this time. And I further declare that the said cargo is truly intended to be exported to _____.

Made and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 18____, before me.
_____, *Collector.*

FORM No. 58.—Title XIII, Section 290.

Declaration of master of vessel bound to foreign port.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____:

I, _____, master of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) bound from the port of _____ to _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the manifest of the cargo on board the said _____, now delivered by me to the collector of this district, and subscribed with my name, contains, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full, just, and true account of all the merchandise now actually laden on board the said vessel, and of the value thereof; and if any other merchandise shall be laden or put on board the said _____ previous to her sailing from this port, I will immediately report the same to the said collector. I do also declare that I verily believe the duties on all the foreign merchandise therein specified have been paid, or secured, according to law, and that it is intended to reland no part thereof within the United States, and that if by distress or other unavoidable accident it shall become necessary to reland the same, I will forthwith make a just and true report thereof to the collector of the customs of the district wherein such distress or accident may happen. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, 18____.
_____, *Collector.*

FORM No. 59.—Title XIII, Section 293.

Master's postal declaration on clearance.

DISTRICT OF _____, Port of _____:

I, _____, master of the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) about departing from (naming the port,) in the United States, for (naming the foreign port,) do solemnly and truly declare that I have not received on board the said vessel, and have not under my care or within my control, and will not receive and convey in said vessel, on such voyage, any letters or letter packets addressed to a foreign country which have not been delivered to me from the post office at said (naming the port of departure,) or which do not relate to the cargo of said vessel or are not addressed to the owner or consignee of said vessel, or are not enclosed in a United States stamped envelope of a denomination of a sufficient amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if such letters or packets had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail.

Made and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____.

_____, *Collector.*

FORM No. 60.—Title XIV, Section 303.

Bond of importer on delivery of packages not designated for examination.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____ hundred dollars; for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Whereas _____ has this day made entry of certain merchandise imported in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) from _____;

And whereas the collector of the port of _____ has designated the packages or quantities, as required by the laws of the United States, as follows:

out of the invoice of said merchandise, to be opened and examined according to law, and has caused the same to be sent for that purpose to the public stores or other suitable place;

And whereas the residue of said merchandise mentioned in said entry has, at the request of said importer, been delivered to _____;

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said importer shall re-deliver the residue of the said merchandise to the order of the collector, provided he shall require the same at any time within ten days after the packages or quantities, so as aforesaid sent to the public store or designated for appraisement, shall have been appraised and reported to the collector; and also, if, in the mean time, the said packages or quantities, all and every of them, so delivered as aforesaid, shall not be opened or changed without the consent of the collector, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

FORM No. 61.—Title XV, Section 315.

Warehouse entry.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Port of _____, 18 ____.

Entry of merchandise imported on the _____ by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____, master, from _____.

Marks.	Numbers, inclusive.	Packages and contents.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles subject to specific duties.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Quantity of articles, as per invoice, subject to ad valorem duty.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value of free goods.	Dutiable value of each package.

FORM No. 62.—Title XV, Section 315.

Bond on entry for warehousing.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, as principals, and we, _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid to the United States; for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____, A. D. eighteen hundred and _____.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above-named principals, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the expiration of one year from date of the importation of the merchandise hereinafter mentioned, withdraw the said merchandise in the mode prescribed by law from the public or bonded warehouse where it may be deposited at the port of _____, and well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the collector of customs for said port the sum of _____ dollars, or the true amount, when ascertained, of the duties imposed by law upon said merchandise, the same having been imported by _____, in the (inserting the denomination of the vessel,) _____, master, from _____, and consisting of _____, or shall, after the expiration of one year and on or before the expiration of three years from date aforesaid, in the mode prescribed by law, withdraw said merchandise, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

_____.

FORM No. 63.—Title XV, Section 315.

Permit for warehousing.

DISTRICT OF _____, Custom-house, _____, 18 ____.

To the Inspector of the Port:

You are directed to send to the public (or bonded) warehouse, No. _____ street, (inserting a description of the merchandise,) imported on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 ____, by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____, master, from _____.

_____, Collector.
_____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 64.—Title XV, Section ____.

Bond of owner or occupant of warehouse for general storage.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, as principals, and _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made to the United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden principals, or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply in all respects with the provisions and requirements of the warehousing laws and the regulations of the Treasury Department in pursuance thereof, and exonerate and hold the United States and its officers harmless from, or on account of, any risk, loss, or expense, of any kind or description, connected with, or arising from, the deposit or keeping of imported merchandise, under the provisions of law concerning warehousing, in the store or premises known as _____; and shall also pay to the collector, monthly, the salary of the officer or officers in charge of said merchandise; and if the proprietor or occupant of said store shall receive for storage therein such unclaimed and seized merchandise as the collector of the customs may order to be deposited in said store, and shall safely keep and deliver the same to the order of the collector, looking to the merchandise for the storage and charges, and shall, from time to time, promptly report to the collector any and all damaged or perishable articles that may be found or stored in said stores, and all gunpowder and explosive substances sent to said store, and shall not remove, nor suffer to be removed, any merchandise from said store without lawful permit, and without the presence of the customs officer in charge, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

FORM No. 65.—Title XV, Section 321.

Transportation entry from one port to another in the United States.

Entry of merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by _____, for transportation to _____, which was imported into this district on the 18 _____, by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____ master, from _____.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, _____, 18 _____.

Marka.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles subject to specific duties.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Quantity of articles, as per invoice, subject to ad valorem duty.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value of free goods.	Dutiable value of each package.

FORM No. 66.—Title XV, Section 321.

Declaration on entry for transportation.

I do solemnly and truly declare that the merchandise described in the within entry, now delivered by me to the collector of the customs for the port of _____, is truly intended to be transported in bond by me (inserting the denomination

and name of the vessel, or, if by vehicle, the route and kind of vehicle,) to the port of _____, and delivered to the collector of said port, according to the provisions of law.

Made and subscribed this _____ of _____, before me. _____, *Collector*.

FORM No. 67.—Title XV, Section ____.

Bond on entry for transportation.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, as principals, and we _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof to the United States we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden principals, or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within _____ days from the date hereof, or within such further time as the Secretary of the Treasury may, on application therefor of the principal in his bond, prior to the maturity thereof, transport in (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel, or, if by vehicle, the route and kind of vehicle,) the merchandise described in an entry made by _____, at the custom-house at _____, for withdrawal from warehouse of (inserting a description of the merchandise as in the entry,) for transportation in bond to the port of _____, and shall deliver the same to the collector at said port, within the time herein specified; or in case of delay from unavoidable accident, then within a reasonable time thereafter, and produce to and deposit with the collector at the port of (inserting the port of withdrawal,) the certificate of the collector of the port of (inserting the port of destination) that the said merchandise has been delivered to him according to law; or failing so to do, shall pay to the proper collecting officer of the United States at the port of (inserting the port of withdrawal) the amount of duties to be ascertained as due and owing on the merchandise aforesaid, and an additional duty of one hundred per centum on said ascertained duties, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

FORM No. 68.—Title XV, Section 321.

Permit for transportation under bond,

DISTRICT OF _____, Custom-house _____, 18 ____.

To the Storekeeper of the Port:

Bond having been given for delivery at the port of _____ of the following merchandise withdrawn for transportation by _____, viz: (inserting a description of the merchandise,) which was imported by _____ on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, in the _____, master, from _____, you will deliver the same.

_____, *Collector*.
_____, *Naval Officer*.

FORM No. 69.—Title XV, Section 321.

Entry for re-warehousing.

Entry of merchandise intended to be re-warehoused by _____, which was imported into the port of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18____, and withdrawn from warehouse at the port of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18____, for transportation to this district.

_____, 18____.

Mark.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles subject to specific duties.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Quantity, as per invoice, of articles subject to ad valorem duty.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value of free goods.	Dutiable value on each package.

FORM No. 70.—Title XV, Section 322.

Declaration on entry for re-warehousing.

DISTRICT OF _____ :

I, _____, do solemnly and truly declare that the merchandise described in the entry now delivered by me to the collector of this district, is the identical merchandise mentioned in a transportation entry made at the custom-house at _____, by _____, on the _____ day of _____, and that said merchandise is the same in quality, quantity, value, and package, (wastage and damage excepted,) as at the time of original importation.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____.

_____,
Collector.

FORM No. 71.—Title XV, Section 321.

Bond for re-warehousing.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, as principals, and _____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid to the United States, for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and sixty-_____.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden principals, or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the expiration of one year, to be computed from the

day of _____, 18____, being the date of the original importation of the merchandise enumerated herein, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the collector of the customs for the port of _____, for the time being, _____ dollars, or the true amount, when ascertained, of the duties imposed by law on the merchandise entered this day for re-warehousing, by _____, consisting of _____, or shall, after the expiration of one year and on or before the expiration of three years from _____, in the mode prescribed by law, withdraw the said merchandise from the warehouse at the port of _____, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

FORM No. 72.—Title XV, Section 321.

Permit for re-warehousing.

DISTRICT OF _____, Custom-house _____, 18____.

To the Inspector of the Port :

You are directed to send to the public (or bonded) warehouse, No. _____ street, (inserting a description of the merchandise,) brought into this district on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, by _____, in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) from _____, and now at _____, _____, *Collector.*
_____, _____, *Naval Officer.*

FORM No. 73.—Title XV, Section 322.

Certificate of collector of delivery of merchandise entered for rewarehousing.

DISTRICT OF _____, Custom-house _____, 18____.

I, _____, collector of the district of _____, in the State of _____, hereby certify that the merchandise marked and numbered as follows, withdrawn from warehouse at the port of _____, on the _____ day of _____, by _____, has been duly delivered to the proper officer of the customs at this port, and entered for re-warehousing: (Inserting a description of the merchandise.) _____, *Collector.*

Collector of the customs.

FORM No. 74.—Title XV, Section 323.

Export entry of warehoused merchandise.

Entry of merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by _____ and to be exported by _____ in the (inserting the denomination and name of

the vessel,) , master, for , which was imported into this district
by , in the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) ,
master, from , on the day of , 18 .

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Quantity, per invoice, of articles subject to specific duties.	Value of articles subject to specific duties.	Quantity of articles, as per invoice, subject to ad valorem duty.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value subject to per cent. ad valorem.	Value of free goods.	Dutiable value of each package.

FORM No. 75.—Title XV, Section 323.

Bond on export entry of warehoused merchandise.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , as principals, and , as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, for the payment whereof to the United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this day of , eighteen hundred and .

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the merchandise, consisting of , entered this day by , to be exported in the (giving the denomination and name of the vessel,) master, for , or any part thereof, be not relanded at any port or place within the limits of the United States, and if certificates or other proofs required by law of the delivery of the same at the port of , or at any other port or place without the limits of the United States as aforesaid, shall be produced to the collector of the customs for the port of , for the time being, within from the date hereof, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—

FORM No. 76.—Title XV, Section 323.

Declaration on export entry of warehoused merchandise.

DISTRICT OF :

I do solemnly and truly declare that the merchandise described in the within entry, now delivered by me to the collector of the customs for the port of , is truly intended to be exported by me to the port of , without the limits of the United States, and is not intended to be relanded within the limits of the United States. I further declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said merchandise is the same in quality, quantity, value, and package, (wastage and damage excepted,) as at the time of importation.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, this

day of _____

Collector.

FORM No. 77.—Title XV, Section 323.

Permit for exportation.

DISTRICT OF _____, Custom-house, 18 .

To the Storekeeper of the Port :

You will deliver to the surveyor of the port, for exportation, (inserting a description of the merchandise,) imported into this district on the _____, 18 ,
by _____, in the, (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) _____,
master, from _____.

_____, Collector.

_____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 78.—Title XV, Section 323.

Direction to surveyor on export entry of warehoused merchandise.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, _____, 18 .

To the Surveyor of the Port :

You will direct an inspector to examine the merchandise described in entry, and, if found to agree exactly therewith, to superintend the lading thereof on board the _____, for _____, of which, when completed, he will grant a certificate.

_____, Collector.

_____, Naval Officer.

FORM No. 79.—Title XV, Section 323.

Inspector's return on export entry of warehoused merchandise.

PORT OF _____, _____, 18—.

I, _____, have examined the merchandise described in the within entry, and, finding it to agree therewith, it was laden under my supervision on board the _____, master, for _____.

_____, Inspector.

FORM No. 80.—Title XV, Section 325.

Certificate of a consignee, declaring the delivery of merchandise at a foreign port.

I, _____, of the (town or city) of _____, merchant, do hereby certify that the merchandise hereinafter described has been landed in this (city, town, or port,) between the _____ and _____ days of _____, from on board the _____, of _____, whereof _____ is at present master, viz: (here describe the merchandise,) which, according to the bills of lading for the same, was shipped on board the (inserting the denomination and name of the vessel,) at the port of _____, in the United States of America, on or about the day of _____, and consigned to (me, or to us,) by _____, of _____, aforesaid, merchant, (or by the master of said _____.)

Given under (my or our) hands, at the (city) of _____, _____, this day of _____, 18 .

FORM No. 81.—Title XV, Section 325.

Verification of the delivery of merchandise at a foreign port, to be executed by a consul or agent of the United States.

I, _____, (inserting the consular office) of the United States of America, at the city of _____, do declare that the facts set forth in the preceding certificate, subscribed by _____, of the said city, merchant, and dated the _____ day of _____, are, (to my knowledge just and true; or, are in my opinion just and true, and deserving full faith and credit)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM No. 82.—Title XV, Section 325.

Declaration of the principal officers of a vessel, confirming the landing of merchandise at a foreign port.

PORT OF _____, 18 ____.

We, _____, master, and _____, mate, of _____, lately arrived from the port of _____, in the United States of America, do solemnly and truly declare that the merchandise enumerated and described in the preceding certificate, dated the _____ day of _____, and signed by _____, of the city of _____, merchant, was actually delivered at the said port, from on board the _____, within the time specified in the said certificate.

And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Made and subscribed before me, at the city of _____, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

FORM No. 83.—Title XV, Section 325.

Verification of the delivery of merchandise, to be executed by American or foreign merchants, as the case may require.

We _____, residing in the city of _____, do declare that the facts stated in the preceding certificate, signed by _____, of the said city, merchant, on the _____ day of _____, are (to our knowledge just and true; or, are in our opinion just and true, and worthy of full faith and credit.) We also declare that there is (no consul or other public agent for the United States of America, or American merchants, as the case may require,) now residing at this place.

Dated this _____ day of _____, at the city of _____.

TABLE No. 84.—Title XIX, Section 403.

Fees.

For the measurement of the tonnage of a vessel and certifying the same:

For each transverse section under the tonnage deck	\$1 50
For each transverse section between decks, above the tonnage deck	3 00
For each poop or closed-in space available for cargo or stores, or for berthing or accommodation of passengers	1 50
License	50
Indorsement of certificate of registry, and license of change of master	50
Certifying manifest and granting permit to registered and licensed vessels of the United States to go from district to district	1 00
Receiving certified manifest, and granting permit on arrival of registered and licensed vessel	1 00
Granting permit to a vessel not entitled to the privileges of a vessel of the United States, to go from district to district, and receiving manifest	2 00
Receiving manifest and granting permit to unload for last-mentioned vessel, on arrival at one district from another	2 00
Receiving manifest of merchandise brought into the United States from a foreign country adjoining the frontiers of the United States, by a vehicle, and permit to unlade the same	25
Granting permit for vessel carrying on fishery to trade at a foreign port	25
Report and entry of foreign merchandise imported in such vessel	25
Entry of vessel of one hundred tons and more from a foreign port	2 50
Clearance of vessel of one hundred tons and more from a foreign port	2 50
Entry of vessel under one hundred tons from a foreign port	1 00
Clearance of vessel under one hundred tons from a foreign port	1 00
Post entry	2 00
Permit to land or deliver goods, embracing all permits to land, whether for immediate delivery or otherwise; all permits to public or bonded warehouse or delivery therefrom; all permits to transfer merchandise from one warehouse to another, when required by the owner or importer, and all permits or orders to appraise without invoice	20
Bond taken officially	40
Permit to load goods for exportation from warehouse	30
Debiture, or other official certificate, embracing every certificate requiring the collector's official signature in the regular transaction of the business of the custom-house, except certificates to declarations relating to documents for which a fee is prescribed	20
Official documents not before enumerated, except certificate of registry, required by any merchant, owner, or master of any vessel	20
Certificate of citizenship of a seaman of the United States	25
Certificate of seaman of the United States	25
Certificate of registry and bond	2 25
* Weighing, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 112 pounds	
* Gauging, casks, 12 cents each; cases and baskets, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents each; ale, porter, &c., $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per dozen bottles	
* Measuring, coal, 90 cents per 100 bushels; chalk, brimstone, &c., 90 cents per 100 bushels; salt, 75 cents per 100 bushels; potatoes, seeds, grain, and all other measurable articles, 45 cents per 100 bushels. Marble, mahogany, cedar wood, &c., the actual expense incurred.	

For certificates to steamers as a compensation for inspections made for six months, in addition to the fees before mentioned for certificates of registry and licenses to vessels:

For each steamer of one hundred tons and less	15 00
For each steamer of more than one hundred tons	15 00
and 2½ cents for each additional ton over one hundred tons.	
For each sail vessel of two hundred tons and less	15 00
For each sail vessel of more than two hundred tons	15 00
and 2½ cents for every additional ton.	
For recording all bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyance of vessels	50
For recording all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances	50

* When invoice does not contain the weight, measure, or gauge of merchandise required to be weighed, measured, or gauged, and when merchandise is withdrawn from warehouse in less quantity than the entire importation.

For furnishing a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any registered vessel, the parts or proportions owned by each, and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other encumbrance, the date, amount of such encumbrance, and from and to whom made.....	50
For furnishing copies of such records for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance	1 00

TABLE No. 85.—Title XIX, Section 407.

* *Acts and parts of acts to be repealed.*

Date of approval.	Title of the act.	Extent repealed.
July 20, 1790.....	An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service.	The whole act.
May 28, 1796.....	An act for the relief and protection of American seamen.	The whole act.
Feb. 28, 1803.....	An act supplementary to the "Act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."	The whole act.
March 2, 1805.....	An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service."	The whole act.
Feb. 28, 1811.....	An act in addition to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."	The whole act.
March 13, 1813....	An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States.	The whole act, except sections 12, 13, and 14.
July 7, 1838.....	An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.	The whole act.
July 20, 1840.....	An act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.	The whole act.
March 3, 1843.....	An act to modify the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.	The whole act.
March 3, 1849.....	An act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c, and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.	Section 5.
Aug. 30, 1852.....	An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.	The whole act, except so much of section 9 as requires that inspectors shall be appointed for the collection district therein named.
March 3, 1853.....	A resolution in amendment of a joint resolution relating to the duties of inspectors of steamers, approved the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.	The whole resolution.
March 3, 1855.....	An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.	The whole act.
Aug. 18, 1856.....	An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.	Sections 25 and 26.
April 29, 1864.....	An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.	The whole act.

Acts and parts of acts, &c.—Continued.

Date of approval.	Title of the act.	Extent repealed.
June 8, 1864.....	An act to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats, and two local inspectors of steamboats, for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes.	The whole act, except the provisions for the appointment of additional local inspectors.
July 4, 1864.....	An act further to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.	The whole act, except section 10.
March 3, 1865.....	An act to provide for two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and for two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the board of local inspectors at Wheeling; and also to amend the act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to create an additional inspector of steamboats, and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection districts of Memphis and Oregon, and for other purposes."	The whole act, except the provisions for the appointment of assistant local inspectors in the city of New York, and local inspectors at Galena and Wheeling.
July 25, 1866.....	An act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes.	The whole act, except sections 12 and 13.
July 27, 1866.....	An act to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen.	The whole act.

CONTRACTS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the act of March 3, 1809, a statement of contracts made on account of the medical department of the army for the year 1866.

MARCH 13, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 12, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with section five of the act of March 3, 1809, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of contracts made on account of the medical department of the army for the year 1866.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTRACTS OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of contracts made on account of the Medical department of the army for the year 1866.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Armstrong, H. A.	Nov. 17, 1863	Washington.	\$100 00	Jan. 8, 1866
Adreon, S.	Mar. 9, 1864	Missouri.	100 00	July 31, 1866
Armour, W.	Sept. 6, 1865	do.	125 00	
Anderson, P. E.	Sept. 20, 1865	Potomac.	50 00	Jan. 25, 1866
Ash, James.	Sept. 15, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	June 23, 1866
Austin, A. M.	Jan. 30, 1866	East.	100 00	Feb. 28, 1866
Artand, Theodore.	Mar. 31, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Avery, E. W.	April 9, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	
Adams, W. S.	April 19, 1866	South.	100 00	
Adams, J. E.	May 10, 1866	Lakes.	80 00	
Amen, M. V.	July 13, 1866	California.	100 00	
Acheson, Samuel.	Aug. 20, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
American, S.	Aug. 23, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Arthur, J. H.	July 10, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 10, 1866
Alexander, E.	Sept. 3, 1866	do.	100 00	Nov. 14, 1866
Ansell, A.	Sept. 3, 1866	do.	100 00	
Ayer, B.	Aug. 28, 1866	Tennessee.	100 00	Dec. 3, 1866
Alexander, E.	Aug. 15, 1866	Gulf.	125 00	
Arthur, J. P.	Oct. 29, 1866	do.	100 00	
Beun, J. C.	Oct. 4, 1863	California.	125 00	Aug. 28, 1866
Brown, H.	Nov. 20, 1864	do.	125 00	
Biggers, J. W.	Feb. 24, 1866	do.	100 00	
Berky, R. B.	Oct. 6, 1862	Washington.	100 00	
Blake, E. W.	Sept. 4, 1863	East.	100 00	Mar. 15, 1866
Beecher, B. D.	Jan. 5, 1863	Tennessee.	100 00	Jan. 23, 1866
Bell, J. G.	Aug. 17, 1865	do.	100 00	
Bradley, W. H.	Oct. 1, 1865	Missouri.	100 00	
Barnes, A. S.	May 1, 1862	do.	100 00	Aug. 15, 1866
Braun, E. E.	Oct. 12, 1861	do.	100 00	
Bradford, F. G. H.	Sept. 7, 1865	do.	125 00	Oct. 31, 1866
Beers, J. E.	April 20, 1864	do.	125 00	
Bates, H. G.	May 16, 1864	Potomac.	100 00	
Barbour, W.	Mar. 29, 1865	do.	100 00	
Brown, J. P.	Sept. 20, 1865	do.	45 00	Jan. 28, 1866
Boughman, G. A.	Jan. 11, 1865	Tennessee.	100 00	Dec. 1, 1866
Beans, R. A.	Jan. 17, 1865	do.	100 00	May 27, 1866
Braman, J. G.	July 1, 1864	East.	80 00	
Bowles, S. W.	Sept. 20, 1865	do.	40 00	April 30, 1866
Bradbury, O. N.	May 30, 1864	do.	100 00	June 16, 1866
Byrne, L.	Jan. 27, 1865	Washington.	20 00	
Burns, R.	Mar. 1, 1865	East.	40 00	
Balser, William.	Aug. 4, 1863	South.	100 00	
Boyer, S. S.	Sept. 15, 1865	do.	100 00	
Bell, R. A.	Oct. 5, 1862	Tennessee.	100 00	July 23, 1866
Baley, W. W.	Dec. 23, 1865	Arkansas.	100 00	Jan. 6, 1866
Boyd, A.	Sept. 25, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	Aug. 7, 1866
Burns, R.	Jan. 1, 1866	East.	50 00	Jan. 10, 1867
Buck, H. B.	Jan. 24, 1866	Lakes.	80 00	Feb. 25, 1866
Butcher, H. B.	Feb. 13, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Beecher, P. D.	Feb. 1, 1866	Tennessee.	100 00	April 26, 1866
Betton, T. F.	Mar. 2, 1866	Potomac.	100 00	May 25, 1866
Buffington, A. L.	April 2, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	Dec. 27, 1866
Biggers, J. W.	Feb. 24, 1866	California.	100 00	
Beshour, M.	Mar. 7, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	May 10, 1866
Butler, J. W.	Jan. 28, 1866	Potomac.	30 00	May 16, 1866
Baalon, H.	April 9, 1866	Platte.	100 00	Oct. 1, 1866
Baldwin, S. C.	April 9, 1866	do.	100 00	Oct. 9, 1866
Beckenbaugh, J. M.	April 24, 1866	Arkansas.	100 00	Sept. 6, 1866
Bennett, G. C.	April 9, 1866	East.	40 00	
Boice, J. S.	April 21, 1866	Tennessee.	100 00	Aug. 20, 1866
Burdett, J. F.	April 26, 1866	South.	100 00	Aug. 6, 1866

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Brown, W. F.	July 21, 1866	East	\$100 00	Aug. 10, 1866
Blynn, M. H.	Aug. 3, 1866	South	100 00	Nov. 8, 1866
Barnes, N. S.	Aug. 15, 1866	Potomac	100 00	Nov. 12, 1866
Bates, H. G.	Aug. 9, 1866	do	100 00	Nov. 3, 1866
Burleigh, A. E.	Aug. 27, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Barbisch, A. M.	Aug. 8, 1866	Kentucky	30 00	Sept. 8, 1866
Brock, J. M.	July 4, 1866	Gulf	100 00	Dec. 5, 1866
Barbisch, A. M.	Sept. 9, 1866	Tennessee	66 00	Nov. 25, 1866
Boice, J. S.	Oct. 5, 1866	Dakota	100 00	Oct. 29, 1866
Baker, E. F.	Oct. 8, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Braman, C. D.	Oct. 24, 1866	Potomac	100 00	
Brisbane, A. G.	Sept. 30, 1866	Dakota	30 00	
Brizzett, H. D.	Feb. 12, 1866	Arkansas	30 00	Sept. 1, 1866
Benedict, N. D.	Nov. 8, 1866	Gulf	50 00	
Blackwood, S. W.	Dec. 1, 1866	do	100 00	
Brickett, G. E.	Dec. 1, 1866	East	30 00	
Bryant, W. E.	Dec. 3, 1866	Columbia	125 00	
Cochran, A. H.	July 30, 1863	do	160 00	
Colmache, E.	Nov. 20, 1865	do	125 00	
Cronkhite, H. N.	July 30, 1863	California	125 00	Oct. 12, 1866
Carpenter, A.	Nov. 14, 1864	do	125 00	Feb. —, 1866
Clark, J.	June 14, 1865	do	125 00	Jan. 23, 1866
Custer, S. E.	Oct. 11, 1865	do	125 00	Mar. 28, 1866
Cox, V. H.	Nov. 24, 1865	do	125 00	Feb. 23, 1866
Comfort, A. J.	Nov. 4, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	Dec. 4, 1866
Carroll, W. T.	April 17, 1864	Gulf	100 00	June 10, 1866
Callaway, L. H.	June 30, 1865	Missouri	100 00	
Christian, R. A.	Sept. 7, 1865	do	125 00	Dec. 15, 1866
Cruise, W. R.	Sept. 9, 1865	do	125 00	Oct. 13, 1866
Crocker, B. F.	May 22, 1862	Potomac	100 00	
Crosby, A. H.	Oct. 11, 1864	East	100 00	Mar. 1, 1866
Clark, C. C. P.	Dec. 30, 1865	do	75 00	
Caldwell, J. J.	Dec. 21, 1865	Gulf	100 00	
Callan, S.	Oct. 7, 1863	do	100 00	Nov. 27, 1866
Crampton, O. L.	Mar. 8, 1865	do	100 00	April 24, 1866
Chandler, W. A.	May —, 1864	Lakes	100 00	Oct. 8, 1866
Cantrell, W. A.	Sept. 13, 1863	Arkansas	100 00	
Conger, S. D.	July 28, 1865	Gulf	50 00	Nov. 16, 1866
Cowgill, C. A.	Jan. 10, 1866	South	100 00	
Cahoon, P. A. R. C.	Feb. 2, 1866	do	30 00	
Comstock, L. D.	Jan. 1, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	May 27, 1866
Cornick, W. F.	Feb. 10, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Carvalho, Carlos	April 2, 1866	Washington	100 00	
Curry, W. H.	April 7, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Chase, T. V.	April 11, 1866	do	100 00	
Canfield, R. B.	April 12, 1866	do	100 00	Oct. 10, 1866
Chaney, T. M.	April 17, 1866	South	100 00	
Carpenter, W. T.	April 17, 1866	East	100 00	May 26, 1866
Crawford, J. L.	April 2, 1866	Gulf	125 00	Nov. 1, 1866
Coleman, J. B.	June 1, 1866	East	30 00	July 31, 1866
Cade, C. G.	April 16, 1866	Tennessee	75 00	
Conover, S. B.	July 5, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Coffman, B. H.	May 23, 1866	do	100 00	
Cronan, J. M.	July 16, 1866	do	100 00	
Carey, J. E.	July 20, 1866	East	100 00	
Cassell, F. M.	July 1, 1866	California	100 00	Nov. 8, 1866
Catlin, S.	July 28, 1866	Gulf	100 00	Nov. 27, 1866
Castle, T. B.	Aug. 8, 1866	South	100 00	Nov. 8, 1866
Creggie, J. O'D.	Aug. 9, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	
Connell, J. J.	Aug. 8, 1866	South	100 00	Nov. 8, 1866
Crump, A. H.	June 15, 1866	Tennessee	125 00	Dec. 1, 1866
Chew, W. R.	Aug. 29, 1866	do	100 00	Sept. 29, 1866

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Cyrild, L. D.	July 23, 1866	Lakes	\$50 00	
Calloway, L. H.	Sept. 9, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Cooke, J. F.	Oct. 10, 1866	do	100 00	Nov. 24, 1866
Clark, H. B.	Sept. 28, 1866	Columbia	125 00	
Crump, A. H.	Dec. 3, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Carpenter, W. T.	Dec. 19, 1866	California	100 00	
Crandall, J. B.	Sept. 18, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Dibrill, F. A.	June 15, 1864	Arkansas	100 00	April 9, 1866
Dewell, E. V.	April 10, 1866	do	100 00	
Downs, F. A.	Oct. 25, 1865	Gulf	100 00	June 28, 1866
Dalton, G. O.	Nov. 7, 1863	do	100 00	Jan. 23, 1866
Daniel, J. A.	Mar. 10, 1865	do	100 00	May 28, 1866
Darby, C. E. C.	Aug. 19, 1865	South	100 00	
Davidson, C. E.	Sept. 12, 1865	Potomac	45 00	Jan. 27, 1866
Dance, P. S.	Sept. 21, 1865	do	40 00	Jan. 25, 1866
Digby, J. W.	May 12, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	
Dryden, A. S.	April 1, 1865	Missouri	100 00	July 14, 1866
Duane, H.	Sept. 6, 1865	do	125 00	
Digby, J. W.	May 12, 1863	Tennessee	100 00	
Derby, N. R.	Aug. 12, 1865	East	100 00	Oct. 7, 1866
Dewey, G. A.	Nov. 1, 1865	do	40 00	April 30, 1866
Dibble, F. L.	Oct. 25, 1865	do	80 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Dale, W. J.	Dec. 25, 1861	do	100 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Davies, J. W.	Mar. 14, 1865	Columbia	125 00	June 7, 1866
Dingley, A. J.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	125 00	Sept. 8, 1866
Davidshon, N.	Nov. 6, 1865	California	125 00	Feb. 20, 1866
Duhamel, W. J. C.	Jan. 1, 1866	Washington	30 00	Oct. 4, 1866
Doig, G.	Jan. 23, 1866	South	100 00	April 22, 1866
Dunlap, C. R.	April 9, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Day, D. C.	Feb. 7, 1866	Arkansas	50 00	Oct. 30, 1866
Dewey, G. A.	May 1, 1866	East	50 00	Oct. 5, 1866
Deal, W. G.	June 28, 1866	California	100 00	June 28, 1866
David, E.	July 21, 1866	East	100 00	Aug. 10, 1866
Dodds, W. B.	July 20, 1866	California	100 00	
Duhamel, W. J. C.	Oct. 4, 1866	Washington	50 00	
Davies, J. W.	Sept. 13, 1866	Columbia	125 00	
Deal, W. G.	Nov. 16, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Denicke, F.	Nov. 1, 1866	California	125 00	
Dorn, J. H.	Dec. 6, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Duval, O. H. P.	Nov. 14, 1866	Tennessee	40 00	Dec. 13, 1866
Duval, O. H. P.	Dec. 14, 1866	do	40 00	
Edwards, J. B.	Mar. 4, 1865	do	100 00	
Ely, H. B.	Jan. 10, 1864	do	100 00	
Eakin, A. L.	Oct. 12, 1865	South	100 00	
Eggert, G. C.	April 7, 1865	Potomac	100 00	June 20, 1866
Edelin, Alfred.	Jan. 13, 1866	do	100 00	July 1, 1866
Evans, D. J.	Jan. 20, 1866	Washington	100 00	Oct. 2, 1866
Eberhard, C.	Jan. 6, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Eastman, T. J.	Nov. 24, 1866	do	125 00	
Egbert, A. R.	May 28, 1865	do	100 00	Jan. 4, 1866
Evans, E. A.	May 1, 1866	Tennessee	50 00	July 17, 1866
Eldridge, W. H.	June 7, 1866	South	125 00	
Ensign, W. H.	June 25, 1866	California	125 00	
Evans, E. W.	July 18, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Einbeck, A. F.	Sept. 22, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Evans, D. J.	Oct. 13, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	
Eastman, T. J.	Nov. 1, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Fretz, A. N.	April 7, 1865	Potomac	100 00	Jan. 31, 1866
Freeman, J. H.	July 13, 1865	do	80 00	Jan. 31, 1866
Fortier, J.	May 13, 1864	do	100 00	May 31, 1866
Fessenden, H. C.	Jan. 15, 1865	East	100 00	
Frye, Thomas.	Jan. 16, 1865	do	50 00	Jan. 31, 1866

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Fitzhugh, T. C.	Nov. 27, 1865	Tennessee	\$100 00	May 3, 1866
Ford, C. M.	May 14, 1866	Washington	100 00	
French, G. F.	Jan. 20, 1866	Missouri	100 00	May 7, 1866
Fitch, A. F.	April 9, 1866	do.	100 00	
Fay, H. B.	July 24, 1866	East	100 00	Aug. 14, 1866
Flowers, W. C.	Aug. 20, 1866	Gulf	100 00	Dec. 7, 1866
Furley, C. C.	Sept. 17, 1866	Potomac	100 00	Dec. 18, 1866
Fox, E. C.	Oct. 27, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	
Forrester, W.	Oct. 15, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	Nov. 15, 1866
Foot, J. P.	Oct. 6, 1866	East	50 00	
Ferris, A. S.	July 21, 1866	California	30 00	
Farley, J. W.	Sept. 4, 1866	Gulf	40 00	
Garvin, J.	Aug. 9, 1865	California	125 00	Feb. 27, 1866
Guptill, W. N.	Oct. 1, 1865	do.	100 00	April 22, 1866
Geleick, B.	Nov. 25, 1865	do.	125 00	July 9, 1866
Gesner, B.	July 7, 1865	Washington	100 00	Nov. 22, 1866
Gibson, C. W.	Jan. 3, 1863	East	100 00	Aug. 22, 1866
Gale, W. H.	Feb. 28, 1865	Missouri	100 00	Jan. 27, 1866
Gardner, J.	June 25, 1865	East	80 00	Jan. 17, 1866
Girard, A. C.	Jan. 19, 1865	South	100 00	
Giesdorff, F.	Nov. 7, 1863	Potomac	100 00	Feb. 23, 1866
Goldsborough, L. W.	Jan. 16, 1866	do.	100 00	
Gominger, W. H.	Sept. 15, 1865	Gulf	100 00	Jan. 6, 1866
Gregg, P.	Dec. 16, 1865	Lakes	50 00	
Greenleaf, W. A.	Jan. 16, 1865	do.	100 00	
Gabbert, F.	Feb. 13, 1866	Arkansas	30 00	April 26, 1866
Giesdorff, F.	April 9, 1866	East	100 00	July 5, 1866
Gay, N.	April 1, 1866	Lakes	50 00	Sept. 4, 1866
Griffith, A.	May 11, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Greenleaf, A. W.	May 20, 1866	do.	100 00	
Gunn, G. H.	June 7, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Garmany, G. W.	April 1, 1866	South	30 00	June 18, 1866
Grange, H.	June 29, 1866	Gulf	100 00	July 10, 1866
Grube, F.	Nov. 19, 1866	Columbia	125 00	
Grafton, W. H.	Dec. 25, 1866	Washington	100 00	
Hardy, J. E.	June 7, 1865	Lakes	100 00	April 30, 1866
Hamilton, C. W. F.	Feb. 4, 1865	Gulf	100 00	
Horne, H. K.	Mar. 24, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	Feb. 25, 1866
Holden, D. A.	Oct. 7, 1865	Gulf	100 00	Aug. 2, 1866
Hayes, C.	Feb. 15, 1865	South	100 00	
Hunter, T. L.	Aug. 29, 1865	Potomac	100 00	Jan. 25, 1866
Harvey, J.	June 10, 1863	Tennessee	100 00	
Hoffman, L. R.	Dec. 18, 1865	do.	80 00	Sept. 12, 1866
Holden, J. B.	Jan. 24, 1865	Gulf	100 00	Oct. 31, 1866
Hannawalt, G. P.	Oct. 22, 1864	Washington	100 00	
Hill, F. H.	May 24, 1864	do.	100 00	Dec. 13, 1866
Hitze, R. B.	Sept. 5, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 14, 1866
Holton, D. S.	Sept. 14, 1865	Columbia	125 00	
Hand, D. W.	Jan. 16, 1866	South	100 00	May 18, 1866
Hubbell, C. L.	Jan. 1, 1866	East	50 00	
Hysore, W. F.	Mar. 22, 1866	Gulf	100 00	Dec. 10, 1866
Henry, R. J.	Mar. 27, 1866	do.	100 00	Aug. 26, 1866
Hamilton, J. F.	Mar. 22, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Hill, A. E.	April 7, 1866	do.	100 00	
Hines, C. M.	April 30, 1866	Platte	100 00	
Heilner, H. C.	May 23, 1866	Gulf	100 00	Sept. 2, 1866
Hoff, A. H.	July 2, 1866	East	100 00	Aug. 31, 1866
Harper, C. W.	June 3, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	Oct. 26, 1866
Higginbotham, G. B.	July 3, 1866	do.	125 00	Nov. 10, 1866
Helaby, T. H.	July 24, 1866	Washington	50 00	
Handy, J. C.	July 9, 1866	California	100 00	Oct. 25, 1866
Hutchinson, S. St. V.	Aug. 6, 1866	Tennessee	30 00	Aug. 22, 1866

Statement of contracts on account of the medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Handy, J. H.	Aug. 16, 1866	Gulf.	\$100 00	Oct. 25, 1866
Helsby, T. H.	Sept. 1, 1866	Washington.	100 00	
Hutchinson, S. St. V.	Aug. 23, 1866	Tennessee.	80 00	
Haines, R. H.	Sept. 20, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	Dec. 11, 1866
Hoffman, D. B.	Sept. 19, 1866	California.	125 00	
Hopper, W. H.	Oct. 31, 1866	Tennessee.	30 00	
Higginbotham, G. B.	Dec. 6, 1866	California.	100 00	
Hassig, F.	Nov. 27, 1866	Tennessee.	40 00	
Hubbard, L.	Aug. 23, 1866	California.	30 00	
Hill, F. H.	Dec. 26, 1866	Washington.	100 00	
Irwin, J. S.	Feb. 16, 1866	Potomac.	40 00	April 1, 1866
Jameson, P. H.	Mar. 1, 1865	Lakes.	100 00	Mar. 10, 1866
Jennings, R. G.	Mar. 25, 1864	Arkansas.	100 00	May 2, 1866
Jones, M. S.	Mar. 11, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	Dec. 23, 1866
Johnson, J. D.	Oct. 14, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 22, 1866
Jackson, D.	Sept. 27, 1865	do.	100 00	Mar. 24, 1866
Jessop, S. S.	Dec. 18, 1865	South.	100 00	
Johnson, W. W.	Mar. 16, 1865	Potomac.	100 00	Jan. 3, 1866
Jackson, A.	May 4, 1865	East.	50 00	
Jones, C. W.	Jan. 12, 1866	do.	40 00	
Jackson, J. T.	Mar. 17, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	Dec. 18, 1866
Jackson, D.	Mar. 28, 1866	do.	100 00	
Jones, J. W.	April 12, 1866	South.	50 00	Dec. 31, 1866
James, L. A.	Nov. 9, 1866	Lakes.	50 00	
Johnson, J. D.	Dec. 1, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Kirk, L. R.	June 27, 1864	Washington.	100 00	
Knox, F.	April 4, 1864	California.	125 00	
Kissly, S.	Feb. 2, 1866	do.	100 00	Oct. 3, 1866
King, C. H.	July 30, 1864	East.	100 00	July 31, 1866
Kirk, R. M.	April 8, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	
Kugler, J.	Jan. 27, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	
Kline, Peter.	Mar. 2, 1866	Lakes.	50 00	July 31, 1866
King, J. F.	April 14, 1866	South.	100 00	
Kollock, M. H.	Oct. 16, 1866	California.	125 00	
Latham, A. C.	Mar. 13, 1863	Tennessee.	100 00	June 26, 1866
Larabie, D.	Jan. 10, 1864	do.	100 00	Feb. 22, 1866
Lodge, Chas.	April 7, 1864	Gulf.	100 00	
Lee, W. D.	Sept. 13, 1865	do.	100 00	Nov. 22, 1866
Lanning, J. T.	Sept. 14, 1865	do.	100 00	May 17, 1866
Lane, C. F.	Sept. 15, 1865	South.	100 00	Feb. 28, 1866
Lippincott, H.	Dec. 18, 1865	do.	100 00	Feb. 16, 1866
Litch, W. F.	Mar. 17, 1864	Potomac.	100 00	
Lathrop, W. H.	Sept. 8, 1865	South.	100 00	Nov. 1, 1866
Latham, H.	July 21, 1863	Missouri.	100 00	
Lauderdale, J. V.	Mar. 14, 1864	do.	125 00	
Longwell, R. H.	Sept. 7, 1865	do.	125 00	
Lingo, M. B.	Aug. 28, 1865	Columbia.	125 00	
Lauber, M. L.	Dec. 19, 1864	California.	125 00	Mar. 29, 1866
Lehman, Henry	April 9, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
Lajoie, P.	May 26, 1866	Potomac.	30 00	July 30, 1866
Martin, N. T.	Nov. 2, 1864	Washington.	100 00	
Mooar, J. W.	Feb. 14, 1864	do.	100 00	
Merriam, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1865	East.	100 00	Mar. 5, 1866
Monroe, F. Le B.	Sept. 12, 1864	do.	100 00	April 30, 1866
Maxon, G. B.	Nov. 23, 1865	Columbia.	125 00	May 4, 1866
Moffatt, Peter	Nov. 14, 1864	California.	125 00	
Mythell, W. C.	Sept. 13, 1865	Tennessee.	100 00	Nov. 12, 1866
Macfarlan, M.	Feb. 12, 1865	do.	100 00	
Marston, J. J.	Jan. 4, 1864	Missouri.	100 00	
Martien, J. M.	July 1, 1862	do.	100 00	
Matthews, W.	June 20, 1865	do.	100 00	July 6, 1866
Muller, A.	Sept. 9, 1865	do.	100 00	

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Matthews, H. M.	Oct. 17, 1865	Missouri	\$100 00	
Merrill, C. S.	May 25, 1863	Tennessee	100 00	
Mace, R.	Oct. 23, 1865	East.	40 00	June 30, 1866
Michie, J.	Dec. 6, 1865	Potomac	50 00	Jan. 26, 1866
Morris, J.	Oct. 23, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	Feb. 20, 1866
Magruder, J. W.	May 13, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 2, 1866
Mayfield, W. A.	May 1, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	June 26, 1866
Mitchell, R. S.	Dec. 23, 1865	do.	100 00	June 26, 1866
Mitchell, R.	Dec. 10, 1864	do.	100 00	May 9, 1866
Miles, B. B.	Jan. 19, 1866	Washington	80 00	Mar. 22, 1866
Miller, G. L.	Jan. 27, 1866	Potomac	50 00	
Mercer, T. C.	Jan. 27, 1866	Lakes	40 00	
Miles, B. B.	Mar. 22, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Morrison, H. C.	Mar. 24, 1866	do.	100 00	
Miller, W. H.	April 9, 1866	Platte	100 00	
Miller, W. M.	May 11, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	Aug. 31, 1866
Marsellas, N. H.	May 18, 1866	Platte	100 00	
Meyers, C. H.	Mar. 22, 1866	California	100 00	Oct. 22, 1866
Magruder, J. W.	June 8, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Martin, N. F.	July 5, 1866	California	125 00	
Mitchell, R. S.	June 1, 1866	Tennessee	40 00	Nov. 30, 1866
Merriam, J. W.	July 11, 1866	California	125 00	
Mackay, D.	July 26, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Morris, S. F.	July 18, 1866	East.	100 00	Aug. 14, 1866
Masson, Louis.	June 21, 1866	Gulf.	125 00	Sept. 10, 1866
Mercer, T. C.	July 12, 1866	Tennessee	80 00	
Mackin, Charles	Dec. 11, 1866	Platte	100 00	
Michler, W. H. H.	Dec. 26, 1866	Washington	100 00	
McCarthy, J. A.	Oct. 19, 1866	Lakes	30 00	Mar. 30, 1866
McNutt, J.	Dec. 24, 1863	Gulf.	100 00	Jan. 27, 1866
McEldery, H.	Mar. 31, 1865	Washington	100 00	May 25, 1866
McCullough, J. R.	Nov. 1, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	Feb. 8, 1866
McGowan, R.	Nov. 11, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 25, 1866
McCleery, D. N.	April 10, 1866	Platte	100 00	
McLean, D.	June 7, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
McShane, P.	Aug. 8, 1866	South.	100 00	Nov. 8, 1866
McNair, F. A. C.	Aug. 9, 1866	Arkansas	50 00	Oct. 5, 1866
McMahon, J. H.	Oct. 3, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
McFadden, John	Oct. 8, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	Nov. 7, 1866
McShane, P.	Dec. 4, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	Dec. 24, 1866
McQuestion, C. A.	Sept. 9, 1866	Missouri	125 00	
Newhall, C. H.	Sept. 15, 1865	California	125 00	
Newall, A. C.	Oct. 10, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	
Nauman, H.	Dec. 11, 1865	Lakes.	50 00	Feb. 7, 1866
Morris, A. L.	Mar. 20, 1865	Gulf.	100 00	Oct. 26, 1866
Newcomer, F. S.	Jan. 1, 1866	Lakes	30 00	
Newman, A.	April 3, 1866	Missouri	100 00	June 2, 1866
Newman, A.	June 3, 1866	do.	100 00	July 11, 1866
Newell, N. W.	Aug. 6, 1866	Potomac	100 00	Sept. 8, 1866
Neill, John.	Aug. 11, 1866	East.	40 00	Sept. 30, 1866
Neill, John.	Oct. 1, 1866	do.	80 00	
O'Neil, M. A.	July 20, 1865	Columbia	125 00	
Osborne, H. B.	May 5, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	Sept. 26, 1866
O'Donald, J.	July 4, 1866	Potomac	30 00	
Owens, J. M.	Feb. 13, 1866	Arkansas	75 00	Mar. 20, 1866
Ould, E. R.	Aug. 13, 1866	Platte	100 00	
Outen, W. B.	Aug. 15, 1866	Missouri	100 00	Sept. 17, 1866
O'Ever, G. H.	Dec. 8, 1866	Gulf.	125 00	
Pillsbury, J. M.	Mar. 8, 1865	South.	100 00	Dec. 31, 1866
Potts, T. R.	Aug. 5, 1862	Missouri	100 00	Mar. 11, 1866
Palmer, B. R.	Mar. 8, 1863	do.	100 00	
Phillips, J.	Jan. 11, 1864	Washington	100 00	

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Palmer, E.	Oct. 20, 1865	California	\$125 00	
Porter, J. G.	Jan. 25, 1866	East.	40 00	April 4, 1866
Page, A. F.	Feb. 19, 1866	do.	80 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Polk, C. G.	Mar. 17, 1866	South.	100 00	
Pelaez, Chas.	Mar. 19, 1866	Tennessee.	100 00	April 7, 1866
Prince, J. P.	April 5, 1866	Potomac.	100 00	Nov. 1, 1866
Page, H. A.	April 9, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
Purcell, J. B.	April 16, 1866	South.	100 00	
Porter, W.	Mar. 1, 1866	Gulf.	30 00	May 18, 1866
Paullin, G. M.	June 18, 1866	do.	100 00	
Phelps, E.	May 31, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
Pollock, W. H.	July 9, 1866	California.	100 00	June 26, 1866
Porter, W.	July 1, 1866	Gulf.	125 00	May 18, 1866
Powers, E. M.	Aug. 21, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	
Porter, H. P.	Oct. 20, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
Porter, J. H.	Oct. 1, 1866	Washington.	133 33	
Poud, Preston.	July 6, 1866	Gulf.	30 00	Aug. 17, 1866
Perry, Ira.	Dec. 19, 1866	Washington.	100 00	
Prince, J. P.	Dec. 20, 1866	Potomac.	100 00	
Quidor, J. E.	July 12, 1866	Arkansas.	100 00	Sept. 7, 1866
Quarles, R. A.	Aug. 16, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	Sept. 30, 1866
Redgrave, T. J.	Jan. 7, 1863	Gulf.	100 00	
Roberts, J.	Aug. 12, 1865	do.	100 00	Feb. 12, 1866
Raphael, H.	July 13, 1865	do.	100 00	Feb. 14, 1866
Roehrig, F. L. O.	Oct. 12, 1865	South.	100 00	May 17, 1866
Richardson, S. D.	April 13, 1865	Missouri.	100 00	Aug. 31, 1866
Rouse, W. H.	Aug. 14, 1865	do.	100 00	
Rockwell, G. F.	Mar. 6, 1865	Tennessee.	100 00	June 6, 1866
Reeder, W. D.	Nov. 12, 1865	do.	100 00	Mar. 22, 1866
Robinson, J.	Feb. 7, 1866	East.	50 00	Feb. 26, 1866
Robinson, J. B.	Mar. 24, 1866	Tennessee.	100 00	Oct. 15, 1866
Roberts, H. Clay.	April 3, 1866	Missouri.	100 00	April 30, 1866
Roberts, W. R.	Jan. 15, 1866	do.	40 00	
Roehrig, F. L. O.	May 18, 1866	Platte.	125 00	
Roose, J. C.	June 5, 1866	Tennessee.	125 00	Nov. 10, 1866
Rector, P.	June 9, 1866	South.	100 00	
Rosecrans, H.	June 15, 1866	Gulf.	50 00	
Ritchings, H.	July 1, 1866	Lakea.	30 00	Nov. 14, 1866
Reed, E. A.	Aug. 13, 1866	Platte.	100 00	
Reilly, B. S.	Sept. 10, 1866	Gulf.	100 00	
Ridgeley, John.	July 25, 1866	Tennessee.	125 00	Oct. 15, 1866
Radcliffe, S. J.	Nov. 19, 1866	Washington.	100 00	
Robertson, E. B.	Sept. 15, 1866	California.	30 00	
Romatka, F. A.	Dec. 17, 1866	do.	125 00	
Smith, G. R.	July 25, 1863	Columbia.	100 00	Aug. 5, 1866
Steele, A. H.	April 18, 1864	do.	125 00	
Snow, T. H.	Aug. 18, 1865	California.	125 00	
Sterling, F. S.	May 14, 1864	do.	125 00	
Strong, W. E.	July 24, 1865	do.	125 00	Sept. 4, 1866
Shackerly, J. F.	Aug. 26, 1864	East.	100 00	April 9, 1866
Skinner, A. A.	Nov. 1, 1865	do.	100 00	
Sabin, J.	Jan. 17, 1865	Missouri.	100 00	Aug. 15, 1866
Stillman, C. C.	July 5, 1865	do.	50 00	June 9, 1866
Shackelford, W.	Sept. 9, 1865	do.	125 00	
Simpson, G. B. F.	Sept. 6, 1865	do.	125 00	
Sharp, J. N.	Aug. 7, 1863	Tennessee.	100 00	Jan. 15, 1866
Scott, D.	June 27, 1864	do.	100 00	Mar. 4, 1866
Seagraves, J. H.	Nov. 11, 1864	do.	100 00	April 7, 1866
Skeer, J. D.	Nov. 1, 1865	do.	100 00	May 10, 1866
Stanchfield, J. K.	Sept. 8, 1864	East.	100 00	Jan. 6, 1866
Seaverns, Joel.	Oct. 9, 1865	do.	100 00	Jan. 18, 1866
Simpson, R. B.	Mar. 1, 1863	do.	40 00	

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Sparrow, J. W.....	Dec. 15, 1864	South.....	\$100 00	Mar. 17, 1866
Sams, R. F.....	Sept. 1, 1865	do.....	100 00	
Smith, W. F.....	Dec. 18, 1865	do.....	100 00	
Sitler, J. W.....	Dec. 18, 1865	do.....	100 00	Feb. 11, 1866
Smith, Lucius.....	Aug. 27, 1865	do.....	100 00	
Stickney, A. L.....	Sept. 14, 1864	Potomac.....	100 00	Jan. 18, 1866
Spence, D. C.....	Jan. 14, 1865	do.....	100 00	Mar. 26, 1866
Snow, E. S.....	July 30, 1863	Lakes.....	50 00	
Sharpe, R.....	Nov. 17, 1865	Gulf.....	100 00	
Seeds, O. H.....	Aug. 1, 1865	do.....	50 00	
Shapley, W. W.....	Sept. 15, 1865	do.....	100 00	Jan. 24, 1866
Stanbro, G. G.....	Jan. 21, 1863	do.....	100 00	
Sheldon, J. J.....	Mar. 5, 1866	Arkansas.....	100 00	
Stephenson, B. F.....	Feb. 26, 1866	Lakes.....	80 00	Sept. 8, 1866
Stewart, T. M.....	Feb. 21, 1866	South.....	100 00	
Stone, L. H.....	April 6, 1866	Gulf.....	100 00	July 9, 1866
Stearnes, H. P.....	April 1, 1866	East.....	40 00	April 17, 1866
Stonelake, A. V.....	April 7, 1866	Gulf.....	125 00	July 7, 1866
Steinberger, C. M.....	April 7, 1866	Colombia.....	125 00	Aug. 31, 1866
Swann, C. E.....	April 20, 1866	East.....	40 00	June 4, 1866
Seay, John.....	Mar. 9, 1866	Arkansas.....	100 00	April 17, 1866
Stephenson, B. F.....	May 14, 1866	Lakes.....	100 00	Sept. 8, 1866
Skinner, J. O.....	June 5, 1866	Tennessee.....	125 00	June 28, 1866
Sim, Thomas.....	Mar. 14, 1866	South.....	125 00	Jan. 1, 1866
Spiers, C.....	June 1, 1866	California.....	100 00	
Stearnes, H. P.....	July 20, 1866	East.....	30 00	
Stockwell, C. N.....	Aug. 14, 1866	Lakes.....	50 00	
Saunders, J.....	Aug. 30, 1866	Gulf.....	100 00	
Stout, O. C.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Tennessee.....	50 00	
Stanton, J. O.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Washington.....	133 33	
Sykes, James.....	Sept. 15, 1866	Missouri.....	100 00	Sept. 15, 1866
Shearer, J. M.....	Oct. 26, 1866	Washington.....	100 00	Oct. 25, 1866
Seay, John.....	May 3, 1866	Arkansas.....	100 00	Nov. 22, 1866
Say, John.....	Aug. 13, 1866	do.....	113 00	May 4, 1866
Shackelford, W.....	Dec. 4, 1866	Gulf.....	100 00	Oct. 16, 1866
Sparling, F. W.....	Nov. 26, 1866	Tennessee.....	100 00	
Stephens, James.....	Nov. 28, 1866	Columbia.....	100 00	
Storror, E.....	Nov. 23, 1866	do.....	125 00	
Steinberger, C. M.....	Nov. 23, 1866	do.....	125 00	
Smith, W. R.....	Jan. 1, 1866	Platte.....	100 00	June 30, 1866
Smith, Lucius.....	May 14, 1866	Gulf.....	100 00	
Smith, Orsamus.....	Oct. 4, 1866	do.....	100 00	
Tooker, R. N.....	Mar. 11, 1865	do.....	100 00	Jan. 13, 1866
Thomain, R.....	April 26, 1865	Potomac.....	100 00	
Thayer, S. W.....	July 20, 1865	East.....	100 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Thayer, B. F.....	Jan. 18, 1865	Missouri.....	125 00	July 4, 1866
Tucker, G. P.....	Oct. 18, 1864	do.....	100 00	Dec. 20, 1866
Taylor, J.....	Sept. 6, 1865	do.....	125 00	
Turner, T.....	Dec. 22, 1865	do.....	100 00	
Thomas, R. J.....	Oct. 19, 1861	Washington.....	100 00	Feb. 23, 1866
Thomas, A.....	Jan. 9, 1864	do.....	100 00	
Taft, C. S.....	Jan. 15, 1863	do.....	100 00	Feb. 15, 1866
Towler, R. H.....	Oct. 24, 1863	do.....	100 00	
Thompson, E. B.....	Oct. 18, 1862	East.....	100 00	Aug. 31, 1866
Townsend, W. E.....	Aug. 20, 1862	do.....	100 00	Nov. 17, 1866
Tobey, J. L.....	Aug. 31, 1864	Columbia.....	125 00	April 10, 1866
Thummell, R.....	Jan. 24, 1866	Arkansas.....	100 00	
Tyler, W. E.....	Jan. 20, 1866	East.....	50 00	Jan. 31, 1866
Tanner, J. A.....	Mar. 21, 1866	Arkansas.....	100 00	
Tamszky, R.....	April 9, 1866	Missouri.....	100 00	Aug. 3, 1866
Timmonds, L. M.....	May 1, 1866	do.....	30 00	

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Thatcher, R. P.	Sept. 6, 1866	Platte	\$100 00	
Thornton, G. W.	Aug. 21, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Thurn, E. W.	Sept. 26, 1866	do	100 00	Nov. 16, 1866
Totten, G. T.	Dec. 21, 1866	East	100 00	
Tuggle, R. T.	Dec. 1, 1866	Tennessee	40 00	Dec. 28, 1866
Tilden, J. N.	Oct. 10, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	
Temple, J. J.	Dec. 12, 1866	Tennessee	40 00	
Upson, C. W.	April 20, 1866	Gulf	125 00	Nov. 20, 1866
Van Cortland, A.	Mar. 24, 1864	East	100 00	Jan. 20, 1866
Vanderburgh, V. A.	April 9, 1866	Lakes	80 00	Aug. 18, 1866
Van Dryn, A. B.	April 9, 1866	Missouri	100 00	Dec. 1, 1866
Van Cortland, A.	July 18, 1866	East	100 00	
Woodbury, E. C.	July 23, 1863	Potomac	100 00	Sept. 22, 1866
Wilcoxson, L. D.	Nov. 1, 1865	Tennessee	100 00	Mar. 5, 1866
Whipple, N. L.	Mar. 27, 1865	Missouri	100 00	Feb. 26, 1866
Wisely, J. F.	May 17, 1864	do	100 00	
Wolcott, J. G.	Sept. 24, 1863	do	125 00	April 30, 1866
Warner, C. L.	Aug. 18, 1865	do	125 00	
Williams, J. W.	Sept. 7, 1865	do	125 00	
Wolf, N. L.	June 5, 1864	Tennessee	100 00	June 3, 1866
Williams, D.	Nov. 22, 1865	Lakes	100 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Weirick, S. F.	Sept. 26, 1865	do	100 00	April 30, 1866
Wardner, H.	Oct. 28, 1865	do	100 00	Aug. 30, 1866
Westerling, R.	May 1, 1861	Tennessee	100 00	June 26, 1866
White, J. P.	Jan. 1, 1865	Gulf	100 00	May 10, 1866
Weisel, D.	Sept. 16, 1862	Washington	100 00	
Walker, D.	Feb. 16, 1865	Columbia	125 00	Oct. 13, 1866
Welch, W. P.	Mar. 20, 1865	do	125 00	
Woods, E. H.	Oct. 25, 1865	California	125 00	April 30, 1866
Wetmore, S. W.	Jan. 1, 1866	East	50 00	Dec. 1, 1866
Weaver, J. B.	Mar. 20, 1866	South	40 00	Mar. 31, 1866
Walsh, F. S.	April 6, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Wilson, B. F.	Feb. 10, 1866	Washington	50 00	Nov. 12, 1866
Wieland, C. F.	April 9, 1866	South	80 00	July 9, 1866
Wiser, W. H.	April 20, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	
Whittemore, S.	Mar. 22, 1866	Columbia	125 00	Oct. 2, 1866
Wooley, W. F.	May 12, 1866	Tennessee	100 00	May 17, 1866
Westerling, R.	May 1, 1866	do	75 00	June 26, 1866
Weirick, S. F.	June 2, 1866	do	100 00	
Webb, J. S.	April 1, 1866	Gulf	100 00	June —, 1866
Warren, C. E.	June 28, 1866	do	100 00	
Wallace, W. R.	May 21, 1865	do	30 00	Mar. 8, 1866
Wallace, W. R.	Mar. 9, 1866	do	40 00	April 1, 1866
Wright, W. M.	July 31, 1866	Potomac	100 00	
Wilson, M. A.	Aug. 8, 1866	South	100 00	Oct. 8, 1866
White, J. C.	Aug. 18, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Welsh, T.	Aug. 14, 1866	Potomac	100 00	Sept. 5, 1866
Williamson, J.	Aug. 19, 1866	do	100 00	Nov. 18, 1866
Wilcox, T. E.	Sept. 6, 1866	do	100 00	
Wylie, A. P.	July 1, 1866	South	100 00	
West, W.	Sept. 20, 1866	Missouri	100 00	
Woods, E. H.	Oct. 25, 1865	California	125 00	April 30, 1866
Wilson, G. M.	Oct. 10, 1866	Arkansas	100 00	Nov. 3, 1866
Wilcox, W. A.	Sept. 20, 1866	Missouri	50 00	Nov. 9, 1866
Wild, T.	Nov. 15, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
White, R. H.	Nov. 13, 1866	do	100 00	
Walker, D.	Nov. 14, 1866	California	125 00	
Waggoner, F. F.	July 6, 1866	Missouri	50 00	Sept. 5, 1866
Wheeler, J. W.	Nov. 1, 1866	Gulf	100 00	
Young, O. H.	Mar. 12, 1864	East	100 00	Jan. 8, 1866
Yeomans, A. A.	Feb. 5, 1866	Washington	100 00	April 4, 1866

Statement of contracts on account of the Medical department—Continued.

Name of officer.	Date of contract.	Military department.	Monthly compensation.	Date of termination.
Yarrow, H. C.	May 8, 1866	Tennessee	\$100 00	Oct. 8, 1866
Zeverly, E. A.	April 6, 1865	Washington	100 00	April 4, 1866
Zeverly, E. A.	April 4, 1866	Gulf	100 00	

Respectfully submitted :

J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon General U. S. Army.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., March 1, 1867.

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PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ROME.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

Additional information in answer to a resolution of the House of the 24th of January last, relative to the removal of the American Protestant church from the city of Rome.

MARCH 15, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, in further answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of January last.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 14, 1867.

The Secretary of State, referring to his reports of the 29th of January and 2d instant, made in compliance with a resolution of the 24th of January, 1867, "requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives any information which may have been received by the government in relation to a removal of the Protestant church or religious assembly meeting at the American embassy from the city of Rome by an order of that government," has the honor to transmit a copy of a despatch of the 18th of February from the minister resident of the United States at Rome, upon the subject to which the resolution refers.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

No. 83.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME,

February 18, 1867.

SIR: In the brief despatch which I had the honor to address to the Secretary of State, under date of February 11th, referring to the action taken by the House of Representatives on the rumored closing or removal of "the Protestant church meeting at the American embassy in Rome," I contented myself

with a simple denial of the alleged fact, reserving for a future communication a fuller history of the case. I now submit a detailed statement of the matter, for the information of the department and of the public.

In Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*, sixth edition, page 304, the existing rule as to freedom of religious worship is thus laid down: "A minister resident in a foreign country is entitled to the privilege of religious worship in his own private chapel, according to the peculiar forms of his national faith, although it may not be generally tolerated by the laws of the state where he resides." The laws of Rome do not tolerate any other form of public religious worship than such as conforms to the teachings of the Roman Catholic church; but the right of any foreign minister at the Papal Court to hold religious services under his own roof, and in accordance with the forms of his national or individual faith, has never been questioned or interfered with. Thus the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of foreign powers in Rome, have always exercised, and still enjoy unmolested, the freedom of religious worship in the several chapels connected with their respective legations. These chapels, of course, are open to all compatriots of the different ministers desirous of joining in their religious services.

So long as the number of Americans visiting Rome was comparatively limited, it was not difficult for the minister, in securing apartments for himself and family, to make suitable provision as well for a chapel. But of late years, with the very great increase of travel, this has been no easy matter. It has not unfrequently occurred that the congregation worshipping under the minister's roof has reached the number of 250 or 300, and more than once has been much larger than could be accommodated in the apartments provided. These, of course, once set apart and suitably furnished for religious worship, could be used for no other purpose, and hence it has followed that the largest and best room in the minister's residence was practically inaccessible to him except on Sundays and holidays.

In 1859, I think, while Mr. Stockton was minister resident here, Grace Church in Rome was regularly organized, and placed under the jurisdiction of the presiding bishop of the American Episcopal church. It is under the auspices of this organization that religious worship has since been conducted, in connection with the American legation in Rome. In the spring of 1865, the Rev. W. T. B. Lyman, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was regularly elected by the wardens and vestry of Grace Church as their rector. He accepted the charge, entered upon his trust in the fall of the same year, and has since continued to discharge its duties to the general acceptance of all who united in the services.

During the winter of 1865 and 1866, the residence of the American minister was in Salvati palace, and there the congregation of Grace Church, as well as all American Protestants, desirous of uniting with them, met regularly for purposes of religious worship. At times the number attending was in excess of the accommodation provided, comparatively ample though it was, and attracted a good deal of attention. The holding of Protestant worship under Duke Salvati's roof, and the crowd thereby gathered, were not agreeable to the proprietor, and he declined to renew the lease of the minister's apartments for another year, except upon the express condition that there should be no chapel connected therewith. Repeated efforts to obtain other quarters, suitable for the minister's residence and free from the restriction attached to the Salvati palace, proved unavailing. It was under these circumstances that Dr. Lyman and the vestry of Grace Church decided to hire an apartment themselves, separate from the legation, where they could hold religious services; confident in the belief that they would not be interfered with by the local authorities. Rooms were accordingly procured, fitted and furnished, in the *Vicolo d'Alibert*, a central and convenient locality, and there, since early in November, our American fellow-

citizens have assembled for public worship, and still continue to assemble without let or hindrance.

The English, who annually flock to Rome in large numbers, have been accustomed these forty years past to hold religious services, in accordance with the forms of their national church, in a large building just outside the Porta del Popolo. They have never been interfered with by the authorities. During the last five or six years the Scotch Presbyterians, perhaps thirty or forty in number, have met for purposes of religious worship in a private house within the walls of Rome. A few months since a second Scotch Presbyterian congregation was formed, the line of separation between the two being the same that divides the Established from the Free Kirk of Scotland. This division, and the presence and participation of the Duke of Argyle, who chanced to be here, attracted the notice and led to the interference of the local authorities. It was intimated to the ministers of the two Scotch congregations that their services were contrary to law, and must be held outside the walls. They have transferred them, accordingly, to the building immediately opposite the one so long occupied by the English Protestants. There, I presume, they will be allowed to meet and worship unquestioned and unmolested.

It was supposed by many that the closing of the American chapel, being apart from the residence of the minister, would necessarily follow that of the Scotch places of worship. To prevent, if possible, a step which I knew would excite a great deal of feeling at Rome, and subject our countrymen here to much annoyance and inconvenience, and, at the same time, to give ourselves at least the color of right to assemble where we did for religious worship, I directed the arms of the American legation to be placed over the building in which the American chapel is located. This seems to have satisfied the requirements or scruples of the authorities, and thus far no one has interfered with us; nor do I believe that we shall be disturbed during the present season.

Thus stands the case at present; but it is not so easy to see what future provision is to be made for the American church in Rome. The authorities may, possibly, hereafter insist upon the rule that it shall be held under the minister's roof. On the other hand, the minister will always find increasing difficulty in securing apartments that will accommodate his family and himself and at the same time include suitable provision for a chapel. Very good rooms can be obtained in the same building in which the English church is located, and I have the assurance of the cardinal secretary of state himself that no interference would be attempted with Americans choosing to assemble there for religious worship, even though separate and apart from the legation, but the locality is objected to on the ground that it is outside (though just outside) the walls. One solution, indeed, of the difficulty has been suggested, but I am by no means sanguine that it will find favor in the eyes of Congress. This is to purchase or hire for a term of years a building for legation purposes, including ample accommodation for a chapel. Under such an arrangement there would be no further question as to the right of American Protestants to assemble for public worship within the walls of Rome, while an official residence might be provided suitable to the position of the American representative at the Papal court, and not unworthy the character, dignity, and influence of the American government and people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*An account of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department
for the last fiscal year.*

MARCH 21, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Accountant's Division, Washington, March 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my account of receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, adjusted and certified by the Auditor for the Post Office Department as correct.

Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and disbursements of the third quarter 1865.*

DR.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
82	J. J. Atkinson	\$16,848 11	160	J. W. Lancaster	\$947 98
83	D. C. Hathorn	20 01	1	Dean & Harbison	1,314 23
84	E. L. Champlin	96 43	2	B. Holladay	46,500 00
85	R. C. Jackson	96 43	3	Do	3,317 75
86	H. A. Stoneall	112 08	4	G. F. Nesbitt	33,440 42
87	C. E. Wheeler	187 75	5	B. D. Hopkins	72 94
88	W. W. Hewins	57 28	6	N. Howard	65 11
89	S. W. Hewins	65 11	7	E. French	72 94
90	D. M. Boyd	143 40	8	E. E. Fuller	57 28
1	F. A. Comly	1,520 80	9	W. J. Fuller	72 94
2	F. Hawkins	72 94	170	R. M. French	65 11
3	T. S. Tuft	65 11	1	G. O. Bacon	72 94
4	P. G. Green	65 11	2	J. H. Fister	65 11
5	J. Q. Eder	65 11	3	J. E. Grieshammer	72 94
6	C. Dunn	1,000 00	4	W. V. Channon	57 28
7	Murray & Newpew	1,550 00	5	J. A. Brolaski	57 28
8	F. W. Ames	96 43	6	Tariton Brewster	72 94
9	E. Avery	112 08	7	R. C. Allen	72 94
100	William Buffington	112 08	8	A. D. Shepard	11,272 57
1	R. Coddington	96 43	9	W. C. McVay	16 48
2	C. H. Frank	96 43	180	J. A. Pierce	65 11
3	C. O. Ingersoll	112 08	1	M. W. Nye	65 11
4	H. F. Otis	112 08	2	H. Merrill	72 94
5	E. H. Witter	96 43	3	C. Tolman	72 94
6	W. H. Humphreys	96 43	4	H. C. Wood	72 94
7	W. H. Postley	96 43	5	W. H. C. Taylor	57 28
8	W. J. Mollan	96 43	6	G. F. Nesbitt	1,179 85
9	T. Esler	65 11	7	W. H. Greenleaf	65 11
110	C. H. Branscomb	579 38	8	G. O. Dearborn	65 11
1	R. R. Fairchild	72 94	9	W. S. West	72 94
2	C. Safford	72 94	190	H. P. Ross	65 11
3	T. C. Smith	72 94	1	J. Mann	65 11
4	Robert Stewart	72 94	2	A. S. Whitcomb	65 11
5	George P. Stewart	72 94	3	Clinton C. Leech	72 94
6	A. B. Elsbree	72 94	4	A. A. Lane	72 94
7	B. F. Lemen	65 11	5	J. S. Mayhew	49 15
8	William Smith	301 94	6	J. A. Dalley	65 11
9	T. Howlett	26 34	7	Peter Kroeger	6 62
120	G. B. Armstrong	240 00	8	A. A. Fleming	65 75
1	W. C. Hammett	187 75	9	Mrs. Anna E. Langton	250 00
2	B. K. Sharretta	195 62	200	R. Frye	72 94
3	S. B. Row	572 50	1	D. A. Peaslee	72 94
4	H. W. Campbell	57 28	2	E. H. Smith	57 28
5	Beverly Clarke	121 43	3	J. M. Belknap	15 00
6	Charles B. Dungan	50 77	4	E. S. Hill, jr	15 00
7	J. C. Paulding	72 94	5	A. J. Lee	15 00
8	D. H. Seybolt	72 94	6	R. Hughes	15 00
9	B. T. Bye	65 11	7	Edward Miller	2,402 85
130	I. L. Crouch	65 11	8	William Skell	36 94
1	J. B. Wingate	65 11	9	B. Gulon	36 94
2	Samuel Reynolds	30 51	210	M. S. Bartlett	15 00
3	W. S. Huntington	125 00	1	Caleb Baldwin	60 00
4	Do	125 00	2	James S. Emory	15 00
5	W. G. Wilcox	57 28	3	Henry Smith	166 7
6	G. W. Dorman	72 94	4	Orrichs & Co.	16,718 2
7	R. A. Boyd	65 11	5	Hunhardt & Co.	15,401 2
8	J. C. Viot	65 11	6	Cornelius Vanderbilt	3,368 3
9	E. W. Weldon	65 11	7	S. W. Temple	98 7
140	A. H. Wing	65 11	8	J. A. Dunnagan	333 2
1	John B. Paddleford	49 45	9	James W. Hill	13 7
2	T. R. Taylor	65 11	220	J. P. Bohannan	98 7
3	J. Gayler	195 92	1	C. P. Evans	75 5
4	W. A. Davis	80 77	2	A. A. Kinzey	100 1
5	R. M. Holt	65 11	3	Enoc Shruance	160 0
6	J. R. Dobyns	65 11	4	Jacob Foulk	225 0
7	Ward & Co.	91,250 00	5	William A. Redden	125 6
8	A. D. Shephard	716 25	6	James L. Davis	143 6
9	T. Knapp	57 28	7	Bennett Fling	57 5
150	M. Houghton	24 73	8	A. Horner, treasurer	2,306 0
1	F. P. Finch	49 45	9	Darrach Cleaver	187 7
2	A. Miller	57 28	230	Martin Keary	1,000 0
3	J. Steward	49 45	1	J. M. McCormick	50 0
4	E. McDonald	65 11	2	F. M. Young	27 0
5	L. H. Dowdiney	49 45	3	John Kern	26 0
6	L. Crowl	49 45	4	Abraham Lambert	24 0
7	L. McLane	600 81	5	J. A. Pierson	31 0
8	T. G. Cockrill	100 00	6	J. W. Parker	13 0
159	J. Robnett	148 87	237	Howard Black	14 0

Dr.

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
238	James Thalls	\$35 73	321	P. R. Fairchild	\$74 56
9	William Steward	3 62	2	Thomas Kelly	125 00
240	E. C. Long	94 49	3	A. S. Dodd	4, 965 07
	Dugger & Guyot	52 23	4	William Wray	447 50
2	Charles Hoeger	12 50	5	E. H. Witter	96 56
3	G. W. Carter	50 00	6	J. Crawford	67 26
4	Andrew Harbke	29 14	7	R. Coddington	96 56
5	Benjamin Heaton	22 91	8	Charles Harper	96 56
6	C. W. Beak	\$6 68	9	Casper Stipp	11 34
7	W. J. Kennedy	17 36	330	Gabriel Slaughter	91 33
8	John G. Dale	57, 572 24	1	G. W. Haley	40 59
9	Postmaster General of Canada	17, 270 31	2	George B. Leachman	36 71
250	P. Snow & Co.	349 69	3	James O. Newlee	49 43
1	John W. Price	68 64	4	John Nove	7 77
2	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.	1, 105 77	5	John Z. Kent	46 38
3	Michael Riley	481 95	6	Frier & Luck	21 03
4	John O. Keefe	136 63	7	Eberhard Mindrup	37 95
5	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2, 097 99	8	F. A. Freymouth	21 00
6	George W. Peay	198 00	9	Augustus Standinger	41 70
7	William Curtis	341 88	340	Patrick Nappier	1 45
8	H. B. Jarvis	15 00	1	G. B. Hance	37 89
9	William Mitchell	15 00	2	Jacob Stewart	54 72
260	John Sprout	8, 366 00	3	W. H. Travis	41 64
1	Spooford Tileston	12, 975 22	4	R. F. Huston	6 15
2	Jeremiah Leaycroft	327 39	5	Bernard Cogman	17 88
3	J. S. McCune	3, 750 00	6	William Hicks	46 43
4	H. A. Stoneall	114 56	7	L. Zevely	19 50
5	R. C. Jackson	98 56	8	Xavier Pinet	43 72
6	E. L. Champlin	98 56	9	L. G. Spalding	119 37
7	J. Pedrick	114 56	350	John Price	144 00
8	T. Hawkins	74 56	1	L. B. Clark	2, 023 00
9	E. G. Wood	74 56	2	Charles Tausig	5, 029 13
270	T. S. Tuft	66 53	3	John Nicol	367 42
1	S. S. Talbot	149 43	4	G. O. Dearborn	66 53
2	P. G. Green	66 53	5	G. W. Dornan	74 56
3	W. B. Mount	98 56	6	S. S. Talbot	114 56
4	W. Keefe	98 56	7	J. C. Volt	66 53
5	L. Fox	98 56	8	E. W. Corbett	301 96
6	B. H. Farquhar	98 56	9	A. Horner	6, 321 78
7	J. Q. Eder	66 53	360	J. D. Cameron	6, 143 08
8	W. H. Eder	114 56	1	R. M. French	66 53
9	James Berdan	128 00	2	E. French	74 56
280	Do	271 04	3	W. J. Fuller	74 56
1	J. V. Stevenson	41 11	4	E. E. Fuller	66 53
2	John M. McCutcheon	39 89	5	Joseph Duddling	115 09
3	Faberty & Nelson	242 64	6	Haywood & Shott	25 10
4	J. H. Shaw	45 66	7	Samuel N. Harding	104 99
5	J. W. Hayes	8 51	8	Adam Darnell	75 00
6	William Ulrich	19 97	9	L. M. Copenhagen	87 59
7	Philip Temple	3 67	370	Peter Nicol	79 47
8	Alexander Anderson	23 75	1	George K. Gek	32 22
9	S. U. Bradford	17 50	2	Peters & Stephens	170 00
290	H. G. Pearson	98 56	3	William Smith	359 24
1	C. E. Wheeler	192 57	4	William Ruckford	45 00
2	C. J. Leonard	192 56	5	Mahlon Harley	22 65
3	D. M. Boyd	146 58	6	John Green	13 40
4	S. W. Hewins	66 53	7	James Conroy	22 56
5	W. W. Hewins	58 55	8	Hannah & Sanders	258 16
6	H. W. Campbell	58 55	9	William Smith	135 45
7	Beverly Clarke	98 56	380	Julius A. Jackson	33 93
8	B. K. Sharrette	201 98	1	Daniel Atkinson	25 00
9	Anson Herriek & Sons	211 20	2	William Osborn, agent	690 62
300	Ladium, Hemesken & Co.	528 52	3	James Land-rs	53 90
1	R. Murray	187 88	4	Francis H. Buchholz	22 19
2	Hargous & Co.	833 70	5	W. M. Shanks	2 90
3	E. Cunard	43 05	6	V. R. Ellis	66 53
4	Thomas, Ascencio & Co.	1, 000 00	7	G. O. Bacon	74 56
5	William Orton	2, 362 61	8	N. Howard	66 53
6	D. B. Parker	180 56	9	C. C. Lech	74 56
7	James W. Sell	20 00	390	J. A. Pierce	66 53
8	C. H. Frank	98 56	1	C. Tolman	74 56
9	W. H. Humphreys	98 56	2	W. S. West	74 56
310	C. O. Ingersoll	114 56	3	H. C. Wood	74 56
1	F. W. Ames	98 56	4	W. G. Wilcox	58 53
2	Elias Avery	114 56	5	Rufus Haywood	348 03
3	W. J. Mollan	98 56	6	H. W. Lightcap	58 53
4	H. F. Otis	114 56	7	S. Slater	74 56
5	W. H. Postley	98 56	8	T. R. Taylor	66 53
6	George P. Woodbury	74 56	9	E. W. Weldon	66 53
7	A. E. Elsbree	74 56	400	Frederick Dorrington	43 41
8	R. Stewart	74 56	1	W. H. Davis	19 10
9	T. C. Smith	74 56	2	Horace Rogers	31 55
320	C. Safford	74 56	403	J. R. Thomas	47 64

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, vis:			To warrants paid, vis:		
No.			No.		
404	Green B. Nicholson	\$22 75	487	W. A. Morrison	\$65 81
5	Jesiah McKirahan	52 25	8	W. H. Anderson	44 68
6	David Neligh	118 75	9	Henry Kastin	137 74
7	David Dorrington	35 70	490	Henry Winsor	7 73
8	James Bishop	56 45	1	Joseph Martin	35 89
9	William A. Davis	82 56	2	C. W. Gregory	66 55
410	Harvey Hixon	12 65	3	W. C. Hammatt	254 57
1	Zim & Caldwell	21 10	4	B. D. Hopkins	74 56
2	Philander Bishop	64 23	5	F. P. Finch	50 54
3	L. D. Hinkley	54 75	6	J. Gayler	199 75
4	David B. Watrous	98 72	7	M. H. Houghton	25 27
5	William Thompson	114 48	8	G. R. Banghart	58 55
6	T. S. Valle	135 21	9	R. A. Boyd	66 55
7	Alfred A. Parkerson	96 28	500	L. H. Dowdney	50 54
8	Abraham G. Lewis	112 57	1	L. Crowl	50 54
9	T. J. Adams	158 96	2	J. H. Flater	68 55
420	Dennis D. Bray	106 31	3	J. L. Crouch	66 55
1	James W. Parker	151 69	4	J. B. Wingate	66 55
2	James W. Hannah	6 77	5	B. T. Bye	66 55
3	W. H. Hewins	27 07	6	T. Brewster	74 56
4	H. H. & G. S. Moulton	69 67	7	R. M. Holt	66 55
5	Lawson Holmes	14 76	8	J. S. Grieshammer	74 56
6	W. H. Davis	88 83	9	J. R. Dobyns	66 55
7	B. F. Kenrick	64 18	510	R. C. Allen	74 56
8	Ira Dixon	38 72	1	A. H. Wing	66 55
9	Samuel Reynolds	110 46	2	J. B. Paddleford	50 54
430	Charles Watson	205 58	3	G. Foster	78 52
1	Ossian Rogers	60 26	4	A. Robinson	51 23
2	H. E. Messenger	93 39	5	E. Van Houten	149 98
3	John M. Cowen	31 50	6	J. J. Stephens	156 01
4	Frederick A. Norton	125 57	7	J. C. Potts	407 47
5	Charles C. Haesler	50 00	8	T. J. Herring	255 11
6	Charles Steele	32 96	9	B. Palmer	24 56
7	Blewford Swor	39 00	520	Griffin & Martin	33 64
8	William Simpson	17 75	1	J. W. Swezey	32 92
9	Jesse M. Shaner	46 76	2	Terry & Vall	2 57
440	Thomas Moore	42 93	3	J. R. Smith	5 36
1	Madison Graham	12 65	4	W. B. Jarvis	44 59
2	Thomas D. Petrijohn	40 25	5	J. M. Overton	41 77
3	Joseph B. Maxwell	30 52	6	C. S. Burr	16 88
4	William Thompson	350 00	7	G. C. Vanderwater	30 57
5	S. M. Hunter	16 84	8	Jenkins & Lott	84 30
6	John Belshie	31 25	9	J. Charlick	76 30
7	Andrew Holmes	300 00	530	Rogers & Criklin	63 66
8	Andrew Purcell	387 26	1	E. Soper	20 30
9	Thomas McClenahan	90 25	2	T. T. Church	115 00
450	Isaac H. McKee	260 01	3	J. A. Cornwell	16 44
1	Spalding & McKee	340 05	4	A. S. Wood	107 46
2	Philander Finley	37 10	5	P. P. W. Majors	125 00
3	Holmes & Hunkell	21 88	6	A. E. Kinder	51 92
4	E. C. Hoe	22 30	7	B. F. Lemon	66 55
5	William Parsons	33 75	8	A. H. Thompson	9, 174 76
6	W. H. C. Taylor	58 55	9	E. H. Smith	58 55
7	J. A. Brolaaki	58 55	540	J. S. Mahew	50 54
8	William V. Channon	58 55	1	S. B. Miles	645 59
9	J. W. Redmon	58 55	2	Do	393 78
460	A. S. Whitcomb	66 55	3	J. A. Dailey	66 55
1	M. M. Nye	66 55	4	H. W. Shoemaker	92 59
2	D. A. Peaslee	74 56	5	G. F. Newbitt & Co	49 05
3	H. R. Ross	66 55	6	John Harens	30 51
4	H. Merrill	74 56	7	O. S. Low	49 51
5	Jesse Mann	66 55	8	J. R. Slack	175 00
6	A. A. Lane	74 56	9	A. Haley	31 22
7	W. H. Greenleaf	66 55	550	Samuel Lawrence	113 34
8	R. Frye	74 56	1	J. L. Atkinson	35 00
9	J. C. Paulding	74 56	2	W. Flannagin	26 97
470	D. A. Seybolt	74 56	3	G. W. Cowpertwaite	27 54
1	T. Knapp	58 55	4	Samuel Bishop	104 90
2	T. Esler	66 55	5	A. E. Cox	88 70
3	E. McDonald	66 55	6	B. F. Coles	85 00
4	W. C. McVay	16 85	7	William Banning	122 54
5	A. Miller	58 55	8	G. R. Pedrick	33 60
6	J. Seward	50 54	9	H. Whiteman	414 80
7	J. W. Forney	153 00	560	Ireland & Wilson	61 60
8	W. A. Dougherty	18 00	1	G. C. G. Smith	43 50
9	David Staser	6 65	2	Thomas Long	52 30
480	P. F. Galbraith	19 99	3	D. W. Clements	138 74
1	W. S. Calvert	14 98	4	B. F. Lee	973 80
2	J. L. Calvert	55 05	5	W. F. Cline	264 00
3	Thomas Boswell	67 88	6	T. B. Patton	128 50
4	S. W. Coles	79 20	7	W. K. Emerick	227 10
5	J. D. Brower	33 22	8	S. Books	149 40
485	James R. Fell	45 00	569	J. N. Sheldon	26 30

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Dr.

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
570	H. Kennedy.....	\$108 58	651	Beverly Clarke.....	\$98 56
1	W. Foxton.....	25 76	2	H. W. Campbell.....	58 55
2	W. J. Kennedy.....	66 55	3	J. Berry.....	2,516 73
3	W. H. Mag-han.....	114 30	4	A. Thoms.....	3,600 00
4	J. Krickbaum.....	66 77	5	Do.....	3,600 00
5	D. Goff.....	58 46	6	William W. Miller.....	3,000 00
6	J. Barrett.....	52 75	7	George B. Hall.....	79 99
7	S. S. Norcross.....	100 00	8	H. G. Pearson.....	98 56
8	Morrow & Hovey.....	96 77	9	W. E. Mount.....	98 56
9	L. R. Clappitt.....	10 38	660	W. H. Eder.....	114 56
9	T. Wisby.....	63 05	1	E. L. Champlin.....	98 56
94	F. L. Littleton.....	81 25	2	R. C. Jackson.....	98 56
580	J. Nicol.....	442 66	3	Edward G. Wood.....	74 56
1	W. Curtis.....	586 30	4	Thomas Hawkins.....	74 56
2	M. Keary.....	178 94	5	E. C. Wheeler.....	192 57
3	Henry Paul.....	45 68	6	William C. Hammatt.....	270 63
4	A. A. Fleming.....	119 63	7	Charles J. Leonard.....	196 48
5	John Popp.....	93 75	8	Mary C. Warbas.....	890 05
6	P. H. Gooch.....	167 53	9	W. J. & T. M. Sanders.....	137 16
7	H. A. Moeller.....	17 87	670	Barton Abbe.....	2,527 74
8	A. J. Odell.....	410 66	1	Rudolph Hartman.....	74 56
9	D. B. Allen.....	16,875 00	2	John M. Patton.....	74 56
590	T. J. Yorke.....	296 42	3	J. C. Paulding.....	74 56
1	R. E. Bowne.....	93 77	4	E. H. Smith.....	58 55
2	J. H. Calkett.....	29 56	5	D. H. Beybold.....	74 56
3	M. Fennimore.....	350 36	6	W. G. Wilcox.....	58 55
4	Mrs. Louisa Tinker.....	41 55	7	P. R. Fairchild.....	74 56
5	T. Merritt.....	76 10	8	C. Safford.....	74 56
6	Hemcway & Beveridge.....	6 43	9	T. C. Smith.....	74 56
7	P. Watrous.....	5 86	680	James F. Denny.....	2,794 83
8	W. W. Harding.....	39 00	1	Riggs & Co.....	1,944 00
9	A. L. Wellman.....	66 55	2	G. P. Woodbury.....	74 56
600	J. E. Partridge.....	55 30	3	A. B. Elsbree.....	74 56
1	S. Knox.....	560 32	4	J. M. Stewart.....	66 55
2	J. P. Aertson.....	185 98	5	E. E. Fuller.....	58 55
3	F. J. Hunt.....	49 40	6	Samuel D. Kuts.....	166 03
4	Elberg & Amberg.....	174 31	7	F. F. Suter.....	217 69
5	G. W. Thomas.....	274 68	8	William Shertzer.....	107 53
6	J. Hendrix.....	145 69	9	Francis Conway.....	364 41
7	F. E. Smith.....	172 58	690	S. Slater.....	74 56
8	T. R. Livingston.....	37 44	1	C. H. Frank.....	98 56
9	Bird Hance.....	99 06	2	E. Avery.....	114 56
610	Rhodes & Gray.....	942 50	3	F. W. Ames.....	98 56
1	B. Wacat.....	43 90	4	W. Buffington.....	114 56
2	M. B. Barker.....	71 52	5	Elbridge Chase.....	27 23
3	P. G. Reynolds.....	159 03	6	J. A. Brolaski.....	58 55
4	William Cook.....	138 25	7	William V. Channon.....	58 55
5	S. Van Pickell.....	23 87	8	J. R. Dobyns.....	66 55
6	The Tribune Association.....	202 50	9	William Foxton.....	66 55
7	Peter Donahue.....	3,745 00	700	George O. Dearborn.....	66 55
8	Charles Hale & Co.....	95 00	1	R. M. French.....	66 55
9	James Taylor.....	74 80	2	G. O. Bacon.....	74 56
620	B. K. Johnson.....	25 25	3	E. French.....	74 56
1	Eliaz Kirk.....	148 69	4	H. C. Wood.....	74 56
2	George Berkman.....	62 12	5	C. Tolman.....	74 56
3	H. K. Smith.....	\$125 00	6	W. S. West.....	74 56
4	Henry Taylor.....	62 04	7	M. M. Nye.....	66 55
5	J. M. Lacey.....	118 14	8	J. A. Pierce.....	66 55
6	Enoe Hartpence.....	23 26	9	N. Howard.....	66 55
7	Thomas Auld.....	33 32	710	B. D. Hopkins.....	74 56
8	N. P. Brower.....	62 50	1	H. Merrill.....	74 56
9	William S. Tallman.....	38 85	2	D. A. Peaslee.....	74 56
630	Samuel E. Hartraft.....	279 54	3	W. J. Fuller.....	74 56
1	Theodore Hawk.....	32 75	4	R. Frye.....	74 56
2	George Reinhart.....	19 61	5	W. J. Mollan.....	98 56
3	W. H. Duncan.....	105 93	6	C. O. Ingersoll.....	114 56
4	William A. Hester.....	78 53	7	W. H. Humphreys.....	98 56
5	W. J. Kennedy.....	67 28	8	C. Harper.....	98 56
6	Ira R. Langford.....	65 11	9	E. H. Witter.....	98 56
7	A. L. Wellman.....	65 11	720	W. H. Postley.....	98 56
8	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	89,903 92	1	H. F. Otis.....	114 56
9	Ben Halladay.....	1,695 50	2	Wellington Dorsey & Co.....	1,150 00
640	W. J. Kennedy.....	23 87	3	A. O. Thomas.....	1,000 00
1	Ed Adams.....	56 43	4	Charles McLaughlin.....	6,527 79
2	Charles O. Rogers.....	51 62	5	N. C. Adams.....	617 30
3	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	11,319 44	6	B. F. Mann.....	1,820 99
4	D. M. Boyd.....	146 58	7	James Couch.....	608 06
5	S. W. Hewins.....	66 55	8	James Orr.....	649 19
6	W. W. Hewins.....	58 55	9	Robert V. Husbands.....	414 28
7	E. Todd.....	103 87	730	G. W. Dorman.....	74 56
8	George W. Peay.....	192 94	1	J. C. Vort.....	66 55
9	John Boswell.....	19 80	2	P. G. Green.....	66 55
650	Alfred Milner.....	\$33 94	733	T. S. Tuft.....	66 55

DR.

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
734	R. C. Allen	\$74 56	805	C. L. Sutherland	\$125 68
5	T. Brewster	74 56	806	S. Bradford	822 34
6	J. R. Buckingham	66 55	7	R. B. Beck	23 87
7	D. A. Lough	66 55	8	J. S. Pearce	56 55
8	A. H. Wing	66 55	9	T. M. Hagerman	36 50
9	W. H. C. Taylor	58 55	810	Gilman, Son & Co	4,346 68
740	J. B. Paddelford	50 54	1	George Leibby	66 55
1	W. J. Kennedy	66 55	2	R. A. Boyd	66 55
2	B. F. Lemen	66 55	3	J. H. Flister	66 55
3	J. E. Grieshammer	74 56	4	L. Crowl	50 54
4	Oliver P. Haughwout	134 25	5	E. McDonald	66 55
5	J. Q. Eder	66 55	6	W. C. McVay	16 85
6	John White	315 19	7	A. Miller	58 55
7	H. P. Ross	66 55	8	James Stewart	50 54
8	J. Mann	66 55	9	A. E. Dougherty	125 00
9	A. A. Lane	77 56	820	Ira B. Langford	66 55
750	C. C. Leech	74 56	1	R. B. Beck	40 78
1	W. H. Greenleaf	66 55	2	Samuel West	300 25
2	T. Knapp	58 55	3	Lewis Leach	15 05
3	M. H. Houghton	25 27	4	D. J. Mason	66 55
4	D. Mellinger	58 55	5	Henry Keep	7,276 16
5	J. B. Wingate	66 55	6	C. F. S. Thomas	9,750 00
6	B. T. Bye	66 55	7	Do	600 00
7	J. L. Crouch	66 55	8	Peter Maughan	1,005 49
8	L. H. Doudney	50 54	9	James W. Parker	131 72
9	G. N. Banghart	58 55	830	N. Bray	101 75
760	G. K. Otis	217 95	1	S. S. Talbot	22 42
1	A. S. Whitcomb	66 55	2	C. L. Wilson	950 00
2	S. Barnstow	25 00	3	James S. Pearce	58 55
3	J. Gaylor	193 39	4	Robert Stewart	74 56
4	B. K. Sharretts	217 44	5	Wells, Fargo & Co	6,346 08
5	L. Wood	66 55	6	Marshall Smith	20 50
6	J. Siegrist	58 55	7	M. L. Rambo	45 16
7	W. F. Cline	114 56	8	Joseph Pallen	45 16
8	J. A. Dailey	66 55	9	M. B. Hoffman	45 15
9	W. H. Magehan	66 55	840	A. H. Markland	1,012 97
770	E. W. Weldon	66 55	Warrants paid in this quarter...		656,158 45
1	A. L. Wellman	66 55	To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters:		
2	W. A. Davis	82 56	5781	E. C. Long	\$28 01
3	A. H. Hard	134 07	3898	John Moore	444 29
4	R. Brown	89 67	6748	J. & H. A. Yarnell	30 00
5	N. Coombs	138 92	8161	Jas. L. McDowell	131 50
6	A. H. Jamison	239 54	8327	H. S. Johnson	20 00
7	G. L. Kandle	180 68	8394	A. N. & Sam'l Fisher	1,089 57
8	J. O. Keeffe	72 16	9048	Joseph Robnett	128 19
9	J. H. Porch	332 71	9112	Josiah A. Landis	381 51
780	Wooley & Patterson	89 00	9959	G. H. Bariges	405 05
1	W. K. Emerick	98 56	9968	Alexander Sponq	108 55
2	T. B. Patton	197 12	66	Page & Tuekey	75 00
3	J. Krickbaum	98 56		T. H. Pratt	499 37
4	S. Books	239 12			3,341 04
5	T. R. Taylor	66 55	Total warrants paid chargeable in this quarter		
6	E. Beals	131 13	To adjusted balance due Post Office Department Sept. 30, 1865		
7	C. H. Hayes	217 38			1,703,346 84
8	Marker & Cory	84 30			2,362,846 33
9	James Ellis	210 12	By adjusted balances due Post Office Department June 30, 1865		
790	W. Lemon	44 41			\$1,541,382 83
1	Wilson & Tibbetts	250 00	By receipt warrants for deposits by postmasters and others		
2	E. M. Biddle	343 96			821,463 50
3	J. S. Mayhew	50 54			2,362,846 33
4	F. P. Finch	50 54			
5	D. B. Allen	4,406 25			
6	E. Minturn	1,000 00			
7	Henry Smith	67 28			
8	San Francisco Bulletin Co	189 00			
9	G. Hoyt	62 91			
800	J. G. Olever	9 62			
1	S. L. Bullock	501 67			
2	A. N. & Samuel Fisher	1,098 47			
3	James O. Williams	22 12			
804	G. H. Calket	963 79			

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

Cr.

No.	By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters, &c, with the various depositories:	
1290	Treasurer United States.....	\$34,833 04
1	Assistant Treasurer United States, New York.....	494,642 18
2	do. do. Philadelphia.....	91,908 08
3	do. do. Boston.....	104,502 06
4	do. do. St. Louis.....	42,279 13
5	Designated depository United States, Louisville, Ky.....	27,593 96
6	Assistant Treasurer United States, San Francisco, Cal.....	31,800 50
7	Designated depository, St. Paul, Minn.....	778 90
8	do. Baltimore, Md.....	50,000 00
9	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	123 45
1290	First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,973 73
1	do. Richmond, Va.....	2,360 12
2	do. Memphis, Tenn.....	3,300 00
3	do. St. Paul, Minn.....	302 53
4	do. Wheeling, Va.....	511 99
5	do. Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,314 57
6	Designated depository, Buffalo, N. Y.....	20 36
7	First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	417 00
1298	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.....	2,801 00
		821,463 50

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1865.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States.....	\$155,830 38	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.....	223,441 47	
Do. do. Philadelphia, Pa.....	417,091 68	
Do. do. Boston, Mass.....	176,344 29	
Do. do. St. Louis, Mo.....	71,573 70	
Do. do. San Francisco, Cal.....	10,095 66	
Designated depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61,966 73	
Do. do. Louisville, Ky.....	327,089 45	
Do. do. Chicago, Ill.....	78,584 53	
Do. do. Pittsburg, Pa.....	964 01	
Do. do. St. Paul, Minn.....	1,836 00	
Do. do. Baltimore, Md.....	70,000 00	
Second National Bank.....	837 50	
First National Bank.....	1,973 73	
Do. do. Nashville, Tenn.....	200 00	
Do. do. Cleveland, Ohio.....	4,442 20	
Do. do. Springfield, Ill.....	2,557 90	
Second National Bank.....	731 96	
First National Bank.....	5,773 60	
Do. do. St. Paul, Minn.....	302 53	
Do. do. Wheeling, West Va.....	511 99	
Do. do. Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,314 57	
Merchants' National Bank.....	2,801 00	
Designated depository United States, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,039 69	
Available.....	1,619,405 23	
Suspended—		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		\$78,102 29
Do. do. Charleston, S. C.....		83 00
Designated depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	905 76	
Do. do. Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Do. do. Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
Less overdrawn.....	1,621,507 52	*78,321 74
	78,321 74	
	1,543,185 78	

* These overdrafts were caused by transfers which were ordered not being made as requested.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856.....	3151	-----	\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter 1857.....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858.....	2166	119 01	
	2d quarter 1859.....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859.....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860.....	6365	250 00	
	4th quarter 1860.....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4877	143 00	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4960	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862.....	960	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862.....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1864.....	7688	64 40	
	2d quarter 1865.....	9205	1, 000 00	4, 882 52
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	4th quarter 1854.....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855.....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855.....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856.....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857.....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2988	4 30	
	2d quarter 1858.....	1061	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859.....	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860.....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5267	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6853	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861.....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6969	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 63	
	1st quarter 1862.....	9750	480 46	
	3d quarter 1863.....	4330	112 50	
	4th quarter 1864.....	7807	64 40	
	3d quarter 1865.....	623	125 00	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....		5873	-----	2, 402 23
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	2d quarter 1855.....	8765	18 24	68 00
	1st quarter 1858.....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858.....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860.....	1467	10 00	

THIRD QUARTER 1865—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	2d quarter 1861....	5593	\$100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6341½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	27 41	
	Do.....	1149	21 00	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863....	4471	2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	17 27	
	Do.....	6641	28 14	
	3d quarter 1864....	7110	490 10	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8997	30 51	
	Do.....	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter 1865....	9817	1 98	
	Do.....	9939	8 77	
	3d quarter 1865....	246	8 68	
	Do.....	650	23 00	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1,222 50	
	Do.....	1701	298 85	
	Do.....	2332	337 50	
	1st quarter 1863....	5443	7 00	\$1,477 06
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in 3d quarter 1861. See pp. 69 to 77 of that report.....				1,869 55
				109,966 73
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in second quarter 1864. See pp. 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39,656 33
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	199 41
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C..	3d quarter 1854....	3783	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	97 42
Total outstanding.....				160,161 06

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1865, as per statement No. 3, page 6 of this report...	\$1,703,346 84
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 3, pages 8 to 9, inclusive, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositaries.....	160,161 06
Balance in the treasury of the United States (including the suspended accounts at places lately under insurrectionary control) subject to draft for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1865, same as per statement No. 4, page 7, of this report.....	1,543,185 78
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, 3d quarter 1865.....	2,638,868 43
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by the order of the Post Office Department.....	2,638,868 43

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1867.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended September 30, 1865, has been examined in this office and found correct.

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and disbursements of the fourth quarter 1865.

Dr.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
841	John Krickbaum	\$60 13	918	H. Merrill	\$72 13
2	R. M. Boyd	141 84	9	A. S. Dodd	4,265 07
3	S. W. Hewins	64 40	920	T. B. Patton	95 38
4	H. W. Hewins	56 65	1	G. P. Woodbury	72 13
5	A. D. Hay	633 02	2	George O. Dearborn	64 40
6	H. G. Pearson	95 38	3	A. B. Elsbree	72 13
64	E. G. Wood	72 13	4	R. F. French	64 40
7	T. S. Tuft	64 40	5	D. A. Peaslee	72 13
8	Thomas Hawkins	72 13	6	C. Tolmar	72 13
9	P. G. Green	64 40	7	H. C. Wood	72 13
850	L. Easton	110 88	8	A. S. Whitcomb	64 40
1	J. Pedrick	110 88	9	W. S. West	72 13
2	W. B. Mount	95 38	930	H. G. Wilcox	56 65
3	J. R. Elliot	95 38	1	R. Stewart	72 13
4	J. Q. Eder	64 40	2	J. C. Paulding	72 13
5	J. I. Atkinson	20,988 62	3	D. N. Seybalt	72 13
6	A. D. Sheppard	10,199 62	4	E. H. Smith	56 65
7	C. E. Wheeler	186 36	5	T. C. Smith	72 13
8	G. W. Dornan	72 13	6	J. B. Wingate	64 40
9	J. C. Volt	64 40	7	S. Books	110 88
860	W. P. White	64 40	8	W. F. Cline	110 88
1	L. B. Colwell	253 55	9	W. K. Emerick	95 38
2	B. K. Sharretts	191 45	940	J. Krickbaum	95 38
3	William Buffington	110 88	1	S. S. Talbot	110 88
4	James Steward	48 92	2	Franklin F. Thomas	31 66
5	W. H. Postlen	95 38	3	E. Adams	197 50
6	H. F. Otis	110 88	4	E. W. Weidon	64 40
7	C. O. Ingersoll	110 88	5	A. L. Wellman	64 40
8	W. H. Humphreys	95 38	6	Steele Smith	176 97
9	C. Harper	95 38	7	L. H. Dowdney	48 92
870	E. Avery	110 88	8	L. B. Caldwell	95 38
1	C. H. Frank	95 38	9	A. A. Lane	72 13
2	F. W. Ames	95 38	950	C. C. Leech	72 13
3	W. J. Mollen	95 38	1	P. R. Fairchild	72 13
4	E. McDonald	64 40	2	M. H. Houghton	32 60
5	J. H. Fisher	64 40	3	C. Safford	72 13
6	The Ocean National Bank, N.Y.	91,250 00	4	A. Miller	56 65
7	Wells, Fargo & Co.	96,250 00	5	D. B. Allen	3,755 28
8	A. D. Sheppard	311 25	6	J. L. Cronch	64 40
9	Edward Minton	7,682 65	7	B. T. Bye	64 40
880	Green & Vogan	310 00	8	R. A. Boyd	25 76
1	E. B. Hopkinson	148 71	9	W. C. McVay	16 30
2	W. L. Barnard	91 42	960	D. Mellinger	56 65
3	Joseph Robnett	108 06	1	B. F. Lemon	64 40
4	George W. Bethers	378 66	2	Horace Gasquet	1,075 00
5	Josiah A. Landis	556 92	3	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2,500 00
6	Morgan G. McCarty	1,211 20	4	Do	1,250 00
7	John W. Lancaster	113 18	5	Do	1,220 14
8	William C. Hammatt	246 36	6	S. B. Row	662 30
9	The Ocean National Bank	3,317 75	7	H. P. Ross	64 50
890	Do	46,500 00	8	W. H. Greenleaf	64 40
1	G. B. Hall	64 40	9	James Saffell	950 02
2	Mrs. Charles Slingluff, Jr.	64 40	970	J. Mann	72 13
3	W. H. C. Taylor	56 65	1	B. D. Hopkins	72 13
4	William Y. Channon	56 65	2	A. S. Richardson	34 05
5	J. A. Brotski	56 65	3	T. Esler	146 69
6	J. B. Paddelford	48 92	4	H. W. Shoemaker	130 95
7	T. R. Taylor	64 40	5	E. F. Hotchkiss	130 95
8	A. H. Wing	64 40	6	C. L. Murphy	64 40
9	C. H. Branscomb	508 40	7	H. H. Goldsmith	38 64
900	William A. Davis	79 88	8	A. J. Husted	150 00
1	J. R. Dolyns	64 40	9	Thomas Dornan	430 83
2	W. Foxter	64 40	980	W. J. A. Dalley	64 40
3	R. M. Holt	64 40	1	W. H. Magahan	64 40
4	W. J. Kennedy	64 40	2	Daniel M. Taft	240 66
5	G. O. Bacon	72 13	3	Judd & Forbes	512 82
6	Noble Howard	64 40	4	W. H. Baker	34 35
7	J. Gaylor	188 36	5	John Harold	62 25
8	E. E. French	72 13	6	J. T. King	53 67
9	R. Frye	72 13	7	W. H. Seyra, Jr.	2,948 98
910	E. E. Fuller	56 65	8	John Sproat	4,940 00
1	W. J. Fuller	72 13	9	G. W. Carter	50 00
2	George F. Neabitt	37,529 94	990	Claus Fietse	10 37
3	Beverly Clarke	190 38	1	Charles Hoeger	12 50
4	H. W. Campbell	56 65	2	Martin Keary	1,000 00
5	R. H. Woodward	161 51	3	Howard Black	8 92
6	J. A. Peirce	64 40	4	J. P. Bowker	56 84
917	M. M. Nye	64 40	955	R. B. Webster	40 00

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
996	J. P. Walker.....	\$40 00	1078	S. N. Harding.....	\$160 79
7	P. Rinchart.....	40 00	9	Mahlon Harley.....	14 36
8	P. Perry.....	40 00	1080	James Conroy.....	62 65
9	A. Newkirk.....	40 00	1	G. W. Haley.....	40 38
1069	John Camp.....	40 00	2	George B. Leachman.....	48 18
1	D. Conklin.....	40 00	3	J. O. Newlee.....	51 51
2	F. B. Finch.....	48 92	4	John Nove.....	17 71
3	A. Goodspeed.....	40 00	5	John Z. Kent.....	49 79
4	George B. Banghart.....	56 65	6	James H. Ray.....	10 26
5	J. S. Mayhew.....	48 92	7	Eberhard Windrup.....	32 87
6	J. Huddell.....	173 65	8	F. A. Freymouth.....	26 96
7	L. Crowl.....	48 92	9	Patrick Nappier.....	22 15
8	Eugene Kelly & Co.....	3,000 00	1080	G. B. Hanco.....	49 79
9	W. W. Miller.....	3,000 00	1	W. H. Travis.....	61 38
1010	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	59,343 75	2	R. F. Huston.....	\$13 72
1	E. M. Gregory.....	36 50	3	Bernard Wogmar.....	20 93
2	Ira B. Langford.....	130 95	4	L. Zevely.....	17 95
3	R. C. Allen.....	72 13	5	John Price.....	156 72
4	T. Brewster.....	72 13	6	J. Williams.....	23 50
5	J. E. Gricehammer.....	72 13	7	L. B. Clark.....	2,064 07
6	W. S. Bartlett.....	15 00	8	J. N. Sheldon.....	36 18
7	J. A. Dunnagan.....	108 47	9	William Simpson.....	17 75
8	S. C. Bradford.....	17 50	1100	J. M. Shaner.....	44 27
9	W. A. Hughes.....	114 80	1	N. G. Clarke.....	62 50
1020	Philip Temple.....	18 36	2	T. D. Pettijohn.....	40 25
1	A. A. Kinzey.....	156 43	3	Beverly Clarke.....	98 56
2	Alexander Anderson.....	94 50	4	D. M. Boyd.....	146 52
3	William W. Marsh.....	17 62	5	H. W. Cambell.....	58 55
4	J. G. Oliver.....	72 13	6	W. W. Hewins.....	58 55
5	S. W. Temple.....	116 54	7	S. W. Hewins.....	66 55
6	Bennett Pike.....	260 00	8	O. H. Sawtelle.....	75 00
7	A. G. Lawrence.....	104 97	9	Burbank & Blakely.....	6,168 91
8	Ben. Halladay.....	243 96	1110	J. Gayler.....	317 76
9	Charles McLaughlin.....	7,722 28	1	G. T. M. Davis.....	2,218 25
1030	Marice J. Dooley.....	1,599 17	2	James Dennon.....	99 45
1	T. A. Comley.....	483 29	3	W. J. Mollen.....	98 56
2	James S. Pearce.....	56 65	4	H. F. Otis.....	114 56
3	Theodore Knapp.....	56 65	5	W. H. Postley.....	98 56
4	W. R. Phillips.....	\$38 47	6	W. H. Humphreys.....	98 56
5	Dooley & McLane.....	573 13	7	Charles Harper.....	98 56
6	Dugger & Guyot.....	74 47	8	C. H. Frank.....	98 56
7	Abel Smith.....	214 50	9	C. O. Ingersoll.....	114 56
8	L. H. Dyer.....	293 50	1120	F. W. Ames.....	98 56
9	George F. Nebitt.....	6,715 64	1	Oelrich & Co.....	26,740 49
1040	Harrison Reed.....	690 87	2	A. N. Horner.....	3,385 12
1	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.....	1,443 95	3	W. W. Bennett.....	24 06
2	Henry Baldwin.....	25 43	4	Bennett & Fling.....	94 92
3	Thomas Sparks.....	486 81	5	Francis Conway.....	122 64
4	Rhodes & Grey.....	1,023 75	6	A. Horner.....	2,331 65
5	Ben. Halladay.....	5,410 04	7	W. C. Blest.....	56 25
6	Asbury J. Oliver.....	24 47	8	John N. Price.....	74 33
7	Barber & Allen.....	12 04	9	Jonathan Fortner.....	53 99
8	Cyrus C. Saunders.....	57 50	1130	A. E. Pitt.....	18 22
9	John Corwin.....	19 57	1	D. Cleaver.....	187 27
1050	J. H. & J. W. Overton, (No. 1358 in lieu of this.)		2	A. A. Fleming.....	129 70
1	John W. Swezey.....	108 25	3	James Stephens.....	74 56
2	James W. Sell.....	50 00	4	Clinton C. Leech.....	74 56
3	B. B. Newton.....	63 13	5	Albert A. Lane.....	74 56
4	W. S. Hudson.....	21 14	6	William Buffington.....	114 56
5	Francis B. Olmstead.....	29 99	7	Stephen McNeil.....	74 56
6	Thomas Kelly.....	125 00	8	James S. Pearce.....	58 53
7	Thomas S. Church.....	144 50	9	E. H. Smith.....	58 55
8	Hoadley, Eno & Co.....	300 00	1140	W. G. Wilcox.....	58 55
9	John J. Stephenson.....	245 80	1	D. H. Seybolt.....	74 56
1060	John G. Dale.....	61,477 98	2	John C. Paulding.....	74 56
1	P. P. W. Majors.....	125 00	3	Theodore Knapp.....	58 53
2	Thomas Wisby.....	84 33	4	E. M. Gregory.....	66 55
3	S. W. Hunter.....	20 00	5	Lester B. Colwell.....	98 56
4	John Belsho.....	31 25	6	C. A. Baldwin.....	74 56
5	Thomas McClenahan.....	116 52	7	B. K. Sharretts.....	205 37
6	J. H. McKee.....	260 41	8	W. C. Hammatt.....	254 57
7	Philander Finley.....	43 14	9	J. N. Harper.....	31 06
8	Holmes & Hukell.....	21 60	1150	R. M. Holt.....	66 55
9	L. P. Clappitt.....	24 75	1	Martin Keary.....	188 20
1070	Lawson Holmes.....	33 12	2	T. R. Livingston.....	35 07
1	Charles Steele.....	39 89	3	William Hicks.....	137 46
2	William Shanks.....	64 20	4	T. J. Hart.....	45 24
3	William Osborn.....	873 17	5	E. C. Noe.....	55 52
4	James Landers.....	85 27	6	A. D. Hay.....	468 81
5	Peter Nicol.....	94 50	7	Spalding & McKee.....	134 67
6	Bird Names.....	125 28	8	Charles Tausig.....	5,815 64
1077	William Smith.....	358 08	9	A. S. Whitcomb.....	66 55
			1160	G. P. Woodbury.....	74 56

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1161	J. A. Pierce.....	\$66 55	1243	R. Frye.....	\$74 56
2	R. M. French.....	66 55	4	C. Holden.....	66 55
3	E. E. Fuller.....	58 55	5	W. P. White.....	66 55
4	A. B. Elsbree.....	74 56	6	J. B. Wingate.....	66 55
5	G. O. Dearborn.....	66 55	7	J. C. Vort.....	66 55
6	C. Safford.....	74 56	8	W. K. Emerick.....	98 56
7	Thomas C. Smith.....	74 56	9	W. F. Kline.....	114 56
8	Robert Stewart.....	74 56	1250	S. Books.....	114 56
9	P. B. Fairchild.....	74 56	1	T. B. Patton.....	98 56
1170	J. B. Paddleford.....	50 54	2	J. Krickbaum.....	98 56
1	W. J. Kennedy.....	66 55	3	S. S. Talbot.....	114 56
2	Wm. Faxton.....	66 55	4	J. Steward.....	50 54
3	B. D. Hopkins.....	74 56	5	George H. Lott.....	49 98
4	Noble Howard.....	66 55	6	C. Tolman.....	74 56
5	Wm. J. Fuller.....	74 56	7	D. A. Peaslee.....	74 56
6	E. French.....	74 56	8	H. P. Ross.....	66 55
7	George O. Bacon.....	74 56	9	P. H. Woodward.....	192 57
8	H. W. Shoemaker.....	74 56	1260	T. R. Taylor.....	66 55
9	Theodore Esler.....	74 56	1	William H. C. Taylor.....	58 55
1180	Kirnhardt & Co.....	13, 578 93	2	S. Slater.....	74 56
1	R. M. Holt.....	66 55	3	James Taylor.....	73 33
2	Wm. V. Kannon.....	58 55	4	B. K. Johnson.....	42 97
3	J. R. Dobyne.....	66 55	5	Theodore Hank.....	71 70
4	J. A. Brotski.....	58 55	6	George Birkman.....	68 19
5	Joseph Martin.....	38 75	7	Wm. McCullough.....	48 52
6	William A. Davis.....	82 56	8	George Reinhart.....	21 74
7	Samuel Weeks.....	28 74	9	E. Hartpence.....	36 90
8	G. K. Culp.....	34 98	1270	Thomas Auld.....	44 84
9	T. G. Cockrill.....	100 00	1	Wm. Stallman.....	39 70
1190	G. H. Bartges.....	389 08	2	J. M. Woodward.....	50 53
1	Alex. Spong.....	108 78	3	John Peirsol.....	118 34
2	Edward Miller.....	377 53	4	Enoc Moore.....	67 25
3	Mary C. Wartass.....	1, 815 00	5	Pusey J. Nichols.....	62 52
4	Page & Tuckey.....	75 00	6	T. Hawkins Du Pay.....	1, 585 30
5	Ferdinand Chable.....	540 39	7	S. E. Hartraft.....	363 99
6	William Ranck.....	100 00	8	James M. Lacy.....	133 40
7	Dexter Horner.....	375 00	9	West & Spalding.....	3, 998 98
8	Jonas Kenzie.....	256 86	1280	W. W. Baker.....	66 55
9	C. G. Bryant.....	237 47	1	G. R. Banghart.....	58 55
1200	Isaac Van Wagen.....	694 41	2	Elias Avery.....	114 56
1	H. J. Southmayd.....	1, 967 65	3	C. L. Wilson.....	475 00
2	W. L. Kelly.....	100 00	4	F. H. Pratt.....	485 63
3	W. H. Greenleaf.....	66 55	5	Charles P. Holland.....	41 44
4	H. Merrill.....	74 56	6	J. P. Aeris-n.....	326 61
5	M. M. Nye.....	66 55	7	Michael Gerhart.....	13 56
6	Jesse Mann.....	66 55	8	Nathan P. Bower.....	63 50
7	D. B. Ball.....	10 73	9	W. S. West.....	74 56
8	Do.....	66 55	1290	H. C. Wood.....	74 56
9	B. T. Bye.....	65 55	1	L. H. Dowdney.....	50 54
1210	J. L. Crouch.....	65 55	2	Price & Daubert.....	95 63
1	L. Crowl.....	50 54	3	A. L. Wellman.....	66 55
2	G. W. Dornan.....	74 56	4	E. W. Weldon.....	66 55
3	J. H. Flster.....	66 55	5	A. H. Wing.....	65 55
4	H. H. Goldsmith.....	66 55	6	Michael Riley.....	476 49
5	E. McDonald.....	66 55	7	A. O. Thoms.....	625 00
6	H. C. McVan.....	16 85	8	Charles A. Hunt.....	104 94
7	A. Miller.....	58 55	9	J. S. Maybaw.....	50 54
8	C. L. Murphy.....	66 55	1300	W. H. Wagehan.....	66 55
9	R. C. Allen.....	74 56	1	Edgar F. Hotchkiss.....	90 30
1220	T. Brewster.....	74 56	2	W. M. Dalley.....	192 57
1	J. E. Grieshammer.....	12 03	3	M. H. Houghton.....	33 70
2	J. G. Oliver.....	74 56	4	F. P. Finch.....	50 54
3	J. W. Perrine.....	182 47	5	Simon Reynolds.....	75 00
4	J. C. Sinclair.....	127 14	6	B. F. Lemon.....	66 55
5	C. W. Bateman.....	140 13	7	E. Adams.....	66 55
6	Daniel Goff.....	64 97	8	J. T. King.....	66 55
7	Jeremiah Barrett.....	57 13	9	Stein & Klobn.....	139 30
8	James Baker.....	21 44	1310	Madison Graham.....	49 10
9	S. S. Norcoros.....	92 40	1	W. H. Davis.....	157 86
1230	G. C. G. Smith.....	43 81	2	S. G. Spalding.....	230 26
1	Thomas Long.....	46 42	3	B. F. Lee.....	212 85
2	D. W. Clement.....	154 90	4	T. H. Herring.....	121 42
3	J. A. Hancock.....	\$4 00	5	H. B. Archer.....	292 50
4	Ireland & Wilson.....	130 87	6	M. Thompson.....	66 55
5	B. F. Coles.....	45 28	7	John A. Dalley.....	4 30
6	E. S. Low.....	109 01	8	B. F. Mann.....	220 28
7	John Havens.....	28 71	9	Wooley & Patterson.....	110 44
8	John R. Slack.....	175 00	1320	John O. Keefe.....	175 00
9	Aaron Haley.....	31 25	1	James Orr.....	703 34
1240	Samuel Lawrence.....	135 73	2	C. H. Hayes.....	225 00
1	G. W. Coperthwaite.....	27 86	3	R. V. Hustands.....	419 82
1243	A. E. Cox.....	171 02	1334	S. S. Slater.....	72 13

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1325	Boughton, Nebot, Barnes & Moore.....	\$227 00	1406	John Partridge.....	\$16 95
6	D. B. Allen.....	20,906 25	7	Edward Goodman.....	131 25
7	Risley & Smith.....	17 75	8	D. L. Caldwell.....	149 13
8	H. S. & G. S. Moulton.....	73 36	9	Casper Stiff.....	19 52
9	J. A. Casteel.....	5 51	1410	J. S. McCane.....	3,708 06
1330	John C. Porter.....	7,401 04	1	G. W. Randolph.....	487 50
1	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.....	1,150 00	2	M. A. Garrison.....	186 89
2	Peter Margham.....	1,500 00	3	J. Q. Eder.....	64 40
3	L. W. Shurtliff.....	730 27	4	P. G. Green.....	64 40
4	E. B. Hopkinson.....	150 00	5	T. Hawkins.....	79 13
5	Horace Gosquet.....	537 50	6	T. S. Tuft.....	64 40
6	Tomlinson & Co.....	175 90	7	E. G. Wood.....	79 13
7	J. C. Treasott.....	525 00	8	Augustus Standinger.....	66 32
8	Caleb Watkins.....	375 00	9	Frier & Luck.....	45 41
9	N. C. Adams.....	818 44	1420	J. B. Maxwell.....	4 73
1340	Thomas A. Smith.....	153 36	1	P. H. Gooch.....	152 62
1	Lucine Butler.....	\$755 50	2	D. B. Allen.....	3,806 00
2	Francis Conway.....	393 36	3	Henry De Cordova.....	98 42
3	A. E. Dougherty.....	125 00	4	W. W. Hewins.....	56 65
4	G. W. Thomas.....	400 63	5	D. W. Boyd.....	141 84
5	Allen McLane.....	87,187 50	6	S. M. Hewens.....	64 40
6	Dexter Horton.....	877 71	7	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	4,733 92
7	S. R. Bradford.....	608 02	8	Do.....	3,250 00
8	D. A. Harrover.....	53 67	9	Beverly Clarke.....	95 38
9	P. T. Trespanier.....	57 97	1430	H. W. Campbell.....	56 65
1350	Joseph McIlvaine.....	62 53	1	G. W. Bethers.....	515 23
1	Dooly & McLane.....	806 99	2	Jesse Couch.....	670 30
2	M. J. Dooly.....	1,451 57	3	Bradley Barlow.....	4,710 90
3	L. L. Bullock.....	582 95	4	Barlow, Cottrell & Co.....	1,474 66
4	W. L. Barnard.....	125 00	5	Barlow, Cottrell, Vierey and Barnum.....	9,121 32
5	Marker & Cory.....	177 77	6	Bradley Barlow.....	2,962 89
6	James A. Cornwall.....	12 50	7	C. E. Wheeler.....	183 36
7	Wm. W. Miller.....	3,000 00	8	Do.....	95 38
8	J. H. & J. M. Overton.....	35 29	9	W. H. Postley.....	110 88
9	Postmaster general of Canada.....	16,238 77	1440	H. F. Ota.....	95 38
1360	Edward Minstern.....	3,649 07	1	W. J. Mollen.....	95 38
1	Do.....	4,600 00	2	C. O. Ingersoll.....	110 88
2	Do.....	1,000 00	3	Charles Harper.....	95 38
3	D. D. Williamson.....	3,440 37	4	W. H. Humphreys.....	95 38
4	Craig Palmer.....	2,350 75	5	C. H. Frank.....	95 38
5	James S. Pearce.....	60 77	6	L. B. Calwell.....	95 38
6	A. D. Hay.....	350 90	7	Wm. Buffinton.....	110 88
7	J. W. Morse.....	5,439 19	8	F. W. Ames.....	95 38
8	John W. Craig.....	8 04	9	Elias Avery.....	110 88
9	Alfred Milner.....	43 50	1450	J. C. Volt.....	64 40
1370	W. S. Calvert.....	52 47	1	G. W. Dorman.....	72 13
1	J. L. Calvert.....	75 98	2	W. P. White.....	64 40
2	Andrew Harbke.....	20 48	3	Price & Daubert.....	109 25
3	Faherty & Melser.....	280 14	4	F. Snow & Co.....	72 13
4	W. E. Fisher.....	151 33	5	D. H. Seybolt.....	766 33
5	C. P. Evans.....	73 08	6	Wm. J. Taylor.....	45 80
6	A. O. Thomas.....	7,015 00	7	D. O. McCarty.....	319 00
7	Frank Earish.....	60 00	8	Oregon Printing and Publishing Company.....	52 00
8	M. K. Jessup.....	353 29	9	A. Carrington.....	126 00
9	Jesse F. Bunker.....	105 19	1460	H. S. Johnson.....	92 00
1380	Ephraim Jones.....	49 38	1	E. M. Gregory.....	64 40
1	Ira R. Langford.....	66 55	2	Theodore Knapp.....	56 65
2	J. H. Reed.....	386 66	3	A. B. Sands.....	750 00
3	George H. Colket.....	499 41	4	Gilman, Son & Co.....	293 75
4	G. W. Hause.....	29 77	5	Elias Kirk.....	131 65
5	Ira W. Horrell.....	31 38	6	John W. Lancaster.....	96 97
6	J. P. Bohannon.....	139 62	7	A. B. Elsbree.....	72 13
7	Samuel Copland.....	229 94	8	G. P. Woodbury.....	72 13
8	John Harold.....	66 55	9	P. R. Fairchild.....	72 13
9	John P. Jack.....	107 33	1470	J. C. Paulding.....	72 13
1390	Joseph Robnett.....	146 88	1	J. S. Pearce.....	56 65
1	James Ellis.....	220 86	2	C. Safford.....	72 13
2	Nathan Coombe.....	122 19	3	Thomas C. Smith.....	72 13
3	Spofford, Sleeston & Co.....	9,859 08	4	G. O. Bacon.....	72 13
4	E. Murray, Jr.....	14 20	5	R. M. French.....	64 40
5	Thos. Ascencio & Co.....	\$636 94	6	E. French.....	72 13
6	Jeremiah Leaycroft.....	343 84	7	E. E. Fuller.....	56 65
7	E. Cunard.....	79 31	8	W. J. Fuller.....	72 13
8	Hargous & Co.....	750 00	9	Geo. O. Dearborn.....	64 40
9	Henry F. Johnson.....	66 66	1480	G. R. Baughart.....	56 65
1400	B. K. Kendrick.....	53 74	1	B. K. Sharretts.....	190 83
1	Henry Paul.....	40 19	2	H. H. Goldsmith.....	64 40
2	Morrow & Hovey.....	98 31	3	J. H. Fisher.....	64 40
3	Americus Moser.....	289 34	4	Samuel Bradford.....	1,256 75
4	Andrew Purcell.....	230 08	1485	P. H. Woodward.....	183 36
1405	John Popp.....	23 15			

To warrants paid, viz:		To warrants paid, viz:	
No.		No.	
1486	B. D. Hopkins.....	1567	A. N. Kimball.....
7	C. C. Leech.....	8	W. H. Baker.....
8	A. A. Lane.....	9	O. B. Ball.....
9	Noble Howard.....	1570	John Harrold.....
1490	J. A. Pierce.....	1	J. T. King.....
1	Horace Merrill.....	2	J. F. Bunker.....
2	M. H. Houghton.....	3	J. P. Jack.....
3	C. Tolmau.....	4	Joseph Elliott.....
4	W. S. West.....	5	M. Thompson.....
5	Henry C. Wood.....	6	C. L. Murphy.....
6	James Steward.....	7	Mrs. Louisa Finker.....
7	W. C. McVay.....	8	James Bishop.....
8	A. Miller.....	9	Frederick Dorrington.....
9	E. McDonald.....	1580	William H. Davis.....
1500	B. M. Fergusson.....	1	Horace Rogers.....
1	G. R. Pedrick.....	2	Thomas Moore.....
2	T. Jones Yorke.....	3	David Neigh.....
3	William H. Gatzman.....	4	Green B. Nicholson.....
4	William A. Davis.....	5	P. S. Frost.....
5	J. W. Converse.....	6	M. D. Benson.....
6	A. N. & Samuel Fisher.....	7	J. B. Parker.....
7	T. G. Cockrell.....	8	William H. Hewins.....
8	Orrin Miller.....	9	Ira Dixon.....
9	Calvin Gossum.....	1590	Samuel Reynolds.....
1510	A. H. Jamison.....	1	Charles C. Hassler.....
1	Daniel M. Taft.....	2	Elbridge Chase.....
2	W. H. Carpenter.....	3	Franklin F. Thomas.....
3	G. L. Kandle.....	4	William Thompson.....
4	M. G. McCarty.....	5	Alfred A. Parkerson.....
5	J. A. Landis.....	6	D. C. Hathorn.....
6	Michael Riley.....	7	Dennis D. Bran.....
7	C. G. Bryant.....	8	Asbury J. Oliver.....
8	Charles McLaughlin.....	9	B. F. Lemon.....
9	E. H. Smith.....	1600	C. Holden.....
1520	W. G. Wilcox.....	1	E. Adams.....
1	W. F. Cline.....	2	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.....
2	S. Brooks.....	3	James Heely.....
3	W. K. Emerick.....	4	Ben Halladay.....
4	S. S. Talbot.....	5	J. S. Mayhew.....
5	S. Slater.....	6	W. H. Magchan.....
6	R. & R. A. McBride and W. H. Robinson.....	7	J. Paddeford.....
7	Robert Boyne.....	8	P. F. Trepanier.....
8	O. E. Jones.....	9	D. B. Cooke.....
9	H. B. Archer.....	1610	Samuel Bishop.....
1530	J. Krickbaum.....	1	A. E. Kinder.....
1	T. B. Patton.....	2	E. Gartner.....
2	Lewis Johnson & Co.....	3	B. G. Gibbs.....
3	Do.....	4	J. W. Parker.....
4	A. G. Lawrence.....	5	William Curtis.....
5	Gilman, Son & Co.....	6	A. J. Lee.....
6	F. P. Fluck.....	7	R. Hughes.....
7	Dean & Harblson.....	8	E. S. Hill.....
8	T. R. Taylor.....	9	S. B. Row.....
9	W. H. Taylor.....	1620	William Flannagan.....
1540	W. V. Channon.....	1	Samuel Bishop.....
1	J. A. Brolaaki.....	2	J. M. Hildreth.....
2	M. M. Nye.....	3	Samuel R. Wilson.....
3	Jesse Mann.....	4	D. A. Harrover.....
4	H. R. Ross.....	5	E. Jones.....
5	D. A. Peaslee.....	6	J. hn Deaspaner.....
6	A. S. Whitcomb.....	7	John N. Lancaster.....
7	James G. Oliver.....	8	C. H. Gowen.....
8	A. H. Wing.....	9	Benoni Wheat.....
9	E. W. Weldon.....	1630	Frederick A. Norton.....
1550	A. L. Wellman.....	1	Randall Brown.....
1	A. W. Buckman.....	2	W. J. & T. M. Sanders.....
2	J. Fitzgerald.....	3	David B. Watrous.....
3	R. Frye.....	4	L. D. Hinkley.....
4	W. H. Greenleaf.....	5	Harvey Hixton.....
5	W. C. Hammatt.....	6	Hawkins & Wier.....
6	W. M. Dalley.....	7	Lewis Leech.....
7	H. W. Shoemaker.....	8	J. Gauler.....
8	E. F. Hotchkiss.....	9	J. M. Belknap.....
9	L. Crowe.....	1640	H. Williams.....
1560	Thomas Dornan.....	1	S. W. Shulock.....
1	R. C. Allen.....	2	William Lemon.....
2	T. Brewster.....	3	Page & Tuckey.....
3	J. R. Dobyns.....	4	Gibson & Whitford.....
4	William Foxton.....	5	Tribune Association.....
5	R. M. Holt.....	6	St. Louis Type Foundry Co.....
1566	W. J. Kennedy.....	7	John J. White.....
		1648	S. McNeill.....

Dr.

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, drawn in previous quarters.		
No.			No.		
1649	A. Van Tassel	\$72 13			
1650	Theo. Esler	49 74	4877	Jackson Magee	\$143 00
1	National Bank Note Co.	124 50	9817	Martin Snider	1 98
2	Tribune Association	200 25			\$144 98
3	L. P. Roberts	126 65			901, 664 15
4	Benedict F. Weller	6 52			
5	R. C. Merrill	72 13		To adjusted balance due Post Office Department December 31, 1865	1, 741, 349 44
6	E. Fox	68 56			2, 643, 013 59
7	J. R. Elliott	98 56			
8	N. Keefe	98 56		By adjusted balance due Post Office Department September 30, 1865	\$1, 703, 346 84
9	L. Easton	114 56		By receipt warrants for deposits by postmasters and others	939, 666 75
1299	John P. Cox	847 03			2, 643, 013 59
1	P. G. Green	66 55			
2	T. S. Taft	66 55			
3	F. Riblett	66 55			
4	William A. Neater	134 66			
1663	W. H. Taylor	193 35			
	Warrants paid, drawn this quarter	901, 519 17			

FOURTH QUARTER, 1865—Continued.

Cr.

By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries :		
No.		
1299	Treasurer of the United States	\$18, 537 01
1300	Assistant Treasurer United States, New York	498, 076 89
1	Do. do. Philadelphia	96, 236 58
2	Do. do. Boston	115, 544 05
3	Do. do. St. Louis, Mo.	38, 918 06
4	Do. do. Charleston, S. C.	6, 107 18
5	Do. do. San Francisco, Cal.	40, 875 31
6	Depository United States Cincinnati, Ohio	75, 000 00
7	Do. Louisville, Ky.	8, 200 00
8	Do. Chicago, Ill.	40, 000 00
9	Do. Pittsburg, Pa.	50 00
1310	Do. St. Paul, Minn.	65 10
1	Do. Newbern, N. C.	1, 113 00
2	First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.	424 27
1313	Second National Bank of Detroit, Mich.	499 30
		939, 666 75

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, September 30, 1865.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States	\$157,350 45	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.	976,735 57	
Do. do. Philadelphia, Pa.	81,488 51	
Do. do. Boston, Mass.	946,528 69	
Do. do. St. Louis, Mo.	64,350 53	
Do. do. Charleston, S. C.	3,733 88	
Do. do. San Francisco, Cal.	12,101 04	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.	6,966 73	
Do. do. Louisville, Ky.	35,289 45	
Do. do. Chicago, Ill.	43,584 53	
Do. do. Pittsburg, Pa.	1,014 61	
Do. do. St. Paul, Minn.	1,901 10	
Do. do. Buffalo, N. Y.	3,039 69	
Do. do. Baltimore, Md.		
Do. do. Newbern, N. C.		
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	1,436 80	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	1,236 63	
Do. do. Cleveland, Ohio.	200 00	
Do. do. Springfield, Mass.	4,442 80	
Do. do. Richmond, Va.	2,557 90	
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	731 96	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	5,034 28	
Do. do. St. Paul, Minn.	302 53	
Do. do. Wheeling, W. Va.	511 99	
Do. do. Milwaukee, Wis.	1,314 57	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2,801 00	
Available	1,654,654 66	
SUSPENDED.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.		\$78,102 29
Depository United States, Little Rock, Ark.	1,896 53	
Do. do. Savannah, Ga.	205 76	
Do. do. Galveston, Texas.		136 45
	1,656,756 95	78,238 74
Less overdrawn	78,238 74	
Treasurer's ledger balance	1,578,518 21	

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositaries in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856.....	3155	-----	\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y. . .	1st quarter 1857.....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858.....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859.....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1859.....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860.....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	Do.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4139	75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862.....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862.....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1865.....	1395	636 94	4,062 06
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa. . .	4th quarter 1854.....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855.....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855.....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856.....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857.....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858.....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859.....	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860.....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861.....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter 1865.....	1233	4 06	
	Do.....	1537	2,867 94	4,491 87
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.	2d quarter 1855.....	5873	-----	68
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.	Do.....	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter 1858.....	8479	21 00	
	4th quarter 1858.....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860.....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5593	100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6346½	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862.....	539	27 41	
	2d quarter 1863.....	3556	22 58	

FOURTH QUARTER 1865—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	3d quarter 1863....	4471	\$2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter 1865....	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter 1865....	9959	8 77	
	3d quarter 1865....	246	8 68	
	Do.....	650	33 94	
	4th quarter 1865....	1034	38 47	
	Do.....	1092	13 72	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1,222 50	
	Do.....	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter 1863....	5543	7 00	
	4th quarter 1865....	1527	1,500 00	
	Do.....	1534	253 00	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. Same as in 3d quarter 1861. (See pages 66 to 77 of that report).....				3,054 58
Assistant Treasurer Charleston, S. C.....	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
	4th quarter 1865....	1341	755 50	
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. (See pages 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report).....				852 92
Depository United States, Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	
Depository United States, Galveston, Texas.	4th quarter 1860....	1410		199 41
				219 81
Total outstanding.....				162,831 23

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1865, as per statement No. 3, page 15 of this report.	\$1,741,349 44
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 5, pages 17 to 18, inclusive, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositaries	162,831 23
Balance in the treasury of the United States, (including the suspended accounts at places lately under insurrectionary control,) subject to draft for the service of the Post Office Department, December 31, 1865, same as per statement No. 4, page 16 of this report.....	1,578,518 21
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, 4th quarter 1865	2,798,784 12
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.	2,798,784 12

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.**F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

March 15, 1867.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States, for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended December 31, 1865, has been examined in this office and found correct.

H. J. ANDERSON, Auditor.

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and disbursements of the first quarter 1866.*

Dr.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
1666	James Worrell	\$4,539 53	1747	Wm. S. West	\$74 56
7	Gabriel Slaughter	47 46	8	B. K. Sharretts	210 44
8	J. J. Atkinson	25,005 28	9	Wm. V. Channon	58 55
9	F. A. Comley	561 99	1750	J. A. Brolaaki	58 55
1670	Samuel Knox	56 37	1	S. Slater	74 56
1	Daniel Wellington	1,800 00	2	A. H. Wing	66 55
2	Preston Roberts	137 64	3	T. R. Taylor	66 55
3	S. B. Mills	184 60	4	Ephraim Jones	66 55
4	Peters & Stephens	170 00	5	J. A. Bunker	66 55
5	James S. Grubbs	124 51	6	W. H. Baker	66 55
6	Joseph Huddell	267 67	7	J. T. King	66 55
7	H. F. Otis	114 56	8	J. P. Jack	66 55
8	W. H. Mollen	98 56	9	John Harold	66 55
9	W. H. Postley	98 56	1760	P. F. Trepanier	66 55
1680	C. O. Ingersoll	114 56	1	J. Mann	66 55
1	W. H. Humphreys	98 56	2	M. Nye	66 55
2	Chas. Harper	98 56	3	J. Gaylor	219 52
3	C. H. Frank	98 56	4	W. M. Dailey	246 92
4	L. B. Colwell	98 56	5	H. B. Ross	66 55
5	W. Buffington	114 56	6	Collis P. Huntington	6,960 00
6	E. Avery	114 56	7	J. R. Flanagan	85 56
7	H. B. Archer	98 56	8	B. F. Lemon	66 55
8	P. W. Ames	98 56	9	E. F. Hotchkiss	74 56
9	W. G. Wilcox	58 55	1770	P. H. Woodward	189 47
1690	E. H. Smith	58 55	1	Riggs & Co.	128,675 48
1	H. N. Shoemaker	74 56	2	Do	45,725 08
2	D. H. Seybolt	74 56	3	Do	54,888 40
3	J. S. Pearce	58 55	4	A. D. Sheppard	10,331 87
4	J. C. Paulding	74 56	5	Ben Halladay	969 04
5	E. M. Gregory	66 55	6	Murray & Nephew	2,300 00
6	Chas. A. Whitney	2,259 73	7	S. H. Knapp	50 00
7	John White	333 45	8	Geo. F. Nesbitt	20 50
8	Jonas Bitters	451 60	9	John Sproatt	5,510 00
9	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	46,437 24	1780	W. P. White	66 55
1700	James J. Tracy	96,250 00	1	S. S. Talbot	114 56
1	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	3,317 75	2	J. Rickabaugh	98 56
2	Do	91,250 00	3	J. Krickbaum	98 56
3	Theodore Knapp	58 55	4	W. K. Emerick	114 56
4	Beverly Clarke	123 56	5	G. W. Dornan	74 56
5	H. W. Campbell	58 55	6	W. F. Cline	114 56
6	D. M. Boyd	146 58	7	J. E. Lytle	114 56
7	W. W. Hewins	58 55	8	James Whirl	23 40
8	S. W. Hewins	66 55	9	J. C. Voit	66 55
9	S. B. Row	220 87	1790	J. Steward	50 54
1710	W. C. Hammatt	268 37	1	C. L. Murphy	66 55
1	Lewis Phillips	54 60	2	A. Miller	58 55
2	Thos. Warren	3 68	3	E. McDonald	66 55
3	Geo. F. Nesbitt	46,317 10	4	W. C. McVay	16 25
4	O. F. Ensign	23 92	5	J. B. Paddelford	50 54
5	G. R. Woodbury	74 56	6	J. G. Oliver	74 56
6	A. B. Elsbree	74 56	7	W. H. Magehan	66 55
7	C. Safford	74 56	8	Joseph McIlvaine	72 13
8	T. C. Smith	74 56	9	James Anthony	319 00
9	P. A. Fairchild	74 56	1800	T. Brewster	74 56
1720	E. E. Fairchild	58 55	1	R. C. Allen	74 56
1	A. A. Lane	74 56	2	Ben Halladay	3,374 76
2	C. C. Leech	74 56	3	M. H. Houghton	33 70
3	A. S. Whitcomb	66 55	4	F. P. French	50 54
4	C. E. Wheeler	189 47	5	G. R. Banghart	58 55
5	J. R. Thomas	67 96	6	L. H. Dowdrey	50 54
6	C. H. Branscomb	583 15	7	J. B. Wingate	83 73
7	W. A. Davis	82 56	8	Geo. Selbiey	66 55
8	W. J. Kennedy	66 55	9	H. H. Goldsmith	66 55
9	J. R. Dobyns	66 55	1810	J. H. Flister	66 55
1730	Wm. Foxton	66 55	1	L. Crowl	50 54
1	J. S. Grubbs	66 55	2	Sol. Brooks	66 55
2	R. M. Holt	66 55	3	Riggs & Co.	45,064 29
3	Geo. O. Bacon	74 56	4	J. L. Crouch	130 95
4	Geo. O. Dearborn	66 55	5	B. T. Bye	130 95
5	W. J. Fuller	74 56	6	J. S. Mayhew	50 54
6	Noble Howard	66 55	7	A. J. Lee	15 00
7	R. Frye	74 56	8	E. S. Hill, jr	15 00
8	E. French	74 56	9	J. M. Belknap	15 00
9	K. M. French	66 55	1820	William Pickens	\$80 78
1740	B. D. Hopkins	74 56	1	G. B. Fowle	58 55
1	W. H. Greenleaf	66 55	2	W. T. Swiggert	66 55
2	J. A. Pierce	66 55	3	W. H. Taylor	66 55
3	D. A. Pouslee	74 56	4	A. N. Zevely	200 00
4	Horace Merritt	74 56	5		
5	Henry C. Wood	74 56	6	Theodore Esler	50 50
1746	Cobb Tolman	74 56	1827	M. Rambo	19 80

DR.

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
1828	M. B. Hoffman	\$19 89	1911	Andrew Jamison	\$2,452 99
9	J. Pallen	19 89	2	Do	8,541 16
1830	J. McIlwaine	7 22	3	George F. Newbitt & Co	105 44
1	James Gresham	67 34	4	Oelrichs & Co	22,693 90
2	James N. Johnson	191 04	5	John G. Dale	57,281 73
3	Matthew Kern	541 32	6	Kunhardt & Co	17,129 14
4	John Dessauer	47 23	7	Silas Fitch	68 07
5	D. B. Ball	66 55	8	F. Riblett	68 03
6	C. H. Gowan	66 55	9	E. G. Wood	76 21
7	W. J. Glascock	206 09	1920	T. S. Tuft	68 03
8	Edward Lander	2,000 00	1	P. G. Green	68 03
9	J. S. McCune	3,750 00	2	Thomas Hawkins	76 21
1840	A. Humphrey	452 95	3	Abel Smith	210 38
1	D. Conklen	20 00	4	Simon Reynolds	75 00
2	M. Upton	2,500 00	5	Joseph Martin	38 75
3	Do	1,644 02	6	R. J. Powell	5,572 21
4	John Camp	20 00	7	Lewis Johnson & Co	250 00
5	A. Newkirk	20 00	8	J. H. Lambert	26 37
6	A. Goodspeed	20 00	9	Chas. Clapp	112 50
7	R. B. Webster	20 00	1930	J. W. Converse	117 13
8	J. P. Walker	20 00	1	James Dennen	150 00
9	B. Perry	20 00	2	Estes Howe	300 00
1850	F. Rinehart	20 00	3	Thos. A. Scott	239 37
1	L. H. Dowdney	48 92	4	J. B. Parker	651 10
2	H. G. Burnell	98 56	5	D. M. Boyd	149 83
3	F. A. Roots & Co	133 00	6	S. W. Hewins	62 03
4	McDonald & Baker	133 00	7	W. W. Hewins	59 85
5	Roys & Ludlum	133 00	8	R. G. Merrill	74 56
6	J. A. Dunnagan	112 50	9	G. W. Dornan	76 21
7	S. W. Temple	109 37	1940	J. C. Volt	68 03
8	E. Adams	66 55	1	W. P. White	68 03
9	S. C. Bradford	17 50	2	L. R. Roberts	66 55
1860	J. S. Rawlins	152 42	3	Ira R. Langford	64 40
1	James T. Hayes	66 55	4	G. W. Haise	29 77
2	J. P. Bohannon	128 60	5	J. L. Calvert	81 78
3	C. P. Evans	85 68	6	S. W. Coles	70 87
4	Charles Hoeger	12 50	7	John Heid	56 25
5	Thos. Boswell	15 97	8	Faherty & Nelson	222 22
6	G. W. Carter	50 00	9	J. W. Morse	5,249 32
7	Claus Fretze	65 76	1950	Levi L. Fate	68 03
8	Dugger & Guyot	66 34	1	H. W. Campbell	59 85
9	E. C. Long	47 77	2	Beverly Clarke	100 75
1870	Charles D. Poston	10,000 00	3	Rhodes & Gray	481 00
1	Do	5,000 00	4	J. T. Dodson	66 35
2	Do	665 38	5	L. B. Caldwell	100 75
3	John Harold	17 56	6	W. Buffington	117 12
4	Phillip Temple	22 23	7	E. Avery	117 12
5	W. G. Sloan	256 50	8	H. B. Archer	100 75
6	Martin Keary	1,000 00	9	C. O. Ingersoll	117 12
7	Howard Black	13 66	1960	E. F. Hotchkiss	76 21
8	J. W. Hayes	37 50	1	W. H. Humphreys	100 75
9	W. S. Calvert	75 00	2	J. C. Paulding	76 21
1880	J. W. Colden	98 56	3	D. H. Seybolt	76 21
1	J. Q. Eder	98 56	4	H. W. Shoemaker	76 21
2	Cyrus C. Sanders	57 50	5	W. G. Wilcox	59 85
3	John Corwin	64 69	6	E. H. Smith	59 85
4	J. H. & J. M. Overton	35 37	7	W. H. Postley	100 75
5	James W. Sell	50 00	8	H. F. Otis	117 12
6	B. B. Newton	56 98	9	W. J. Mallen	100 75
7	Wm. S. Hudson	22 39	1970	C. Harper	100 75
8	Francis B. Elmstead	31 03	1	C. H. Frank	100 75
9	Thomas A. Smith	162 50	2	E. M. Gregory	76 21
1890	John J. Stephens	259 34	3	F. W. Ames	100 75
1	Thomas Kelly	125 00	4	Allen McLane	34,658 93
2	Thomas T. Church	144 50	5	John McCutcheon	320 61
3	Geo. H. Lott	100 00	6	J. N. Horrell	27 26
4	Oliver Charlick	1,201 07	7	N. E. Fisher	336 97
5	J. W. Swezey	115 75	8	A. A. Kuzey	149 70
6	Stotter & Gelmore	133 00	9	James Whirl	149 64
7	Jeremiah McKirahan	100 74	1980	Samuel F. Nicola	229 29
8	T. S. Vaile	267 12	1	B. W. Nicola	101 99
9	H. E. Messenger	253 86	2	Cornelius Vanderbilt	1,407 72
1900	David Dorrington	74 99	3	F. De Kro	143 24
1	B. F. Dowell	126 00	4	W. C. Hammatt	251 27
2	Cal. Steam Nav. Co.	\$20 00	5	C. E. Barrett	6,961 72
3	E. E. Meek	43 00	6	W. H. Barrett	76 21
4	R. C. Jackson	100 75	7	Theodore Knapp	68 03
5	E. L. Champlin	117 12	8	S. B. Rowe	244 47
6	A. L. Wellman	66 55	9	W. V. Channon	59 85
7	E. W. Weldon	66 55	1990	W. A. Davis	84 39
8	C. A. Hergeshelmer	70 00	1	Wm Foxton	68 03
9	C. R. Scarborough	37 50	2	W. N. Grover	40 00
1910	Geo. F. Newbitt	2,419 95	1993	J. S. Grubbs	68 03

Dr. FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
1894	Postmaster General of Canada.	\$18,544 73	2076	J. F. Bunker.	\$68 03
5	D. B. Allen.	1,261 40	7	C. McGowen.	68 03
6	B. K. Sharretta.	196 54	8	J. P. Jack.	68 03
7	Allen McLane.	2,675 07	9	J. T. King.	68 03
8	P. H. Woodward.	193 37	2080	J. A. Broilaski.	53 85
9	Jensup & Moore.	1,800 00	1	B. Frye.	76 21
3000	Geo. P. Woodbury.	76 21	2	W. H. Greenleaf.	68 03
1	A. B. Elsbree.	76 21	3	F. P. Finch.	51 67
2	Chester Safford.	76 21	4	G. R. Banghart.	59 85
3	J. S. Pearce.	68 03	5	L. H. Dowdney.	51 67
4	P. R. Fairchild.	76 21	6	L. Crowl.	51 67
5	T. S. Smith.	76 21	7	J. W. Flister.	68 03
6	J. B. Wingate.	68 03	8	A. S. Whitecomb.	68 03
7	W. T. Swiggart.	68 03	9	D. A. Penslee.	76 21
8	W. J. Kennedy.	68 03	2090	H. P. Rows.	68 03
9	T. R. Taylor.	68 03	1	Jesse Mann.	68 03
2030	R. Slater.	76 21	2	Thos. Ascencio & Co.	\$498 25
1	T. B. Scandrett.	45 08	3	Charles A. Whitney.	1,354 32
2	G. W. Hill & Co.	70 00	4	M. H. Houghton.	34 44
3	A. Horner.	4,762 36	5	C. L. Murphy.	68 03
4	G. O. Bacon.	76 21	6	A. Miller.	59 85
5	Henry C. Wood.	76 21	7	E. McDonald.	68 03
6	W. S. West.	76 21	8	G. Selbiey.	68 03
7	C. Tolman.	76 21	9	R. C. Allen.	76 21
8	M. M. Nye.	68 03	2100	J. R. Dobyns.	68 03
9	H. Merrill.	76 21	1	T. Brewster.	76 21
3020	J. L. Crouch.	68 03	2	R. M. Hall.	68 03
1	R. T. Bye.	68 03	3	J. G. Oliver.	76 21
2	E. French.	76 21	4	W. H. Magehan.	68 03
3	W. J. Fuller.	76 21	5	Wm. D. Dalley.	266 39
4	E. E. Fuller.	59 85	6	D. C. Forney.	348 00
5	B. D. Hopkins.	76 21	7	B. F. Trepanier.	64 03
6	Noble Howard.	68 03	8	E. Jones.	68 03
7	A. A. Lane.	76 21	9	William Williams.	37 31
8	C. C. Leech.	76 21	2110	Wm. Wade.	68 03
9	G. F. Nesbitt.	80 10	1	Dean Symonds.	61 44
3030	G. B. Towle.	58 85	2	A. Sherwood.	61 44
1	L. G. Clowe.	68 03	3	R. M. Hunter.	68 03
2	Wm. H. Nester.	157 32	4	F. M. Truitt.	108 96
3	Theodore Hawk.	64 36	5	L. Murfin.	21 94
4	George Birkman.	71 32	6	R. S. Spencer.	108 96
5	Thomas Sparks.	106 70	7	Abel S. Josha.	37 33
6	Michael Gerhart.	17 67	8	M. P. Brown.	62 50
7	William Stallman.	39 13	9	J. P. Aelken.	306 64
8	Prie & Daubert.	91 74	2120	Geo. H. Colket.	498 60
9	Edna Kirk.	159 21	1	A. Horner.	2,684 62
3040	Thomas Auld.	43 37	2	F. Conway.	122 30
1	A. W. Buckman.	51 25	3	Bennett & Fling.	91 47
2	Geo. Reinhart.	18 00	4	J. Stewart.	56 15
3	James M. Lacey.	97 58	5	T. B. Scandrett.	68 03
4	E. Hartpence.	47 78	6	F. F. Jacobs.	95 94
5	C. R. Holland.	21 37	7	W. Hegeman.	91 64
6	James Fitzgerald.	4 85	8	W. J. Lee.	50 47
7	T. Hawkins Du Puy.	1,584 10	9	S. N. Cloud.	37 31
8	Henry Taylor.	32 20	2130	L. J. Marshall.	182 47
9	John Price.	168 48	1	Thomas Dean.	35 12
3050	J. J. P. Johnson.	103 20	2	Lock J. Pippin.	319 20
1	Wm. Curtis.	616 51	3	James Billings.	452 78
2	James O. Williams.	18 74	4	John R. Partridge.	33 52
3	L. B. Clarke.	2,068 51	5	John M. Cowan.	67 49
4	Chas. Tanesig, sr.	5,411 89	6	W. A. Huges.	112 83
5	Mitchell B. Barker.	181 89	7	Thos. D. Pettijohn.	40 25
6	Prie & Luck.	44 15	8	Hannah & Sanders.	309 87
7	Eberhard Mindrup.	37 72	9	C. A. Elson.	99 00
8	F. A. Freymouth.	28 19	2140	R. F. Huston.	30 24
9	Agustus Standing.	91 92	1	Jna. W. Hannah.	28 93
3060	Patrick Nappier.	27 42	2	Muhlon Harley.	13 63
1	G. B. Hance.	37 57	3	John Green.	40 00
2	John Z. Kent.	49 39	4	B. G. Gibbs.	21 00
3	James H. Ray.	26 83	5	Geo. K. Culp.	45 05
4	Samuel Weeks.	17 58	6	James Lambers.	78 89
5	Thomas T. Shootman.	189 33	7	Francis A. Buchols.	88 27
6	James O. Newlice.	49 10	8	Bird Nance.	128 48
7	Gabriel Slaughter.	94 17	9	E. C. Noe.	70 29
8	Geo. W. Haley.	\$62 21	2150	Francis L. Littleton.	62 76
9	Lewis Phillips.	46 59	1	W. M. Shanks.	78 84
3070	Samuel N. Harding.	164 49	2	Wm. Osborn.	882 03
1	Eli Adams.	68 03	3	Lewis P. Clamptitt.	24 75
2	B. F. Lemon.	68 03	4	Lawson Holmes.	52 05
3	G. B. Weldon.	100 75	5	Andrew Purcell.	165 11
4	A. L. Wellman.	84 39	6	Phlander Finley.	48 61
5	E. W. Weldon.	84 39	7	Benj. F. Weller.	12 76
3075	D. B. Ball.	68 03	2158	Matthew Fenimore.	707 40

DR.

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2159	Matthew Fenimore	\$713 56	2242	Aaron Haley	\$31 25
2160	H. H. & G. S. Moulton	68 65	3	Samuel Lawrence	138 42
1	Solomon Weary	4 12	4	Wm. H. Gatzmer	1,509 67
2	N. N. Fisher	1,671 17	5	E. S. Low	91 75
3	Morrow & Hovey	93 55	6	T. Jones York	294 83
4	Isaac J. Edmonson	614 52	7	Ireland & Wilson	99 05
5	Americus Moser	115 85	8	B. F. Coles	66 65
6	Thomas Wisby	19 74	9	Samuel Bradford	1,665 23
7	S. M. Hunter	273 02	2250	Geo. R. Pedrick	38 53
8	Isaac H. McKee	48 46	1	H. Whiteman	308 09
9	Thomas R. Livingston	58 38	2	Thomas Long	54 69
2170	George B. Leachman	50 93	3	D. W. Clement	150 18
1	L. Zevely	39 88	4	George W. Thomas	347 69
2	Thomas Moore	27 03	5	Peter Blackwood	164 19
3	John H. Collett	46 63	6	R. G. Binker	90 66
4	John H. Sheldon	24 20	7	David B. Moore	22 72
5	Henry Paul	8 38	8	Benjamin M. Furgerson	53 77
6	Blewford Sevor	17 75	9	G. C. G. Smith	48 72
7	Wm. Simpson	24 58	2260	James Baker	49 03
8	Jesse M. Shaner	40 83	1	S. S. Norcross	77 26
9	Madison Graham	19 08	2	Benjamin F. Lee	910 61
2180	Jas. B. Maxwell	112 50	3	Jonathan Sooy	18 57
1	B. F. Kendrick	30 00	4	J. P. Flynn	93 09
2	W. Mitchell	76 21	5	F. Snow & Co.	319 57
3	J. Gresham	135 02	6	Bridge, Lord & Co.	7 15
4	W. C. Dunning	68 03	7	Waydell & Co.	88 76
5	A. H. Wing	51 67	8	James E. Ward & Co.	500 00
6	J. B. Paddelford	68 03	9	Peter Blackwood	9,901 35
7	J. A. Pierce	68 03	2270	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	347 69
8	G. O. Dearborn	76 21	1	Jeremiah Leacycroft	1,000 00
9	R. M. French	222 39	2	Hargous & Co.	229 81
2190	R. G. Merrill	100 75	3	E. Cunard	129 15
1	J. Gayler	100 75	4	Heinekin & Palmare	1,057 55
2	J. Q. Eder	117 12	5	Do	949 66
3	J. Krickbaum	117 12	6	Do	1,000 00
4	J. E. Lythe	117 12	7	Ben. Holladay	565 30
5	S. S. Talbot	117 12	8	Bradley, Barlow & Co.	4,107 60
6	H. G. Burnell	51 67	9	Barlow, Cottrell, Vickroy & Barnum	8,755 71
7	J. S. Mayhew	68 03	2290	Barlow, Cottrell & Co.	618 50
8	W. H. Taylor	68 03	1	A. H. Markland	226 96
9	W. J. Gluscock	211 41	2	W. C. Kyle	327 11
2200	Jas. Hubbell	65 08	3	Jeremiah Barrett	54 48
1	B. K. Johnson	125 00	4	Risley & Smith	17 01
2	A. E. Dougherty	1,707 34	5	Joseph Elliott	39 00
3	Andrew Janison	1,750 00	6	Daniel Goff	65 32
4	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.	750 00	7	John M. Hildreth	87 50
5	Lewis Johnson & Co.	426 74	8	D. L. Caldwell	169 68
6	D. S. Richardson	212 46	9	Wm. H. Davis	211 95
7	M. D. Benson	27 03	2290	Spalding & McKee	333 09
8	C. F. Parmelee	117 12	1	Thos. J. Hart	57 70
9	W. K. Emerck	57 74	2	Stein & Hobbs	140 61
2210	James McGilliey	49 52	3	John Boswell	13 08
1	Alfred Milner	18 68	4	James W. Parker	224 34
2	Walker & Cook	199 93	5	H. H. Goldsmith	62 03
3	Martin Keary	122 40	6	W. C. Vav	17 22
4	William Hicks	73 60	7	Samuel Knox	472 10
5	William H. Travis	89 30	8	John Nove	39 70
6	Jacob Stewart	389 14	9	S. G. Spalding	273 29
7	Wm. Smith	89 31	2300	Henry Kennedy	98 03
8	Peter Nicol	836 05	1	Barlow & Sanderson	1,619 51
9	John Nicol	70 00	2	Bradley Barlow	3,344 81
2220	Alfred Grubb	666 02	3	F. Riblitt	61 44
1	Press Printing Co.	1,180 56	4	B. F. Ford	249 25
2	Jas. J. Tracy	3,250 00	5	Franklin F. Thomas	30 93
3	Do	5,135 87	6	Wm. Thompson	109 77
4	Do	297 50	7	J. N. Johnson	68 03
5	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32 91	8	T. J. Adamson	503 95
6	George Simpson	54 16	9	Alfred A. Parkerson	100 28
7	J. B. Rogers	22 11	2310	J. S. Rawlins	62 03
8	Samuel H. Watson	68 03	1	Abraham G. Lewis	245 83
9	Thos. Warren	104 44	2	Lewis Leach	89 06
2230	D. A. Harrover	22 75	3	Wm. W. Marsh	6 22
1	W. F. Cline	78 00	4	P. G. Green	61 44
2	J. Rickabough	6 50	5	T. Hawkins	62 83
3	F. M. Kerr	35 97	6	T. S. Tuft	61 44
4	J. W. Colden	27 86	7	E. G. Wood	68 83
5	Wm. Flanagan	137 15	8	D. M. Boyd	135 34
6	Geo. W. Cowperthwait	4,475 13	9	S. W. Hewins	61 44
7	Samuel Bishop	50 00	2320	W. W. Hewins	54 05
8	James Morrell	34 67	1	E. A. Birchard & J. B. Page	1,098 66
9	Henry F. Johnson	175 00	2	Jessup & Moore	3,600 00
2240	John Havens				
2241	J. R. Slack				

Dr. FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
2334	G. W. Dorman	\$68 83	2407	W. M. Dailly	\$258 24
5	J. C. Veit	61 44	8	Noble Howard	61 44
6	W. P. White	61 44	9	B. D. Hopkins	68 83
7	F. Thomas	61 44	2410	H. Merrill	68 83
8	Chas. F. Johnson	210 97	1	R. S. Merrill	68 83
9	G. P. Woodbury	68 83	2	M. M. Nye	61 44
2330	A. B. Elsbree	68 83	3	A. A. Lane	68 83
1	P. H. Woodward	173 76	4	F. S. Stevens	66, 516 32
2	B. K. Sharretts	177 64	5	C. C. Leech	68 83
3	Wm. Buffington	105 76	6	J. A. Pletcs	61 44
4	Beverly Clarke	91 00	7	C. Tolman	68 83
5	H. W. Campbell	54 05	8	H. C. Wood	68 83
6	T. Knapp	61 44	9	R. M. French	61 44
7	T. C. Smith	68 83	2420	E. French	68 83
8	H. W. Shoemaker	68 83	1	W. J. Fuller	68 83
9	W. J. Mallon	91 00	2	E. E. Fuller	54 05
2340	E. Avery	105 76	3	W. H. Greenleaf	61 44
1	W. H. Abbott	68 83	4	A. S. Whitcomb	61 44
2	C. Safford	68 83	5	J. Mann	61 44
3	W. H. Postley	91 00	6	D. A. Peaslee	68 83
4	Jas. S. Pearce	61 44	7	H. P. Rows	61 44
5	H. F. Otis	105 76	8	R. Frye	51 63
6	L. B. Colwell	91 00	9	L. Crowl	46 66
7	E. F. Hotchkiss	68 83	2430	S. B. Row	200 36
8	Charles Hassler	91 00	1	W. W. Wilkelm	30 00
9	C. H. Frank	91 00	2	R. Wilkinson	30 00
2350	R. R. Fairchild	68 83	3	H. Kerkenlager	33 17
1	W. H. Humphreys	91 00	4	G. W. Fries	30 00
2	C. O. Ingersoll	105 76	5	A. B. Garrett	30 00
3	W. K. Emerick	105 76	6	E. M. Gessler	30 00
4	J. Q. Eder	91 00	7	J. Beggs	30 00
5	W. P. Cline	91 00	8	W. H. Abel	30 00
6	H. G. Burnell	91 00	9	W. W. Abel	28 21
7	R. G. Brinker	105 76	2440	S. S. McGregor	30 00
8	S. S. Talbot	105 76	1	J. S. Mayhew	52 47
9	J. E. Lyth	105 76	2	L. H. Dowdney	52 47
2360	J. W. Lewis	105 76	3	A. J. Husted	27 90
1	J. Krickbanm	91 00	4	S. H. Wilson	151 42
2	J. B. Wingate	61 44	5	E. H. Wilson	54 05
3	G. Leibley	61 44	6	E. M. Gregory	68 83
4	C. D. Postley	5, 431 50	7	W. G. Wilcox	54 05
5	C. L. Murphy	61 44	8	W. Foster	600 00
6	S. Books	129 47	9	W. F. Heradon	46 71
7	B. T. Bye	61 44	2450	F. W. Ames	105 76
8	J. L. Crouch	61 44	1	T. Atkinson	79 00
9	Joseph Parker	372 71	2	R. M. Holt	61 44
2370	Green B. Nicholson	22 75	3	J. T. Hayes	129 47
1	David Neligh	120 15	4	S. Slater	68 83
2	Mrs. Louisa Tinker	51 07	5	T. R. Taylor	61 44
3	Horace Rogers	30 43	6	Foster & Cooper	400 00
4	C. C. Dunn	1, 000 00	7	A. H. Wing	65 44
5	L. D. Hinkley	54 75	8	R. Roberts	68 03
6	David B. Watrous	109 72	9	W. J. Roberts	61 44
7	D. C. Hathorn	48 00	2460	W. Foxton	61 44
8	Dennis D. Bray	117 10	1	J. H. Parker	51 25
9	Asbury J. Oliver	36 50	2	D. Stager	25 57
2380	E. McDonald	61 44	3	J. B. Paldelford	46 66
1	W. C. McVay	15 56	4	B. F. Lemon	61 44
2	A. Miller	54 05	5	Christian Reynolds & Co.	133 00
3	W. S. Huntington	377 00	6	E. Adams	61 44
4	G. O. Bacon	68 83	7	J. Greshammer	68 83
5	G. R. Banghart	54 05	8	W. H. Magehan	61 44
6	W. H. Houghton	31 12	9	J. G. Oliver	68 83
7	J. C. Paulding	68 83	2470	W. C. Clemson	114 10
8	D. H. Seybolt	68 83	1	P. H. Gooch	174 14
9	J. H. Fister	61 44	2	T. Brewster	68 83
2390	H. H. Goldsmith	61 44	3	R. C. Allen	68 83
1	J. Steward	54 05	4	Hawkins & Welr	60 53
2	W. F. Swiggert	61 44	5	Stroder & Barton	409 40
3	W. V. Channon	54 05	6	D. Symonds	61 44
4	J. Brolaski	54 05	7	J. S. Foster	68 03
5	Bernard Wogman	19 61	8	C. L. Wilson	475 00
6	Geo. O. Dearborn	61 44	9	J. Yarnell	319 00
7	P. P. Finch	46 66	2480	R. Boyd	1, 500 00
8	J. T. Dodson	129 47	1	J. Gayler	230 99
9	J. R. Dobyns	61 44	2	W. H. Taylor	61 44
2400	W. C. Dunning	91 00	3	E. A. Bentley	85 00
1	John M. Murphy	114 00	4	Thomas Dean	61 44
2	W. S. West	68 83	5	Nathaniel Coles	2, 072 92
3	W. A. Davis	76 22	6	E. Jones	61 44
4	A. L. Wellman	76 22	7	David D. Harrover	61 44
5	E. W. Weldon	76 22	8	W. T. Kelly	19 30
2405	G. B. Weldon	91 00	2489	P. F. Trepanier	61 44

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

DR.

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

[illegible]

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

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By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries:		
No.		
1314	Assistant Treasurer United States, Boston, Mass.	\$131, 121 22
5	Do do Charleston, S. C.	11, 680 18
6	Do do New York, N. Y.	549, 069 90
7	Do do Philadelphia, Pa.	101, 369 93
8	Do do St. Louis, Mo.	42, 738 98
9	Do do San Francisco, Cal.	29, 507 28
1320	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	15, 268 60
1	Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.	55, 002 94
2	Depositary United States, Baltimore, Md.	57 00
3	Do do Buffalo, N. Y.	2 31
4	Do do Chicago, Ill.	20, 000 00
5	Do do Louisville, Ky.	7, 356 03
6	Do do Pittsburg, Pa.	1, 363 56
7	Do do St. Paul, Minn.	386 94
8	First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	12 26
9	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	1, 535 00
1330	Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	1, 287 80
1	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	178 93
2	First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	88 79
3	National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C.	1, 663 37
4	First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	400 00
1335	First National Bank, Portland, Me.	150 00
		970, 456 02

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1866.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States	\$95,562 39	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York	607,754 41	
Do.....do.....Philadelphia.....	131,207 73	
Do.....do.....Boston.....	342,033 30	
Do.....do.....St. Louis.....	54,990 27	
Do.....do.....San Francisco.....	16,467 92	
Do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....	14,129 27	
Do.....do.....New Orleans, (new account).....	53,518 39	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6,966 73	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	42,645 48	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	63,584 53	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	2,398 17	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,042 00	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	2,298 04	
Do.....do.....Baltimore, Md.....	57 00	
First National Bank, Portland, Me.....	150 00	
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	1,436 80	
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	200 00	
First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	4,442 20	
First National Bank, Richmond, Va.....	2,557 90	
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	731 96	
First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.....	302 53	
First National Bank, Wheeling, W. Va.....	511 99	
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,314 57	
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.....	63 43	
Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	1,287 80	
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.....	88 79	
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.....	400 00	
City National Bank, Grand Rapids.....	178 93	
National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.....	1,686 37	
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	3,370 42	
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.....	4,336 00	
	1,459,717 32	
IN DEPOSITORIES LATELY UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, (old account).....		\$78,102 29
Depository United States, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....do.....Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Do.....do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
	1,461,819 61	78,238 74
Less overdrawn	78,238 74	
Treasurer's ledger balance.....	1,383,580 87	

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants drawn on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States	1st quarter 1856.....	3115		\$2 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York	1st quarter 1857.....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858.....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859.....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1860.....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860.....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	2d quarter 1861.....	1816	44 95	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4139	75 25	

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York.....	1st quarter 1861....	4141	\$100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4929	267 85	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861....	5465	110 87	
	2d quarter 1862....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1865....	1395	636 94	
	1st quarter 1865....	2092	498 25	
				\$4,560 31
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa..	4th quarter 1854....	4907	22 52	
	3d quarter 1855....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855....	1336	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856....	9337	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859....	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter 1860....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4836	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	4973	38 83	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter 1865....	1233	4 06	
	Do.....	1537	2,867 94	
				4,491 87
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston	2d quarter 1855....	5873	18 24	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	2d quarter 1855....	8765	81 00	
	1st quarter 1858....	8479	10 68	
	4th quarter 1858....	6510	92 20	
	3d quarter 1859....	1305	137 50	
	1st quarter 1860....	4271	10 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	1467	100 18	
	2d quarter 1861....	5593	14 50	
	Do.....	5891	28 74	
	Do.....	5892	34 75	
	Do.....	6350	78 68	
	Do.....	6346	27 41	
	2d quarter 1862....	539	22 58	
	2d quarter 1863....	3556	2 29	
	3d quarter 1863....	4471	15 38	
	Do.....	4851	15 76	
	1st quarter 1864....	5780	17 27	
	2d quarter 1864....	6493	15 00	
	4th quarter 1864....	7869	131 58	
	1st quarter 1865....	8918	8 77	
	2d quarter 1865....	9959	8 68	
	3d quarter 1865....	246	33 94	
	Do.....	650		
	4th quarter 1865....	1034	13 72	
	Do.....	1092	80 78	
	1st quarter 1866....	1820	62 21	
	Do.....	2060	35 00	
	Do.....	2220	9 94	
	Do.....	2540	9 94	
	Do.....	2547		1,116 92

FIRST QUARTER 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	\$23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	\$1,222 50	
	Do.....	1701	286 85	
	1st quarter 1863....	5343	7 00	
	4th quarter 1865....	1534	2 53	
	1st quarter 1866....	1902	20 00	
	Do.....	1903	42 00	
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La.				\$1,616 58
Same as in 3d quarter 1861. (See pp. 66 to 77 of that report).....				109,266 73
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C.	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	987	2 21	
	4th quarter 1865....	1341	755 50	
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. (See pp. 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report).....				852 92
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1837....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		199 41
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	1st quarter 1866....	1909		219 81
				37 50
Total outstanding.....				162,088 38

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, March 31, 1866, as per statement No. 3, page 24 of this report.....	\$1,545,669 25
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositaries, as per statement No. 5, page 25 to 27, inclusive, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given by the several depositaries.....	162,088 38
Balance in the treasury of the United States (including the suspended accounts at places lately under insurrectionary control) subject to draft for the service of the Post Office Department March 31, 1866, same as per statement No. 4, page 25 of this report.....	1,383,580 87
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, 1st quarter 1866.....	2,906,134 99
And counter warrants for the disbursement of the same by order of the Post Office Department.....	2,906,134 99

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

March 15, 1867.

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1866, has been examined in this office and found correct.

H. J. ANDERSON, *Auditor.*

*The Post Office Department in account with the Treasurer of the United States
for receipts and disbursements for the second quarter 1866.*

DR.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2570	F. Thomas	\$68 03	2650	A. B. Sands & Co.	\$1,635 00
1	E. G. Wood	76 21	1	Lewis Johnson & Co.	612 50
2	F. Ribblett	68 03	2	Peter Maughan	1,500 00
3	P. G. Green	68 03	3	Jesse Brothers	189 17
4	Thomas Hawkins	76 21	4	G. R. Baughard	59 85
5	T. S. Tufts	68 03	5	E. McDonald	68 03
6	F. A. Comly	492 09	6	A. A. Lane	76 21
7	J. S. Atkinson	26,111 06	7	Dean Symonds	68 03
8	W. McCulloch	162 67	8	W. C. McVay	17 22
9	James S. Reynolds	86 00	9	A. Merrill	76 21
2580	George W. Kingsbury	67 00	2660	A. Miller	59 85
1	Casey, Fraizer & Co.	116 00	1	J. Steward	59 85
2	F. W. Ames	117 12	2	C. C. Leech	76 21
3	D. M. Boyd	149 83	3	Walker & Cory	30 01
4	H. W. Campbell	59 85	4	Michael Riley	456 18
5	Beverly Clarke	125 75	5	George H. Mercer	\$75 00
6	W. W. Hewins	59 85	6	John W. Lancaster	120 68
7	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	1,713 90	7	S. B. Row	229 93
8	E. Kelly & Co.	3,000 00	8	H. D. Hathaway	70 00
9	P. H. Woodward	192 37	9	W. M. Hamilton	284 00
2590	C. P. Johnson	133 17	2670	A. Sherwood	68 03
1	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	91,250 00	1	J. A. Pierce	68 03
2	Do	44,342 14	2	D. A. Holmes	68 03
3	Do	3,317 75	3	G. H. Trisble	100 75
4	J. S. Joy	873 50	4	R. M. French	68 03
5	A. S. Dood	4,265 07	5	L. H. Dowdney	59 85
6	S. W. Hewins	68 03	6	G. O. Dearborn	68 03
7	L. P. Roberts	61 41	7	J. Jansen	118 65
8	Thomas McClenahan	132 20	8	W. A. Davis	84 39
9	J. W. Johnson	61 44	9	William M. Dalley	245 82
2600	John M. Shelley	3,347 97	2680	J. P. Wells	338 06
1	B. R. Sloane	372 16	1	G. F. Schwarz	50 20
2	Elias Avery	117 12	2	John B. Wingte	68 03
3	William Buffington	117 12	3	Benjamin D. Hopkins	76 21
4	L. B. Colwell	100 75	4	E. E. Fuller	59 85
5	C. H. Frank	117 12	5	W. J. Fuller	76 21
6	Charles Harper	100 75	6	E. French	76 21
7	C. O. Ingersoll	117 12	7	J. L. Crouch	68 03
8	H. F. Otis	117 12	8	B. F. Bye	68 03
9	W. H. Postley	100 75	9	G. O. Bacon	76 21
2610	W. H. Humphrey	100 75	2690	Riggs & Co.	19,967 72
1	D. B. Alexander	38 47	1	Henry C. Wood	76 21
2	Do	46 28	2	William S. West	76 21
3	M. A. Price	444 52	3	C. Tolman	76 21
4	George W. Dornan	76 21	4	William Y. Swiggert	68 03
5	John C. Volt	68 03	5	J. G. Teltman	275 83
6	W. P. White	68 03	6	Mary C. Warbas	1,349 40
7	R. C. Gaskill	3,130 25	7	Javnn Hall	9 24
8	B. K. Sharretts	202 20	8	S. H. Knapp	50 00
9	C. E. Wheeler	192 37	9	G. B. Weldon	100 75
2620	Joseph Kenolle	840 00	2700	N. W. Shoemaker	76 21
1	James J. Tracy	96,250 00	1	James G. Oliver	76 21
2	Daniel Wellington	50 00	2	Joseph A. Ware	2,000 00
3	Wellington, Dorsey & Co.	25 00	3	J. Gayler	223 73
4	E. H. Smith	59 85	4	E. W. Weldon	84 39
5	W. G. Wilcox	59 85	5	A. L. Wellman	84 39
6	M. H. Houghton	34 44	6	S. J. Libby	2,600 00
7	L. Crowl	51 67	7	William Lemon	44 31
8	C. D. Murphy	68 03	8	W. S. Huntington	1,121 79
9	G. Leibley	68 03	9	J. White	308 75
2630	C. H. Branscomb	267 54	2710	McBride & Robinson	125 00
1	S. S. Talbot	117 12	1	William Foster	221 50
2	B. H. Farquhar	100 75	2	James Conroy	56 48
3	G. W. Woodbury	76 21	3	Theodore Knapp	68 03
4	Francis C. Smith	76 21	4	E. Jones	68 03
5	C. Safford	76 21	5	David A. Harrover	68 03
6	J. E. Lytle	117 12	6	E. M. Gregory	76 21
7	J. Krickbaum	100 75	7	W. H. Greenleaf	68 03
8	T. M. Kerr	100 75	8	John S. Foster	68 03
9	H. H. Goldsmith	68 03	9	T. Russell	74 61
2640	J. H. Fister	68 03	2720	Henry F. Swope	68 03
1	T. P. Finch	51 67	1	R. C. Allen	76 21
2	P. R. Fairchild	76 21	2	D. H. Seybolt	76 21
3	W. R. Emerick	117 12	3	H. P. Ross	68 03
4	A. B. Elsbree	76 21	4	D. A. Poaslee	76 21
5	H. G. Brunnell	100 75	5	J. C. Paulding	76 21
6	R. G. Brinker	117 12	6	M. Nye	68 03
7	A. D. Sheppard	11,127 24	7	B. G. Merrill	76 21
8	McDonald Race	\$2,060 87	8	J. S. Mayhew	59 85
2649	Dean & Harbison	1,418 27	2729	J. Mann	68 03

Dr.

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
233	E. F. Hotchkiss	\$76 21	2812	William Williams	\$68 03
1	W. H. Helm	51 67	3	L. Phillips	66 04
2	W. F. Harden	76 21	4	J. P. Bohannon	139 58
3	J. Gresham	76 21	5	A. A. Kinsey	135 89
4	William Poston	68 03	6	A. J. Lee Bell	15 00
5	W. C. Dunning	100 75	7	E. S. Hill	15 00
6	John Cross	19 67	8	J. M. Belnap	15 00
7	W. V. Channon	59 85	9	W. A. Daugherty	11 29
8	J. A. Bralaski	59 85	2820	H. Williams	23 81
9	W. H. Abbott	76 21	1	A. Sherwood	56 25
234	James R. Dobyns	68 03	2	Riggs & Co.	15,962 27
1	W. C. Junior	34 00	3	Do.	40,186 04
2	Judd & Forbes	886 55	4	T. J. Kelly	59 85
3	J. W. Converse	40 02	5	W. C. Hammatt	272 05
4	T. A. Scott	290 61	6	D. B. Alexander	32 00
5	Estes & Howe	300 00	7	G. A. Woodson	152 17
6	James Dunnen	150 00	8	Bradley Barlow	2,169 80
7	J. N. Lambert	36 32	9	Barlow, Cottrell & Co.	618 50
8	George F. Nesbitt	53,281 69	2830	Bradley Barlow	333 50
9	N. Howard	68 03	1	Barlow, Cottrell, Vickroy & Barnum	8,935 75
235	George F. Nesbitt	3,411 94	2	C. C. Saunders	53 93
1	Do.	76 50	3	John Corwin	59 93
2	William M. Kelly	228 97	4	J. W. Swezey	50 92
3	Samuel Slater	80 96	5	J. H. & J. M. Overton	19 65
4	R. F. Trepanier	68 03	6	James W. Sell	50 00
5	W. H. Taylor	68 03	7	B. B. Newton	29 30
6	T. B. Scandrett	68 03	8	William S. Anderson	13 32
7	J. S. Pearce	68 03	9	T. B. Olmstead	37 80
8	Philip Temple	26 87	2840	Thomas A. Smith	21 13
9	C. P. Evans	71 18	1	John J. Stephens	2 81
236	James H. Parker	14 06	2	T. Kelly	124 23
1	W. E. Fisher	189 89	3	T. T. Church	152 98
2	W. A. Huges	110 18	4	William Foster	300 00
3	T. M. Young	29 82	5	George H. Loft	97 39
4	Howard Black	7 10	6	Charles C. Hassler	106 68
5	G. W. Hause	29 77	7	Waydell & Co.	288 60
6	Ira W. Correll	22 29	8	Bridge, Lord & Co.	149 90
7	W. S. Calvert	41 08	9	John G. Dale	60,541 02
8	J. W. Hays	37 50	2850	J. L. Calvert	316 40
9	J. L. Calvert	86 25	1	E. Cunard	493 77
237	G. W. Carter	50 00	2	Kunhardt & Co.	19,840 24
1	G. Olney	997 82	3	Postmaster general of Canada	26,073 77
2	P. Donnhue	\$2,128 20	4	James A. Raynor	1,585 53
3	Claus Fietze	54 05	5	J. Pedrick	112 08
4	Charles Hoeger	12 50	6	H. G. Pearson	96 43
5	Dugger & Guyot	82 42	7	H. W. Flandrean	96 43
6	S. W. Cowles	6 46	8	Barton Abbe	4,480 59
7	E. C. Long	37 04	9	B. Clarke	96 43
8	Martin Keary	975 00	2860	T. S. Tufts	65 11
9	W. G. Sloan	256 50	1	F. Riblett	65 11
238	James T. Hayes	\$68 03	2	P. G. Green	65 11
1	J. N. Johnson	68 03	3	H. H. Magehan	8 78
2	W. H. Hewins	74 93	4	T. Tallis	10 97
3	J. S. McCune	3,750 00	5	Hemekin & Palmore	356 86
4	S. W. Temple	113 36	6	Spoofford Tileston & Co.	8,729 21
5	J. A. Dunnagen	112 50	7	Wm. Ruger	1,685 22
6	S. C. Bradford	17 50	8	Oelricks & Co.	18,943 34
7	John W. Craig	7 42	9	C. A. Whitney	2,884 43
8	B. F. Lemen	68 03	2870	Isaac Bell	21,830 03
9	Eli Adams	68 03	1	F. Snow & Co.	125 73
239	J. Notestein	68 03	2	Walker & Cook	39 80
1	A. H. Wing	68 03	3	John Bonwell	12 67
2	A. S. Whitcomb	68 03	4	J. W. Morse	4,942 23
3	Thomas R. Taylor	68 03	5	H. H. Mayo	31 84
4	W. J. Kennedy	68 03	6	T. Warren	85 60
5	W. T. Kelly	59 85	7	Andrew J. Oliver	1,725 00
6	R. M. Holt	68 03	8	Allen McLane	37,300 00
7	Isaac Bell	1,938 32	9	B. Wheat	97 38
8	S. K. Hoblman	167 76	2880	L. J. Marshall	197 50
9	E. A. Rollins	37	1	Do. ....	.....
240	Do.	707 30	2	M. H. Houghton	32 97
1	Do.	90 25	3	W. F. H. radon	72 94
2	Do.	175 52	4	Casper Stiff	9 30
3	James S. Rawlins	129 47	5	L. B. Clarke	2,021 71
4	Howard Elmore	59 85	6	E. Mindruk	\$35 76
5	William F. Cline	39 00	7	Haywood Shoot	25 45
6	J. J. White, Jr.	18 33	8	J. Dudding	195 57
7	John W. Wade	\$98 75	9	Samuel N. Harding	141 87
8	G. A. Humphreys	26 34	2890	L. M. Copenhaven	115 13
9	E. A. Lamb	28 53	1	George W. Haley	42 04
241	A. Miller	100 75	2892	G. B. Leachman	41 12
	D. S. Richardson	32 83			

Dr.

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
2893	G. W. Peay	\$106 78	2976	T. B. Laird	\$347 00
4	John Nove	7 58	7	Wm. A. Davis	80 77
5	John Z. Kent	38 78	8	S. B. Row	218 45
6	Frier & Luck	39 67	9	B. K. Sharretts	215 43
7	F. A. Freymouth	18 50	2980	C. E. Wheeler	184 75
8	A. Standing	65 99	1	E. W. Lyl-s	57 28
9	P. Nuppler	26 92	2	George P. Woodbury	72 94
2900	J. Stewart	46 41	3	J. J. White	100 00
1	L. G. Spalding	212 54	4	J. Stewart	57 28
2	W. H. Postley	96 43	5	C. Safford	72 94
3	H. F. Otis	112 08	6	P. R. Fairchild	72 94
4	A. J. Miller	96 43	7	A. B. Elsbree	72 94
5	C. O. Ingersoll	112 08	8	W. H. Abbott	72 94
6	C. Harper	96 43	9	Jessup & Moore	10,700 00
7	L. B. Collwell	96 43	2990	E. W. Weldon	80 77
8	Wm. Buffington	112 08	1	A. L. Wellman	80 77
9	E. Avery	112 08	2	G. B. Weldon	96 43
2910	F. W. Ames	112 08	3	T. C. Smith	72 94
1	G. H. Friable	96 43	4	S. Slater	80 77
2	B. Payton	49 25	5	A. A. Lane	72 94
3	Wm. H. Dally	221 25	6	Thomas Wisby	122 66
4	S. W. Hewins	65 11	7	E. McDowell	65 11
5	W. W. Hewins	57 28	8	C. C. Leech	72 94
6	Kneesi & Norfleet	96 00	9	E. M. Gregory	72 94
7	E. F. Clemmons	1,891 05	3000	J. H. Flster	65 11
8	D. M. Boyd	143 40	1	W. C. Dunning	96 43
9	W. W. Miller	5,837 03	2	T. Dornan	472 43
2920	S. M. Hunter	20 00	3	A. Horner	6,794 50
1	John Lawrence	48 25	4	A. A. Fleming	224 71
2	Andrew Purcell	184 18	5	I. J. Edmonson	243 01
3	Thomas M. Clenahan	131 76	6	John Belshe	62 5
4	Isaac H. McKee	252 50	7	C. S. Baker	143 4
5	Spaulding & McKee	188 03	8	A. D. Sheppard	1,000 00
6	P. Finley	40 60	9	A. Peabody	32 3
7	L. D. Clappitt	24 75	3010	John H. Collett	41 2
8	A. H. & G. S. Moulton	86 68	1	John N. Sheldon	44 0
9	L. Holmes	15 38	2	Henry Paul	46 7
2930	E. Noe	49 13	3	Wm. Simpson	17 7
1	C. Steele	50 00	4	J. M. Shauer	34 7
2	Wm. Osborne	884 50	5	Stein & Hohn	143 1
3	James Landers	70 22	6	M. Graham	59 1
4	Wm. H. Davis	214 32	7	J. B. Maxwell	8 0
5	J. R. Partridge	28 69	8	C. A. Elson	64 1
6	S. Weary	24 58	9	David Atkinson	50
7	F. H. Bucholz	30 39	3020	G. Slaughter	28
8	Bird Nance	84 94	1	G. B. Hance	41
9	Wm. Smith	350 96	2	Wm. Curtis	97 0
2940	Hannah & Sanders	296 43	3	M. Norris	46
1	John Nicol	476 36	4	B. F. Kennick	82
2	T. R. Livingston	64 19	5	T. Dornan	48
3	James N. Hannah	33 63	6	A. Horner	2,593
4	B. F. Weller	10 51	7	James R. Dohyns	65
5	John Kesterson	271 74	8	G. O. Bacon	392
6	Wm. Ruchford	43 75	9	Hargous & Co	375
7	M. Hurley	11 28	3030	E. French	72
8	G. W. Soult	96 43	1	R. M. Holt	65
9	J. Krickbaum	96 43	2	B. D. Hopkins	72
2950	R. G. Breuker	112 08	3	Wells, Fargo & Co	56,250 00
1	F. P. Finch	49 45	4	H. J. Raymond	48
2	B. H. Farquhar	96 43	5	W. C. Bryant & Co	38
3	W. K. Emerick	112 08	6	D. B. Parker	161 0
4	M. C. Meigs	4,427 85	7	H. C. Wood	72
5	Isaac L. Crouch	65 11	8	W. P. White	72
6	B. F. Bye	65 11	9	W. S. West	72
7	H. G. Buruell	96 43	3040	J. C. Volt	62
8	F. M. Kerr	96 43	1	H. Merrill	72
9	C. P. Johnson	127 75	2	George W. Dornan	72
2960	W. C. Hammatt	241 73	3	C. Tolman	72
1	S. S. Talbo	121 08	4	M. M. Nyce	6
2	J. E. Lytle	121 08	5	C. L. Murphy	6
3	A. Milner	40 97	6	A. Miller	5
4	C. G. Bryant	197 71	7	J. Mann	6
5	W. G. Wilcox	57 28	8	T. F. Leognard	32
6	J. B. Wimgate	65 11	9	G. Lebley	6
7	D. Symonds	65 11	3050	G. A. Lamb	6
8	N. Y. Swiggerth	65 11	1	T. Knapp	6
9	E. H. Johnson	57 28	2	Henry F. Swope	6
2970	H. N. Shoemaker	72 94	3	J. Gaylor	6
1	D. H. Seybolt	72 94	4	A. E. Cox	1
2	J. C. Paulding	72 94	5	Samuel Knox	1
3	R. G. Merrill	72 94	6	C. Gassum	12
4	W. H. Humphrey	96 43	7	Samuel Weeks	7
2975	E. F. Hotchkiss	72 94	3058	J. M. Hildreth	8

DR.

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz:			To warrants paid, viz:		
No.			No.		
3029	Daniel Goff	\$63 76	3142	Thomas Auld	\$27 65
3060	Jeremiah Barrett	60 27	3	W. S. Tallman	32 69
1	Risley & Smith	16 82	4	D. A. Pensley	21 28
2	J. Sory	15 00	5	A. S. Whitcomb	65 11
3	James Baker	48 87	6	Thomas Dean	21 94
4	J. Parker	18 91	7	T. B. Scandrett	65 11
5	S. S. Norcross	63 45	8	L. H. Dowdneuy	74 47
6	James Whirl	41 43	9	G. Hoyt	65 11
7	O. B. Moore	23 58	3150	F. P. Adams	72 94
8	Benjamin M. Furgerson	30 33	1	B. A. Humphreys	65 11
9	A. J. Husted	16 76	2	George E. Blien	57 56
3070	G. C. G. Smith	35 82	3	W. J. Kennedy	65 11
1	T. Long	49 43	4	J. P. Southern	1, 160 42
2	C. H. Frank	112 08	5	B. H. Johnson	30 14
3	D. W. Clement	137 92	6	S. E. Hartrauft	214 50
4	P. Blackwood	72 15	7	Ellas Kirk	119 51
5	George R. Pedrick	27 16	8	T. Hauk	45 55
6	H. Whiteman	161 58	9	T. Sparks	60 99
7	T. J. Yorke	240 16	3160	William A. Neater	124 75
8	Ireland & Wilson	136 37	1	A. E. Dougherty	125 00
9	B. F. Coles	52 60	2	S. R. Wilson	45 57
3080	E. S. Low	70 28	3	J. Cross	72 94
1	John Havens	31 40	4	M. H. Hale	51 05
2	Aaron Haley	31 25	5	N. P. Brown	62 50
3	S. Lawrence	135 56	6	George Butler	15 19
4	George W. Cowperthwaite	27 86	7	J. P. Aerlsen	444 46
5	Samuel Bishop	133 07	8	Lees & Waller	3, 000 00
6	Burbank & Blakely	1, 000 00	9	T. T. Ferth	8, 792 83
7	Burbank, Blakely & Merriman	302 53	3170	Charles McLaughlin	8, 858 74
8	J. J. Whit, jr	49 45	1	Quincy A. Brooks	13 33
9	Samuel Orr	188 30	2	J. J. P. Johnson	55 60
3090	J. Martin	38 75	3	B. T. Lee	912 81
1	W. N. Shanks	99 66	4	Ben Halladay	882 47
2	B. Wogman	25 00	5	Samuel Bradford	650 05
3	J. Price	154 49	6	Do	1, 409 58
4	J. R. Flannagan	37 20	7	A. V. Linger	19 09
5	L. Crowl	49 45	8	M. B. Hoffman	15 00
6	W. V. Channon	57 28	9	Wm. Mitchell	15 00
7	J. A. Brodaski	57 28	3180	J. Pallen	15 00
8	Eh Adams	65 11	1	R. Frye	76 21
9	J. A. Pierce	65 11	2	M. S. Ramto	15 00
3100	J. S. Pearce	65 11	3	G. R. Baughart	38 19
1	J. G. Oliver	72 94	4	W. H. Taylor	65 11
2	J. S. Mayhew	57 28	5	J. N. Waite	98 75
3	W. C. McVay	16 46	6	E. Golden	824 16
4	B. F. Lemon	65 11	7	George W. Childs	52 20
5	H. Howard	65 11	8	J. Morrell	4, 431 44
6	D. A. Holmes	65 11	9	William Hicks	88 78
7	W. H. Helm	49 45	3190	R. F. Huston	10 74
8	D. A. Darrover	65 11	1	J. H. Ray	27 75
9	J. Gresham	72 94	2	P. Nicol	86 91
3110	W. H. Greenleaf	65 11	3	T. J. Hart	47 58
1	W. H. Goldsmith	65 11	4	N. G. Clarke	32 50
2	W. J. Fuller	72 94	5	P. H. Gouch	193 96
3	E. E. Fuller	57 28	6	P. P. W. Majors	250 00
4	R. M. French	65 11	7	A. S. Goodrich	2, 000 00
5	Wm. Faxton	65 11	8	Whitley & Taylor	291 65
6	J. S. Foster	65 11	9	Samuel Humes	133 39
7	H. Elmore	57 28	3200	William Lundsey	27 50
8	G. O. Dearborn	65 11	1	J. T. Lanck	38 18
9	J. P. Wells	57 28	2	Jelly Murline	312 92
3120	T. Trepanier	65 11	3	C. A. Fahl	84 86
1	T. R. Taylor	65 11	4	Henry W. Dutton & Son	25 00
2	Thomas Tallis	65 11	5	James O. Newlee	26 64
3	G. F. Schwartz	57 28	6	Stewart & Woodcock	69 63
4	T. Russell	65 11	7	Do	16 78
5	H. P. Ross	65 11	8	J. M. Hines	149 15
6	D. Staer	40 87	9	Cloney & Crauford	934 08
7	Faberry & Nelson	179 04	3210	Wallace Goddell	63 31
8	Wm. Flannagan	45 12	1	Allen Gibson	354 61
9	J. G. Phillips	66 30	2	John Boyle	50 00
3130	Quincy A. Brooks	739 14	3	James Harbin	14 70
1	Allen McLane	4, 464 46	4	C. F. Mulkey	7 35
2	E. Jones	65 11	5	L. William Fern	648 27
3	J. Notestine	146 30	6	P. S. Frost	2, 551 63
4	A. W. Buckman	12 45	7	M. C. Meigs	4, 575 00
5	Pries & Daubert	83 69	8	H. W. Flandrean	99 64
6	Wm. H. Gateman	665 17	9	W. B. Mount	99 64
7	Henry Taylor	10 47	3220	E. G. Wood	63 08
8	J. Huddle	189 27	1	H. G. Pearson	99 64
9	G. Reubard	18 43	2	M. C. Meloy	3, 871 50
3140	J. M. Lacy	52 05	3	W. J. & F. M. Sanders	143 75
3141	E. Hartpence	40 22	3222	L. W. Williams	125 00

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

No.	To warrants paid, viz:		No.	To warrants paid, viz:	
3223	Ed. Minturn	\$1, 00 00	3306	B. K. Sharretts	\$235 74
4	Lees & Waller	3, 000 00	7	E. E. Wheeler	190 90
5	Charles McLaughlin	7, 617 45	8	C. P. Johnson	132 00
6	L. L. Tiffin	194 58	9	T. M. Cunningham	1, 453 59
7	Peter G. Green	23 40	3310	Marshall Smith	225 90
8	Moses Tufts	166 12	1	G. A. Lamb	67 28
9	G. P. Woodbury	75 37	2	E. W. Lyles	59 19
3230	N. P. White	67 28	3	G. O. Bacon	75 37
1	J. C. White	67 28	4	George Dearborn	67 28
2	S. S. Talbot	115 84	5	M. Hale	75 37
3	G. W. Soult	99 64	6	N. J. Fuller	75 37
4	T. C. Smith	75 37	7	E. French	75 37
5	C. Safford	75 37	8	R. M. French	67 28
6	W. H. Postley	99 64	9	B. D. Hopkins	75 37
7	J. S. Pearce	67 28	3320	Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.	696 00
8	A. J. Miller	99 64	1	George Mattingly	7, 707 58
9	The Knapp	67 28	2	G. F. Schwarz	59 19
3240	W. A. Walker	9, 944 02	3	H. C. Wood	75 37
1	C. O. Ingersoll	115 84	4	C. Tolman	75 37
2	W. H. Humphrey	99 64	5	Horace Merrill	75 37
3	Charles Harper	99 64	6	W. S. West	75 37
4	G. H. Frisbie	99 64	7	Henry Minser	3, 419 01
5	P. R. Fairchild	75 37	8	M. M. Nye	67 28
6	L. B. Colwell	99 64	9	C. Wellman	4, 247 21
7	William Buffington	115 84	3330	A. Collins, Jr.	649 00
8	E. Avery	115 84	1	T. J. Adamson	605 69
9	F. W. Ames	115 84	2	W. H. Abbott	75 37
3250	C. H. Frank	115 84	3	Dean Symonds	67 28
1	C. F. Otis	115 84	4	S. Slater	83 46
2	Javan Hall	25 00	5	H. W. Shoemaker	75 37
3	A. B. Hemenway	75 00	6	W. T. Kelly	59 19
4	C. A. Hunt	99 45	7	Noble Howard	67 28
5	R. G. Merrill	75 37	8	E. Jones	67 28
6	A. B. Elsbree	75 37	9	E. F. Hotchkiss	75 37
7	B. H. Farquhar	99 64	3340	W. H. Helm	51 10
8	W. K. Emerick	115 84	1	J. Gresham	75 37
9	George W. Dornan	75 37	2	J. Natestine	67 28
3260	J. L. Crouch	67 28	3	E. M. Gregory	75 37
1	H. G. Burnell	99 64	4	Samuel Slemmon	200 00
2	George Birkman	65 46	5	Do.	731 96
3	A. V. Linger	59 19	6	William Foxtor	67 28
4	J. E. Lytle	115 84	7	John Cross	75 37
5	M. H. Houghton	34 06	8	H. D. Bookstaver	67 28
6	D. A. Holmes	67 28	9	Elit Adams	67 28
7	George Butler	67 28	3350	J. J. Whirl	51 10
8	R. G. Brinker	115 84	1	J. M. Hines	75 37
9	B. T. Bye	67 28	2	Samuel R. Wilson	67 28
3270	F. M. Kerr	99 64	3	Thomas Tallis	67 28
1	J. Kirkbaum	99 64	4	B. F. Lemer	67 28
2	M. C. Meigs	3, 266 16	5	J. E. Oliver	75 37
3	B. J. Hayes	64 91	6	P. F. Trepalier	67 28
4	J. W. Lowman	4 35	7	T. R. Taylor	67 28
5	Daniel Hughes	123 50	8	E. Smith	59 19
6	Z. Gibson	65 00	9	D. H. Seybolt	75 37
7	Henry Garrison	212 50	3360	Morrow & Hovey	95 09
8	J. F. Longley	13 03	1	A. Miller	59 19
9	L. J. Hamilton	48 75	2	W. G. Wilcox	67 28
3280	W. Y. Swiggett	67 28	3	J. P. Dobyns	59 19
1	J. B. Wingate	67 28	4	J. N. Johuson	286 21
2	C. C. Leech	75 37	5	D. A. Harrover	67 28
3	Levi Crowl	51 10	6	R. M. Holt	4 35
4	H. H. Goldsmith	67 28	7	F. B. Scandrett	67 28
5	J. H. Fisher	67 28	8	A. L. Wellman	83 46
6	A. A. Lane	75 37	9	A. H. Wing	67 28
7	J. S. Foster	67 28	3370	E. Weldon	83 46
8	M. C. McVay	17 00	1	G. B. Weldon	99 64
9	J. Stewart	59 19	2	F. P. Finch	51 10
3290	E. McDonald	67 28	3	W. C. Dunning	99 64
1	F. C. Adams	75 37	4	W. F. Harador	75 57
2	J. H. Alberts	59 19	5	W. H. Greenleaf	67 28
3	Charles A. Feyhl	67 28	6	Howard Elmore	59 19
4	T. Russell	67 28	7	Thomas D. Pettijohn	40 25
5	Henry T. Swope	67 28	8	W. C. Hammatt	249 40
6	D. M. Boyd	148 20	9	J. A. Brolaaki	59 19
7	H. W. Campbell	59 19	3380	W. V. Channon	59 19
8	Q. A. Brooks	491 55	1	Henry F. Johnson	46 75
9	B. Clarke	99 64	2	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	1, 601 16
3300	W. M. Daffey	220 35	3	A. G. Hartu	2, 709 47
1	W. A. Davis	83 46	4	J. A. Pierce	67 28
2	J. Gaylor	221 25	5	A. S. Whitecomb	45 57
3	S. W. Hewins	67 28	6	W. H. Tayler	67 28
4	W. W. Hewins	59 19	7	H. P. Ross	67 28
3305	S. B. Row	224 10	3388	J. C. Paulding	67 28

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

To warrants paid, viz :			To warrants paid, viz :		
No.			No.		
329	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	\$75 37	3437	Josiah A. Landis	\$559 18
330	C. L. Murphy	67 28		George W. Bethers	999 72
	G. Leibley	67 28		McBride & Robinson	125 00
	N. J. Kennedy	67 28		J. G. Volkman	75 00
3	J. A. Humphreys	67 28	3440	Peter Maughan	1,500 00
4	J. S. Mayhew	59 19	1	James Keely	25 00
5	E. E. Fuller	24 82	2	Abraham G. Lewis	131 05
6	Jesse Mann	67 28	3	Charles Tausig, sen'r	4,442 30
7	J. W. Potts	62 94	4	Do.	1,143 23
8	S. B. Cole	21 71	5	D. Watkins	120 03
9	E. M. Hood	42 01	6		
340	A. H. Wing	65 11	7	Thomas Tallis	48 28
1	Dean & Harbison	1,419 20	8	A. J. Ripson	1,811 52
2	C. H. Hayes	225 00	9	J. W. Demby	153 00
3	E. D. Hopkinson	300 00	3450	Ambrose S. Goodrich	1,469 23
4	Marker & Cory	70 45	1	A. D. Sheppard	1,380 50
5	James Orr	661 00	2	A. A. Parkerson	102 29
6	Calvin Gassum	230 05	3	H. J. Rymond & Co	136 80
7	John O. Keefe	\$1 75	4	Jessup & Moore	4,580 00
8	A. N. & Samuel Fisher	1,099 67	5	J. R. Planagen	107 85
9	B. F. Mann	965 06	3446		
3410	F. C. Hunt	75 00		Warrants paid drawn in this quarter.	965,962 74
1	Amos H. Hard	540 66		To warrant paid, drawn in previous quarter:	
2	Maurice J. Dooly	1,432 63			
3	James Ellis	222 80			
4	A. H. Jamison	244 01			
5	Jesse Couch	570 67			
6	Dooly & McLane	824 07			
7	Robert V. Husbands	413 90	4993	D. N. Cox	32 83
8	C. G. Bryant	225 39			
9	Wilson & Tibbetts	236 09		Total warrants paid chargeable in this quarter	966,001 57
3420	Orrin Miller	146 76		To adjusted balance due Post Office Department June 30, 1866	1,467,291 57
1	Michael Riley	470 08			2,433,293 14
2	Judd & Forbes	500 00			
3	Caleb Watkins	364 50			
4	Joseph C. Prescott	1,050 00			
5	Dykes & Marcy	375 00			
6	Horace Gasquet	537 50			
7	W. L. Barnard	125 00			
8	Bradley Barlow	603 81			
9	Do.	3,653 23			
3430	Samuel Reynolds	296 93		By adjusted balance due Post Office Department Mar. 31, 1867	\$1,545,609 25
1	Samuel N. Howe	24 56			
2	F. A. Comley	485 45		By receipt warrants for deposits by postmasters and others with the various depositaries	887,623 89
3	James H. Reed	291 23			2,433,293 14
4	Edward Miller	1,252 50			
5	John W. Lancaster	110 27			
3435	Morgan G. McCarty	421 74			

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

CR.

By receipt warrants for deposits made by postmasters and others with the various depositaries:		
No.		
	Treasurer United States	\$21,903 83
	Assistant Treasurer United States, New York	399,794 02
	Do. do. Philadelphia	93,480 55
	Do. do. Boston	122,829 85
	Do. do. St. Louis	47,418 20
	Do. do. San Francisco	81,997 48
	Do. do. Charleston	32,813 10
	Do. do. New Orleans	70,019 13
	Depository United States, Louisville, Ky.	1,616 10
	Do. do. Chicago, Ill.	5,549 06
	Do. do. Pittsburg, Pa.	50 00
	Do. do. Baltimore, Md.	8,253 69
	First National Bank, Richmond, Va.	397 78
	First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	65 73
	Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	8 36
	First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kansas	34 41
	Central National Bank, Boonville, Mo.	638 93
	National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	662 70
		887,623 89

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Reported to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several depositories for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1866.

	Balance.	Overdrawn.
Treasurer United States.....	\$41,509 04	
Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, N. Y.....	480,008 42	
Do.....do.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	168,444 43	
Do.....do.....Boston, Mass.....	272,339 51	
Do.....do.....St. Louis, Mo.....	57,271 67	
Do.....do.....San Francisco, Cal.....	56,473 42	
Do.....do.....Charleston, S. C.....	28,055 02	
Do.....do.....New Orleans, La.....	121,548 75	
Depository United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6,966 73	
Do.....do.....Louisville, Ky.....	44,261 58	
Do.....do.....Chicago, Ill.....	69,134 19	
Do.....do.....Pittsburg, Pa.....	2,448 17	
Do.....do.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,042 00	
Do.....do.....St. Paul, Minn.....	2,288 04	
Do.....do.....Baltimore, Md.....	8,310 66	
First National Bank.....Portland, Me.....	150 00	
Second National Bank.....Detroit, Mich.....	1,436 80	
First National Bank.....Richmond, Va.....	2,791 15	
Do.....Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,314 57	
Do.....Nashville, Tenn.....	129 16	
Third National Bank.....St. Louis, Mo.....	102 20	
First National Bank.....Burlington, Vt.....	88 79	
Do.....Leavenworth, Kansas.....	10 25	
Do.....Des Moines, Iowa.....	400 00	
City National Bank.....Grand Rapids, Mich.....	178 93	
National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C.....	992 37	
Central National Bank.....Boonville, Mo.....	861 18	
First National Bank.....Memphis, Tenn.....	1,493 38	
National State Bank.....Des Moines, Iowa.....	662 70	
Available and subject to draft.....	1,372,623 11	
Unavailable—		
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C., (failed).....	4,336 00	
IN DEPOSITARIES LATELY UNDER INSURRECTIONARY CONTROL.		
Assistant Treasurer United States, New Orleans, La.....		\$78,102 29
Depository, Savannah, Ga.....	205 76	
Do.....Little Rock, Ark.....	1,896 53	
Do.....Galveston, Texas.....		136 45
	1,379,061 40	
Less overdrawn.....	78,238 74	
Treasurer's post office ledger balance.....	1,300,822 66	

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Outstanding warrants on different depositories in sundry quarters.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Treasurer United States.....	1st quarter 1856.....	3155		\$200 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.....	1st quarter 1857.....	1275	\$75 00	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2670	119 01	
	2d quarter 1858.....	2166	119 61	
	2d quarter 1859.....	9974	81 41	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1070	12 97	
	Do.....	1677	148 62	
	4th quarter 1860.....	2371	328 17	
	2d quarter 1860.....	1572	88 38	
	Do.....	1783	16 68	
	2d quarter 1861.....	1816	44 95	

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, N. Y.	1st quarter 1861.....	4139	\$75 25	
	Do.....	4141	100 00	
	Do.....	4365	199 63	
	Do.....	4672	78 00	
	Do.....	4673	99 24	
	Do.....	4674	112 39	
	Do.....	4683	60 00	
	Do.....	4704	255 07	
	Do.....	4871	123 61	
	Do.....	4875	163 15	
	Do.....	4929	267 65	
	Do.....	4930	141 53	
	Do.....	4980	43 51	
	Do.....	4984	47 04	
	Do.....	5137	60 16	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5465	110 87	
	3d quarter 1861.....	980	355 58	
	3d quarter 1862.....	1387	97 44	
	4th quarter 1863.....	1395	636 94	
	1st quarter 1866.....	2092	498 25	
	2d quarter 1866.....	2772	2, 128 20	
				\$6, 688 51
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	4th quarter 1854.....	4907	92 52	
	3d quarter 1855.....	9668	166 98	
	Do.....	9673	10 25	
	4th quarter 1855.....	1236	13 94	
	4th quarter 1856.....	9377	51 87	
	1st quarter 1857.....	9953	86 52	
	2d quarter 1857.....	2988	4 50	
	2d quarter 1858.....	1081	68 96	
	1st quarter 1859.....	9465	66 66	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4025	59 75	
	4th quarter 1860.....	2479	63 72	
	1st quarter 1861.....	4361	87 19	
	Do.....	4736	69 11	
	Do.....	4951	12 25	
	Do.....	4961	12 59	
	Do.....	5028	85 31	
	Do.....	5035	101 92	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5287	22 27	
	Do.....	5302	71 66	
	Do.....	5319	29 06	
	Do.....	5384	125 00	
	Do.....	6833	35 89	
	3d quarter 1861.....	6953	155 19	
	Do.....	6989	72 31	
	Do.....	7462	85 62	
	4th quarter 1863.....	1233	4 06	
	Do.....	1337	2, 867 94	
				4, 453 04
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass.....	2d quarter 1855.....	5873		68 00
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo.....	Do.....	8765	18 24	
	1st quarter 1858.....	8479	81 00	
	4th quarter 1858.....	6510	10 88	
	3d quarter 1859.....	1305	92 20	
	1st quarter 1860.....	4271	137 50	
	4th quarter 1860.....	1467	10 00	
	2d quarter 1861.....	5593	100 18	
	Do.....	5891	14 50	
	Do.....	5892	28 74	
	Do.....	6350	34 75	
	Do.....	6346	78 68	
	2d quarter 1862.....	539	27 41	
	2d quarter 1863.....	3556	22 58	
	3d quarter 1863.....	4471	2 29	
	Do.....	4851	15 38	
	1st quarter 1864.....	5780	15 76	
	2d quarter 1864.....	6493	17 27	
	4th quarter 1864.....	7869	15 00	
	1st quarter 1865.....	8918	131 58	
	2d quarter 1865.....	9959	8 77	
	3d quarter 1865.....	246	8 68	
	Do.....	650	33 94	
	4th quarter 1865.....	1092	13 72	
	1st quarter 1866.....	1820	80 78	
	Do.....	2060	62 21	
	Do.....	2220	35 00	
	Do.....	2540	9 94	
	Do.....	2547	9 94	
	2d quarter 1866.....	2780	68 03	

SECOND QUARTER 1866—Continued.

	Quarter.	Number of warrant.	Amount of warrant.	Total.
Assistant Treasurer U. S., St. Louis, Mo....	2d quarter 1866....	2886	\$35 76	\$1,220 71
Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, Cal.	2d quarter 1860....	6744	23 70	
	2d quarter 1862....	787	1,222 50	
	Do.....	1701	298 85	
	1st quarter 1863....	5543	7 00	
	4th quarter 1863....	1534	2 53	
	1st quarter 1866....	1902	20 00	
	Do.....	1903	42 00	
	2d quarter 1866....	2648	2,060 87	
	Do.....	2665	75 00	
	Do.....	3407	175 00	3,927 45
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. (Old account.) Same as in 3d quarter 1861. See pages 66 to 77 of that report.....				109,266 73
Assistant Treasurer U. S., Charleston, S. C.	3d quarter 1854....	3765	12 21	
	4th quarter 1854....	5508	83 00	
	4th quarter 1860....	9e7	2 21	
	4th quarter 1865....	1341	755 50	852 92
Assistant Treasurer U. S., New Orleans, La. New account.....	2d quarter 1866....	2847		9e 75
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark. Same as in 2d quarter 1864. See pages 22 to 25, inclusive, of that report.....				39,656 33
Depository U. S., Louisville, Ky.....	4th quarter 1857....	6332	9 71	
	Do.....	6333	189 70	199 41
Depository U. S., Galveston, Texas.....	4th quarter 1860....	1410		219 81
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.....	1st quarter 1866....	1909		37 50
Total outstanding.....				166,691 16

Explanatory statement.

Adjusted balance to the debit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1866, as per statement No. 3, page 33 of this report.....	\$1,467,291 57
From which deduct amount of sundry warrants outstanding on different depositories, as per statement No. 5, pages 34 to 36, inclusive, not charged in the foregoing account, but for which conditional credit has been given the several depositories.....	166,691 16
	1,300,600 41
In addition to which the Treasurer of the United States holds in his hands a sum erroneously deposited with the Central National Bank, at Boonville, Missouri, May 8, 1866, by Adams Peabody, clerk of the United States court, as collected in sundry cases on post office bonds, whereas it should have been credited to the Treasurer's general account, as fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	222 25
Balance in the treasury of the United States subject to draft, for the service of the Post Office Department, June 30, 1866, same as per statement No. 4, page 34, of this report.....	1,300,822 66
Warrants for receipts from postmasters and others, 2d quarter 1866.....	\$2,869,714 21
And counter warrant for the disbursement of the same, by order of the Post Office Department.....	2,869,714 21

F. E. SPINNER, *Treasurer United States.*OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.*OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1867.*

I certify that the foregoing account of the Treasurer of the United States for his receipts and expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended June 30, 1866, has been examined in this office and found correct.

H. J. ANDERSON, *Auditor.*

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of appropriations for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

MARCH 21, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an "estimate of appropriations necessary to fulfil stipulations of treaty with Chippewas of the Mississippi," concluded on the 19th March, 1867, and commend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. The amount asked for is \$56,500.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Estimate of appropriations necessary to fulfil stipulations of treaty with Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867.

Article 3. For school buildings.....	\$5,000
First instalment for the support of schools.....	4,000
For mill.....	10,000
For purchase of stock, implements, &c.....	5,000
For assistance in building houses.....	5,000
First instalment for agricultural purposes.....	6,000
First instalment for physician and medicines.....	1,500
For provisions, clothing, &c.....	10,000
Article 6. For expenses of negotiating treaty.....	10,000
	<u>\$56,500</u>

TRIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CANADA.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 18th instant, information relative to the trial of American citizens in Canada.

MARCH 21, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 18th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with its accompanying papers.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 20, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, "such information as he may have of the results of the late trials of citizens of the United States in Canada, under the charge of complicity in the so-called Fenian invasion of that province," has the honor to communicate to the President a copy of a despatch dated March 13, 1867, (No. 176,) from the consul of the United States at Toronto, with an accompanying report by K. Mackenzie, esq., on the result of said trials.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

No. 176.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Toronto, March 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report of Mr. Mackenzie. The decision of the judges in McGrath's case terminates all the legal questions in connection with the Fenian trials. As soon as the accounts can be made out, the expenses of these trials will be forwarded to the department.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

D. THURSTON,

United States Consul.

HON. W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

TORONTO, *March 11, 1867.*

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that the court of queen's bench gave judgment on Saturday last in the case of Patrick McGrath, one of the Fenian prisoners, and that they have confirmed the conviction.

You will recollect that Patrick McGrath was tried at the November court (for participation in the Fenian raid of June last) as a citizen of the United States, and acquitted. At the January court he was tried a second time, on another indictment, for the same offence, as a British subject. To the latter indictment I recommended him to plead a plea of *autrefois acquit*, besides pleading over to the felony.

He was convicted on the felony, and the question raised on the plea of *autrefois acquit* was reserved by Mr. Justice Morrison for the opinion of the court of queen's bench.

Chief Justice Draper gave a long and elaborate judgment in support of the views of the court. It certainly required an elaborate judgment to sustain the views adopted by the court in this case. I am much disappointed, as, notwithstanding the elaborate judgment delivered by the court, my reason is not convinced of its soundness.

The understanding heretofore among lawyers has been that a man in this country could not be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offence, and that it mattered nothing whether the first acquittal was the result of a technical difficulty, or an error of the judge. If the offence was substantially the same, he could not be tried a second time.

The court in this instance has departed from this time-honored principle. There is no appeal ; so the matter must rest. The judgment in this case may be said to end the Fenian trials.

The results of the trials in which I was concerned are as follows :

Tried at the November assizes, 1866.

Acquitted.	Convicted.
1. David F. Lumsden.	1. William Slavin.
2. Benjamin Parry.	2. Daniel Whelan.
3. William Duggan.	3. William Heyden.
4. Patrick McGrath.	4. Thomas School.
5. Daniel Drummond.	5. John Quin.
6. Thomas Donoghue.	

Tried at the January assizes, 1867.

Acquitted.	Convicted.
7. John Grace.	6. Patrick Norton.
8. Frederick Fry.	7. Daniel Quim.
9. John Smith.	8. John Rogan.
10. Patrick Keaking.	9. Peter Paul Ledwith.
11. James Diamond.	10. Thomas Cooney.
12. George Matthews.	11. Michael Purtell.
13. James Donoghue.	12. Patrick McGrath.
14. William Baker.	13. James Burke.
15. John Cooney.	14. Timothy Kiley.
16. John Hughes.	15. Patrick O'Neill.
17. William Orr.	16. Thomas Hillawell.
18. Francis King.	17. Bernard Dunn.
19. James Spaulding.	18. Owen Kennedy.
20. John Moran.	19. John Gallagher.
21. Henry Lavelle.	
22. Peter Doyle.	

==
22 acquittals.

==
19 convictions.

So that there have been twenty-two acquittals and nineteen convictions. John H. Mechican was discharged, the grand jury having found no bill against him.

The Rev. John McMahon and Robert B. Lynch were tried before I was retained, so that I could not include them in the list of prisoners defended by me; but after their conviction I made an application for a new trial in their behalf.

The original number of Fenian prisoners lodged in the military prison here was ninety-six or ninety-seven, and out of this number there have been but twenty-one convictions.

In summing up the result of these eventful state trials, it is due to you that I should acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from you throughout in suggesting proper courses to be adopted, in getting up evidence, and in securing the attendance of witnesses at the several trials.

As considerable expense has been incurred in securing the attendance of the necessary witnesses at the court from the United States and distant parts of Canada, it is but right to say, that without the attendance of these witnesses the defences would have been a failure, and many of the twenty-two acquittals would have resulted in convictions. I believe in almost every case the several witnesses were sent for on my opinion that their attendance was absolutely necessary to sustain the defences in the cases in which they were required to attend.

I feel bound to add that the duties you had to discharge at this place in regard to the Fenian trials were not of the most pleasant character, and required adroitness and prudence in dealing with them. When it became known that the United States government interested itself in behalf of its own citizens incarcerated in our jails as Fenians, and intended to provide counsel for such of them as were indigent, you had to encounter the prejudice of the community, but the prudent and the straightforward course pursued by you in this matter helped to remove these prejudices, and enabled you to carry out the end in view without diminishing in the least the public and personal respect which is due to you as the consul of the United States from the people among whom you live.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

K. MACKENZIE.

D. THURSTON, Esq.,

United States Consul, Toronto.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GREAT BRITAIN
AND ITS PROVINCES.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, information relative to the arrest, imprisonment, and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain and its provinces.

MARCH 21, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, relative to the arrest, imprisonment, and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain or its provinces, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State on the subject.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 20, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, requesting "the President of the United States to communicate to that house all correspondence, documents, and proceedings in possession of the departments relating to the arrest, imprisonment, and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain or its provinces, within two years last past," has the honor to report that the correspondence referred to is still in progress, and that its publication at the present juncture would, in his opinion, be incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, relative to the withdrawal of French troops from the Mexican republic.

MARCH 21, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 18th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with an accompanying paper.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *March 20, 1867.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 20, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to that house, if not incompatible with the public interest, the latest official information which may have been received in regard to the withdrawal of French troops from the Mexican republic," has the honor to communicate to the President a transcript of a despatch from the acting United States consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 28th of February, 1867, which is the latest official information on file in the Department of State upon the subject to which the resolution refers.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Vera Cruz, February 28, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following French transports have arrived here since my despatch No. 11, of February 21, 1867: The *Tartare* and *Charante* on the 22d; the *Durana*, *Ville de Lyon*, and *Megère* on 24th; the *Ceres*, *Vera Cruz*, and *Castiglione* on 26th.

There have sailed the following: On 24th, transport Tampico with 1,050 troops; on 25th, Ardèche with 1,250 troops; on 26th, Calvados with 1,000 troops; on 27th, Farn with 1,100 troops, and Vera Cruz, 1,000 troops; on the 28th, 3,000 troops have been embarked, making in all a total of 16,400 troops in all to date.

Marshal Bazaine is at the village of Soledad, some thirty miles from this city, on the line of railroad. The embarkation is progressing rapidly, and the expectation of the French officers is, that they will all have embarked previous to the 12th of March. The custom-house of this city is to be given over to Francisco Berea, the former collector under the Juarez government, and also under the intervention, previous to the convention of July 30, 1866.

Maximilian is reported to have arrived at Queretaro on the 15th instant, with nearly all the available force of his party, say some 8,000 men, commanded by Generals Marquez, Miramon, Vidaurri, and Mendez.

The liberals have a force of some 12,000 men around said place under Escobedo, Trevino, and Corona, and others; here, in Vera Cruz, the imperial authorities are enlisting any man they can induce to do so. The contra guerilla, formerly under Colonel Du Pin, in number 300, have nearly all enlisted; they are to be commanded by Mariano Camacho, of Jalapa. Everything very quiet here in this city. There have not been any officers quartered on the American residents since the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,

Acting United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th instant, relative to the pay of officers of the army.

MARCH 29, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 29, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 7, 1867, relative to the amount of compensation paid by the government to each and every grade of officers of the United States army, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the 11th instant, by the Paymaster General, containing the information asked for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1867.

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 7, 1867, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a tabular statement, accompanied by proper explanatory notes, exhibiting the amount of compensation paid by the government, through this department, to each grade of officers of the United States army.

I have appended (though peculiarly pertaining to the quartermaster's department) the allowance of quarters in kind, and of fuel in kind, as established by existing regulations for each grade, and also the commutation rates of the allowances of quarters when they cannot be furnished in kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Tabular statement of the pay, subsistence, and servants' allowance of each on March

Rank or grade.	Service.	OFFICER, FOR SELF.				
		Pay.		Subsistence.		
		Monthly.	Yearly.	Number of rations per day.	Monthly commutation, (month of 30 days), 30 cts. per ration.	Yearly commutation.
General	Commanding the army	\$400 00	\$4,800 00	80	\$720 00	\$8,760 00
Lieutenant general	Commanding a division	270 00	3,240 00	80	720 00	8,760 00
Major general	Commanding a department	220 00	2,640 00	30	270 00	3,285 00
Do	Do	220 00	2,640 00	15	135 00	1,642 50
Brigadier general	Commanding a department	165 33 1-3	1,984 00	24	216 00	2,628 00
Do	Do	165 33 1-3	1,984 00	12	108 00	1,314 00
Colonel	General staff and regimental	146 66 2-3	1,760 00	6	54 00	657 00
Lieutenant colonel	do	126 66 2-3	1,520 00	5	45 00	547 50
Major	do	106 66 2-3	1,280 00	4	36 00	438 00
Do	Surgeon of 10 years' service	106 66 2-3	1,280 00	8	72 00	876 00
Captain	Assistant surgeon of 10 years' service	93 33 1-3	1,120 00	8	72 00	876 00
Do	Mounted, and commanding company	103 33 1-3	1,240 00	4	36 00	438 00
Do	Mounted, general staff and regimental	93 33 1-3	1,120 00	4	36 00	438 00
Regimental adjutant	do	84 44 4-9	1,013 33 1-3	4	36 00	438 00
Regimental quartermaster	do	84 44 4-9	1,013 33 1-3	4	36 00	438 00
Regimental commissary	do	84 44 4-9	1,013 33 1-3	4	36 00	438 00
First lieutenant	Engineers, artillery (light) and cavalry	71 11 1-9	853 33 1-3	4	36 00	438 00
Second lieutenant	Engineers, artillery (light) and cavalry	71 11 1-9	853 33 1-3	4	36 00	438 00
Captain	Artillery (heavy) and infantry, commanding company	90 00	1,080 00	4	36 00	438 00
Do	Artillery (heavy) and infantry, not commanding company	80 00	960 00	4	36 00	438 00
First lieutenant	Artillery (heavy) and infantry, not commanding company	66 66 2-3	800 00	4	36 00	438 00
Second lieutenant	Artillery (heavy) and infantry, not commanding company	60 00	720 00	4	36 00	438 00
Chaplain	do	133 33 1-3	1,600 00	2	18 00	219 00

REMARKS.

In the above the 33 1/3 per cent. increase of pay proper is included for all grades except general, lieutenant general, and major general.

Forage allowances for officers' authorized horses are not included in the above *except for the general and lieutenant general*; for these last the allowance is commuted by law; for all other officers forage is required by law to be made in kind by the quartermaster's department. Officers' horses are their private property, furnished at their own expense.

In addition to the above aggregate of pay and allowances paid by the pay department, each officer not furnished with quarters and fuel in kind is entitled, as an equivalent therefor, by way of reimbursement, to commutation allowance, to be paid by the quartermaster's department, at rates as stated in the accompanying statement marked A.

Double rations are allowed by law to the general commanding the army and to every officer commanding a separate army actually in the field or a military geographical department.

grade of commissioned officers of the United States army, as by existing laws, 7, 1867.

Number of servants allowed.	FOR SERVANTS.						Number of horses for which forage is allowed.	Aggregate.	
	Pay.		Clothing.		Subsistence.			Monthly compensa- tion, month of 30 days.	Yearly compensa- tion.
	Monthly, \$16 per month.	Yearly.	Monthly commuta- tion, at \$6 50 per month.	Yearly.	Monthly commuta- tion, (month of 30 days,) 30 cts. per ration.	Yearly.			
4	\$64 00	\$768 00	\$26 00	\$312 00	\$36 00	\$438 00	50	\$1,296 00	\$15,678 00
4	64 00	768 00	26 00	312 00	36 00	438 00	50	1,166 00	14,118 00
4	64 00	768 00	26 00	312 00	36 00	438 00	5	616 00	7,443 00
4	64 00	768 00	26 00	312 00	36 00	438 00	5	481 00	5,800 50
3	48 00	576 00	19 50	234 00	27 00	328 50	4	475 83 1-3	5,750 50
3	48 00	576 00	19 50	234 00	27 00	328 50	4	367 83 1-3	4,436 50
3	32 00	384 00	13 00	156 00	18 00	219 00	2	263 66 2-3	3,176 00
2	32 00	384 00	13 00	156 00	18 00	219 00	2	234 66 2-3	2,826 50
2	32 00	384 00	13 00	156 00	18 00	219 00	2	205 66 2-3	2,477 00
2	32 00	384 00	13 00	156 00	18 00	219 00	2	241 66 2-3	2,915 00
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	196 83 1-3	2,375 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	170 83 1-3	2,057 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	160 83 1-3	1,937 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	151 94 4-9	1,830 83 1-3
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	151 94 4-9	1,830 83 1-3
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	138 61 1-9	1,670 83 1-3
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	2	138 61 1-9	1,670 83 1-3
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	.....	157 50	1,897 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	.....	147 50	1,777 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	.....	134 16 2-3	1,617 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	.....	127 50	1,537 50
1	16 00	192 00	6 50	78 00	9 00	109 50	.....	151 33 1-3	1,819 00

In this table the ration is commuted at 30 cents, the increase to 50 cents being applicable only to officers not commencing quarters and fuel or furnished with them in kind, and terminating by law July 1, (next,) 1867.

One additional ration per day is allowed by law to every commissioned officer of the army for each five years' service, called service (or longevity) rations.

The rations of surgeons and assistant surgeons are doubled after ten years' continuous service in the same grade. This is in addition to the longevity rations to which these officers may otherwise be entitled.

The law gives \$10 additional pay per month to each company officer in actual command.

Field and regimental staff officers of infantry have by law the same pay and allowances as cavalry.

All officers of the general staff have the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of like grades.

The aids of a major general have \$24 per month in addition to their grade pay. The aids of a brigadier general and acting assistant commissaries of subsistence have \$20 per month additional, less one ration per day.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 11, 1867.

A.

Tabular statement showing the number of rooms and amount of fuel allowed to officers of the United States army, and the rates of commutation therefor.

Rank.	Rooms.		Cords of wood per month.*	
	For quarters.	For kitchen.	From May 1st to September 30th.	From October 1st to April 30th.
General.....	5	1	1	5
Lieutenant general.....	5	1	1	5
Major general.....	5	1	1	5
Brigadier general.....	4	1	1	4
Colonel.....	4	1	1	4
Lieutenant colonel.....	3	1	1	3½
Major.....	3	1	1	3½
Captain.....	2	1	½	3
Lieutenant.....	1	1	¼	2

* Or coal, at the rate of 1,500 pounds anthracite, or 30 bushels bituminous, to the cord; commuted monthly, at its then market value, when it is not furnished in kind.

The monthly rate of commutation for quarters when officers are serving without troops, and at posts where there are no public quarters which they can occupy, will be fifteen dollars (\$15) per room, except at places where, by the regulations or orders of the Secretary of War, a higher rate has been established. This order to take effect from and after October 1, 1866.

The following are the places at which higher rates are allowed: San Francisco, California, \$20 per month; Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Virginia, New Orleans, Louisiana, Galveston, Texas, Richmond, Virginia, and Mobile, Alabama, \$18 per month.

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 11, 1867.*

PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the act of July 22, 1854, certain papers relative to the pueblo of Santa Ana of New Mexico.

MARCH 29, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1867.

SIR: Pursuant to the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1854, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," (Statutes at Large, vol 10, page 309,) I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copies of the following papers:

1. A letter addressed to this department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 25th instant, in relation to the pueblo of Santa Ana of New Mexico.

2. A letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the surveyor general of New Mexico, on the 5th of January last.

3. The record of the testimony taken by the surveyor general in relation to said pueblo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

March 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a document, reported by the surveyor general of New Mexico, in relation to the pueblo of Santa Ana in New Mexico, with the request that it be laid before Congress for consideration, under the 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 309.)

I also enclose the letter of the surveyor general, dated January 5, 1867, transmitting the document above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 5, 1867.

SIR: In his annual report from this office of 30th September, 1855, the surveyor general reports that "the grants made by the government of Spain to the pueblos of Silla, Santa Ana, San Juan, Jemez, and Pecos have been filed, examined, and approved by this office." In his subsequent reports and correspondence I can find no mention of the pueblo of Santa Ana, and probably in consequence of this omission the claim of that pueblo has not been confirmed by Congress.

The Indians of Santa Ana, not understanding the reason why the title to the lands claimed by other pueblos should have been confirmed, their grants surveyed and patents issued to them, and theirs ignored, have applied to me, through their agent, to investigate the matter. In compliance with their request I have examined the files of this office very thoroughly, and have been unable to find any record of a grant to the pueblo of Santa Ana, or any evidence, except the report above referred to, that any has ever been filed or acted upon by the surveyor general.

For the purpose of placing on file evidence of the existence of the pueblo, and the grounds upon which the inhabitants base their claim to the lands possessed by them. I have taken the testimony in writing of the governor and lieutenant governor of the pueblo, and of four reputable and disinterested citizens, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) from which I am satisfied that they have a valid claim to a tract of land two leagues square, the church in the pueblo being the centre.

Discovering no reason why Surveyor General Pelham should have dropped this pueblo from the list of pueblo claims given in his annual report of 30th September, 1856, and in his letter of January 12, 1858, after having approved it as above, I respectfully recommend that it be confirmed and designated in the list of pueblo grants by the letter T.

It may be proper to state, as evidence of the existence of this pueblo from a very remote period, that among the files of this office I find it frequently mentioned. The governor of New Mexico in 1734 annulled by decree a conveyance of lands to the pueblo on the Rio Grande. In 1763 the governor by decree approved the conveyance of certain lands on the Rio Grande to the inhabitants of Santa Ana, which I believe they still hold. There are also on file records of proceedings before the governor, dated 1813 and 1819, in a matter between said pueblo and the pueblo of San Felipe, concerning the title and boundaries of lands on the Rio Grande.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
*Commissioner of the General Land Office,
 Washington, D. C.*

Depositions taken before the surveyor general of New Mexico in the matter of the claim of the pueblo of Santa Ana to lands possessed by said pueblo.

Antonio Esculla, being first duly sworn, declares and says: I am about sixty years of age; was born in and have always lived at the pueblo of Santa Ana, where I was baptized in the Catholic church. I am the governor of that pueblo, elected by the pueblo at the last annual election of its officers on Christmas

night, which election is always verified by the cacique, first a few days before calling together the principal men of the pueblo, who, among themselves, select individuals to be submitted to the people for confirmation or rejection, though the nominations so made are very rarely or never rejected. All the male inhabitants of the pueblo, old and young, are then, after the religious services on Christmas night at the church are concluded, convened at the residence of the cacique, and he then and there makes known the nominations, and puts the vote whether the same be confirmed. When I first knew the pueblo it was a very old pueblo, and is situated now where it was then. The boundaries of the pueblo are on the west the lands of the pueblo of Zia; on the north the Borigo spring; on the east a stone monument near the head of the Venado Arroyo; and on the south the Duran Hill. The original grant to the pueblo of Santa Ana we know nothing about in regard to its existence, though it has been searched for diligently for a long time, though without success. A grant according to our tradition was made by the king of Spain to the pueblo of Santa Ana the same as to the other pueblos in the country. I am, as governor of the pueblo, the legal custodian of the papers belonging to the pueblo, but the grant referred to is not among them, and has never been in my possession.

his
ANTONIO X ESCULLA.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of October, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

José Sarracino, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am about fifty years of age; was born in, and have always lived at, the pueblo of Santa Ana. I am lieutenant governor of the pueblo; elected at the same time and in the same manner as the present governor, Antonio Esculla. The old men of the pueblo say that the grant the pueblo once held to the land was once in the possession of the pueblo, but that, as it was frequently necessary to produce it in settling questions or disputes, it at length got mislaid, and has not since been found. The boundaries of the pueblo grant I understand to be the Borrigo spring, thence Faja Hill, thence the Grulla Hill, thence Chimaja Hill, thence Tecolote Hill, thence Teocuteo Hill, thence Duran Hill, thence the Standing Stone, thence Venado Arroyo. The lands of the pueblo of Santa Ana adjoin those of the pueblo of Zia.

his
JOSÉ + SARRACINO.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 3, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

John Ward, being duly sworn, on his oath declares, in answer to questions put to him by the surveyor general:

Q. What is your name, age, occupation, and residence?

A. My name is John Ward; my age forty-five years; my occupation is special agent of the government for the pueblos; and my residence Santa Fé.

Q. Were you present yesterday when Antonio Esculla and José Sarracino were examined in regard to the Santa Ana pueblo private land claim?

A. I was present.

Q. Do you know personally the parties named as having been examined yesterday?

A. I do know them both as being Santa Ana Indians, and have good reason to believe they are the officers of the pueblo they represent themselves to be.

Q. From your knowledge of the customs of the pueblos, do you know whether their governors are their legal custodians of the papers belonging to the pueblo?

A. I know them to be such custodians as a general rule. I entered the Indian superintendency of this Territory in 1851, as interpreter, and continued there as such for about two years; was then appointed clerk, and continued to act in that capacity till 1861, when I was appointed pueblo Indian agent, and continued such until November, 1865, and was reappointed such agent in July, 1866.

Q. Have you ever visited the pueblo of Santa Ana; and, if so, when; and what was its appearance at the time?

A. I have, and was first there in 1853 or 1854, and frequently since then; and when I first visited it it presented the appearance of a very ancient pueblo.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the extent of the claim to land of the pueblo?

A. I have; and have gathered from them, by conversing with the principal men, that they claim one league in each direction from the pueblo church.

Q. Have you ever examined the records and papers belonging to and in possession of the Indians of Santa Ana pueblo with the view of ascertaining whether they have any grant to the pueblo land; and, if so, did you find any written grant or title, and what have you understood from the Indians themselves concerning their claim to the land?

A. I have so examined, but have never been able to discover the original grant, and have always understood from them that it has been for many years lost or mislaid; and there is a tradition of these Indians that there was a grant made to the pueblo of Santa Ana for a like quantity of land and in the same manner as to the other Indian pueblos in the country, the grant emanating from the Spanish government, as in the case of the other pueblos.

Q. Do you know about the number of inhabitants the pueblo of Santa Ana contains? If you do, state what it is.

A. I took a census of that pueblo in 1864, and the whole number of souls in the pueblo then was 298.

Q. Where is the pueblo of Santa Ana situated?

A. It lies in the county of Santa Ana in this Territory, on the east bank of the Jernez river, about six miles below the pueblo of Zia.

Q. What is the character of the land claimed by the pueblo of Santa Ana?

A. There is a very small quantity of cultivable land on the tract, the most of it consisting of hills and mesas. The Jernez river sinks before reaching the pueblo in most seasons, so as to deprive the pueblo of water for irrigation, for which reason, and on account of the inconsiderable quantity of cultivable land at the pueblo, the Indians were obliged to acquire by purchase lands on the Rio Grande, some fifteen miles distant, which lands they cultivate for their subsistence.

JOHN WARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 4, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Gaspar Ortiz y Silva, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am over sixty years of age; was born, and now reside, as hitherto, at Santa Fe. I know the pueblo of Santa Ana, though I have never been exactly at the pueblo,

PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA.

but in sight of it, some time between the years 1835 and 1840. I have often heard my father, who died three years ago at the age of ninety-five years, speak of the pueblo of Santa Ana as an old Indian pueblo. It lies in the county of Santa Ana, and upon the Jernez river. I have frequently seen Indians in the settlements who were called Santa Ana Indians.

GASPAR OITIZ Y SILVA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this October 3, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Simon Delgado sworn, and declares: My age is fifty years, and I reside at Santa Fé, and have lived in this county of Santa Fé all my life. I know the pueblo of Santa Ana, and was there in the year 1843 or 1844. When I was there the pueblo had the appearance of being an ancient pueblo. I had known of the existence of the pueblo long before I saw it, and have always heard from the oldest inhabitants that the pueblo of Santa Ana was among the oldest of the Territory, and is known to have existed since before the conquest. The county of Santa Ana, in which the pueblo of that name is situated, was named after that pueblo. The pueblo lies on the Jernez river, as do those of Jernez and Zia. The pueblo of Santa Ana lies about three leagues from that of Zia, both being in Santa Ana county. I have always understood that the land granted Santa Ana by the Spanish government was two leagues square, as was the case with the other Indian pueblos.

SIMON DELGADO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 3, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Vicente Montoya, being sworn by the surveyor general, testifies, answering as follows:

Q. What is your name and your age, and where do you reside?

A. My name is Vicente Montoya; am fifty-two years of age, and reside now at Santa Fé.

Q. Have you ever been at the Indian pueblo of Santa Ana; and if so, when?

A. I have, and have known the pueblo since I first visited it some thirty one years ago.

Q. What was the appearance of the pueblo when you first saw it?

A. It appeared in some of its buildings quite ancient, though there were also some buildings of apparently modern erection. I have always understood that the pueblo of Santa Ana was an ancient one, being in existence at the time of the conquest, and since, till the present day.

Q. Do you know the boundaries of the pueblo of Santa Ana? and if so, state them.

A. I do not know the boundaries, except from analogy with the cases of the other pueblos in New Mexico. Most of these, I am aware, had one league in each direction granted them by the king, and it was always considered and conceded that the pueblo of Santa Ana had the same boundaries as the other pueblos.

Q. What is the character of the land embraced in the tract belonging to the pueblo?

A. The land is all bleak and sterile, producing nothing except when rains are seasonable, and then only in very limited and inconsiderable degree.

Q. Is there any timbered land or mineral land on the tract to your knowledge or belief?

A. There is not. The Indians bring the firewood about half a league, and from beyond the limit of their grant, and I have never heard of the discovery of any mineral deposits, placers, or mines in that section.

Q. Where is the pueblo of Santa Ana situate—on what stream does it lie, if any, and which is the nearest adjoining pueblo?

A. It is in the Territory of New Mexico, upon the Jernez or Santa Ana river, and the puebla of Zia, situated some five miles above, on the same stream, is the nearest adjoining one.

Q. Have you any interest in the Santa Ana pueblo land?

A. I have none whatever.

VICENTE MONTOKA.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 31st December, 1866.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 5, 1867.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the original depositions of Antonio Esculla, José Sarracino, John Ward, Gaspar Oitiz y Silva, Simon Delgado, and Vicente Montoya, remaining on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

EXPENSES UNDER ACT FOR MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE REBEL STATES.

M E S S A G E

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 30, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In giving my approval to the "Joint resolution providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" I am moved to do so for the following reason: The seventh section of the act supplementary to the act "for the more efficient government of the rebel States" provides that all expenses incurred under or by virtue of that act shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This provision is wholly unlimited as to the amount to be expended, whereas the resolution now before me limits the appropriation to \$500,000. I consider this limitation as a very necessary check against unlimited expenditures and liabilities. Yielding to that consideration, I feel bound to approve this resolution, without modifying in any manner my objections heretofore stated against the original and supplementary acts.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1867.*

REPORT
OF
BREVET MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. WILSON,
LIEUTENANT COLONEL THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY,
ON

The survey of the Rock river, in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

MARCH 29, 1867.—*Resolved*, That there be printed of the report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, upon the survey and examination of the Rock river, when presented, seven hundred and fifty extra copies for the use of the House, and two hundred and fifty for the use of the Bureau of Engineers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, I transmit herewith the report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson on the survey of Rock river, Illinois, with reference to its connections with Lake Winnebago.

General Wilson was instructed from the Engineer department, under date of August 1, 1866, to make the survey, and collect the information necessary for the preparation of a project of a canal and river improvement along Rock river, with all details adapted to the construction of locks, dams, feeders, and reservoirs for a water-way, admitting the largest boats now navigating the western and eastern waters that form the entrance to such a canal route.

He was also required to present detailed estimates of the cost of executing the project, with statistics of the resources of the region to be benefited by the improvement.

The survey was commenced on the 1st of September, and was continuously pushed forward to completion on the 1st of December. Not more than three days were lost during the three months of the progress of the survey, so favorable was the season for the operations.

General Wilson reports, as the result of his investigation, a line available for a canal navigation between Green bay and the Mississippi river, ample for all commercial purposes; but owing to the limited capacity of the summit reservoir—Lake Horicon—it cannot be made to accommodate "the largest class of boats navigating the waters which it is intended to join," and with the addition of all the waters of the neighboring streams that lead into the reservoir (Lake Horicon) it could not be brought up to the minimum required for locks, 75 feet by 350 feet.

General Wilson shows clearly that the largest lock that can be constantly supplied with water from the reservoir is 200 feet long between mitre sills and 30 feet wide; sufficiently long to pass nearly all the river steamers propelled

by stern wheels that are used on the affluents of the Mississippi river, and he urges the adoption of the largest canal, which can be constantly supplied with water, in order to meet the demands of the expanding commercial and agricultural resources of the region on the route of the improvement.

This line of navigation is naturally divided into four parts:

1st. From Green Bay to Lake Winnebago, already provided with canal facilities, capable of being enlarged to any required extent.

2d. From Lake Winnebago to Lake Horicon, sixteen miles.

3d. From Lake Horicon to Watertown, on the Rock river, twenty miles.

4th. From Watertown to the mouth of Rock river, two hundred and forty-nine miles.

The distance considered in the report of General Wilson embraced the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections, and is two hundred and eighty-five miles in length, of which one hundred and seventeen and a half miles will be canal, fed from Lake Horicon and the river, and the remainder one hundred and sixty-seven and a half miles slack-water navigation. There will be fifty-six lift and nine guard locks. The entire cost is estimated at \$14,783,370.

General Wilson presents also a project and estimate of cost for a smaller canal and slack-water navigation, suitable for boats of four-foot draught, amounting to \$5,252,013, which although it would supply present wants, must ultimately become inadequate to carry off the products of this valley.

General Wilson submits with his report seven maps and ten profiles, with tabular estimates of the cost of executing the projects.

Sound judgment was displayed by General Wilson and his assistants in conducting this long line of survey, almost equalling in length that of the Erie canal, and the survey was executed with great care and fidelity.

The views of General Wilson, recommending the adoption of the project for the canal of largest capacity, that the supply of water justifies, are concurred in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers, Maj. Gen. Volunteers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF THE ROCK RIVER, IN THE STATES OF ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT
AND ILLINOIS AND ROCK RIVER SURVEYS,
Davenport, Iowa, March 9, 1867.

GENERAL: Having been assigned, by order of the Secretary of War, to the survey of "the Rock river, in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin," provided for by act of Congress approved June 23, 1866, and having completed the work assigned me, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Early in August of last year I received the following letter of instructions, dated—

"ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

"Washington, August 1, 1866.

"GENERAL: To carry into effect so much of the act of Congress making appropriations for repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, to which you were assigned as the engineer, in orders from the department of the

31st ultimo, and relating to the Rock river, with its connections with Lake Winnebago, I desire to call your attention to the following particulars:

"You will observe that the channel of water communication is, if practicable for steamers that navigate the Mississippi and northern lakes, one of vast importance in connection with the industry and commerce of a large portion of the Union, and to it your attention and study is particularly drawn, that Congress may have the data upon which to legislate on the subject.

"You will observe that two artificial communications by canals and locks already unite the waters of the Mississippi and the lakes, but they are of a very contracted character, and not at all suited to the existing commerce, no way adapted to military and naval defence, and immeasurably too limited and contracted in their capacity for transport to be relied upon for any future period.

"You will therefore make your survey, collect information to enable you to present a project by the Rock river route, with all the details adapted to the construction of locks, dams, feeders, and reservoirs for a water-way admitting the largest boats now navigating the western and eastern waters that form the entrance to such a canal route. The lake harbors have been surveyed under the direction of the department, the maps of which you will receive on requisition upon Colonel W. Reynolds, of the corps of engineers, at Detroit, Michigan. From him you will ascertain the depth of water of the harbors on which your labors will be based.

"The soundings and slope of the western rivers will be gained by your own observations.

"A detailed estimate will be made to give the probable cost of the project you may present.

"Statistics of the resources interested in this improvement should accompany your report.

"Very respectfully,

"RICHARD DELAFIELD,

"Brevet Major General and Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

"Brevet Major General J. H. WILSON,

"U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa."

Having been authorized by the department to employ as many civil engineer assistants as might be necessary to make the various surveys with which I was charged, I succeeded in securing the services of Colonel James Worrall, of Pennsylvania, an engineer of experience in canals and other public works, whom I placed in direct charge of the Rock river survey, with verbal instructions, given him at Harrisburg, to organize his party and proceed at once, via Chicago, to Fond du Lac, for the purpose of beginning the work.

On my way west I accompanied Colonel Worrall to Jamesville, Wisconsin, and furnished him with letters of introduction to the leading citizens living along the line of his survey. From Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th of August, I sent him instructions, directed to Chicago, Illinois, covering those quoted above from the chief engineer, and adding in conclusion that nothing must be taken from citizens on faith which could be verified by the admeasurements of his own party.

Through the active assistance of Mr. H. Richardson, of Jamesville, to whom my thanks are due, Colonel Worrall was enabled to put his party into the field at Fond du Lac, by the 1st of September, without waiting for the funds which were needed to be drawn from the treasury. From this time the work was pushed rapidly forward till completed at the mouth of Rock river, the season having been so favorable that not more than three days were lost in the three months during which the party was in the field. The citizens along the route manifested the liveliest interest in the survey, and cheerfully lent such assistance as was needed from time to time.

On the 4th of October I wrote as follows to Colonel Worrall: "I desire to call your attention to the necessity of a very close and minute calculation of the amount of water which Lake Horicon can be made to furnish for the purposes of a canal, since upon this must depend the capacity of such a work leading from it to Rock river and Lake Winnebago. I desire, also, to have specific information in regard to the capacity to which the canal and river communication between Lake Winnebago and Green bay may be increased, and the amount of money it will cost to give it the capacity required for the projected Rock River ship canal. This can possibly be obtained from the superintendent, or by writing to the board of public works of Wisconsin, at Madison.

"In the survey of the Rock river proper, not only the main bed, but the river valley must be shown in cross-section at every place likely to require a dam. The height of both banks above low water should also be carefully noted, and the high-water marks should be shown."

After the completion of the survey, on the 17th of December, I wrote to Colonel Worrall as follows:

"In making your report of the survey of Rock river you will be governed by the following instructions:

"1. Report upon the feasibility of a canal of sufficient capacity to carry the largest boats navigating the waters of the Mississippi and lakes, as required by my letter of August 26, 1866. In the event that there should not be sufficient water for such a canal, you will demonstrate this fact by an accurate statement in regard to the amount of water which can be utilized from the region of which Lake Horicon is the natural reservoir, and the means adopted for the determination of this question. Your report should show whether or not the present dam at the outlet of Lake Horicon can be changed so as to save the flood-water of the rainy season, and also whether or not the region through which the proposed canal is to pass affords suitable facilities for other feeders and reservoirs, should they be required.

"2. You will report specifically upon the dimensions of the largest system of canal, slack-water, and river navigation which can be constructed along the route you have surveyed. In the consideration of this improvement you will bear in mind that it should be adapted to the use of boats propelled by steam, and that, therefore, the cross-section of the canal and locks should be so arranged as to admit of the most easy, expeditious, and economical navigation. In this connection I desire to be furnished, at your earliest convenience, with the following data: The length of canal to be fed from Lake Horicon; lockage on the same, both ways from the summit; the quantity of water that can be supplied per minute during the season available for navigation; the general character of the materials from which the canal is to be built; a statement of the tendency, if any, to filtration; and the conditions which may limit the depth of water that can be provided for in the canal.

"Under these two heads is given the primary object of the government in making this survey. Namely, to determine the availability of this route for a line of water communication adapted to national uses for military purposes. You are therefore to consider the questions first and second before passing to the commercial aspects of the case. In the latter connection I am directed by the Chief Engineer of the army to submit a project and estimates for the navigation of Rock river, so as to adapt it to the passage of boats of four-feet draught.

"3. You will, therefore, prepare such a project, or the data and estimates for the same, keeping in view the instructions of the Engineer department, that this canal is to be constructed with a channel 40 feet wide, and to admit the passage of boats drawing four feet of water. As the instructions of the bureau are not specific in regard to what shall be regarded as the width of the channel, you will base your calculations upon a *mean* width of 40 feet, and five feet depth of water

You will also consider the proper dimensions of the locks for a canal of these dimensions.

"The latter project is not to delay nor take the place of the projects provided for heretofore."

In pursuance of these instructions, and others communicated verbally, Colonel Worrall has made a careful report, accompanied by a map and profile of the route, from which it will be seen that the Rock river presents an available line for a canal navigation between Green bay and the Mississippi river, ample for all commercial purposes, but that, owing to the limited capacity of the summit reservoir, Lake Horicon, it cannot be made to accommodate "the largest class of boats navigating the waters which it is intended to join." The demonstration of this fact is contained in an appendix, marked A, and seems to be clear and conclusive. But it is quite probable that a more extended survey of the region about Horicon would have shown the practicability of utilizing a larger quantity of water than Colonel Worrall estimates, by leading into Horicon a number of the neighboring lakes; though even this addition would not bring it up to the minimum required for locks—75 by 350 feet. This having been made sufficiently apparent, it became a question to determine the utmost capacity of the canal and locks which could be fed from Lake Horicon, as a summit reservoir. After mature consideration of the various interests involved, the tendency in canal navigation to the substitution of steam for horses as a means of propulsion, and the connection of the proposed canal with an extended system of river navigation, it was decided to adopt a lock 200 feet long (between mitre-sills) and 30 feet wide. This is the largest lock which can be constantly supplied with water from the reservoir, and will pass nearly all of the river steamers propelled by stern-wheels, and used on the affluents of the Mississippi.

It is believed that this plan, or a similar one based upon the necessity of providing at first for the utilization of all the water available, or which can be made available, will be found in the end most economical, as well as best adapted to the necessities of the case. There is no doubt that the expanding commercial and agricultural resources of the region through which it is to run, and of that which will be tributary to it, will, in a few years, demand the largest canal which can be constantly supplied with water. I therefore agree with Colonel Worrall in the opinion that both money and time will be saved by adopting the largest dimensions at once, and hope the department will concur in this opinion.

This line of navigation is naturally divided into four parts. 1st, from Green bay to Lake Winnebago, already provided with canal facilities, which can be enlarged to any necessary extent. 2d, from Lake Winnebago to Lake Horicon, 16 miles. 3d, from Lake Horicon to Watertown, on the Rock river, 20 miles; and 4th, from Watertown to the mouth of Rock river, 249 miles. The 2d, 3d, and 4th sections are considered in this report, and include a distance of 285 miles, of which 117.58 miles will be canal fed from Lake Horicon and the river, and the balance, 167.42 miles, slack-water. There will be fifty-six lift locks and nine guard locks. The entire work is estimated to cost \$14,783,370 26.

An estimate for canal and slack-water navigation, suitable for boats of four-foot draught, has also been prepared, and is submitted herewith, from which it will be seen that such a work can be constructed for \$5,252,013. I cannot, however, help expressing the belief that although it would supply a present want, pressing heavily on the region interested, it must ultimately, and at no distant day, become totally incapable of carrying off the products of the splendid region through which it runs, to say nothing of those which will seek it in order to avoid oppressive railroad tariffs.

It seems to me perfectly clear that the utmost capacity of the three routes for canal navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river will soon be demanded by the commerce of the northwestern States, and that it would be poor economy to construct works of limited capacity along them. The progress

of an agricultural people depends directly upon the readiness and economy with which they can send their produce to the markets. If the means of transportation are poor and insufficient, it will necessarily cost a large percentage of the produce to send away the surplus; the producer gets but slight encouragement, the consumer is overtaxed, while the enterprise of the country is paralyzed and its development suspended entirely.

The necessity for this line of canal and river navigation is less than that of the Illinois river, by their difference in capacity. They will benefit commerce and agriculture in the same proportion, and both to an extent in regard to which no definite estimate can be given.

From a careful statement prepared by Mr. Joseph Uttey, of Dixon, it appears that during the year of 1860 there were 10,723,654 bushels of grain raised in the six counties of Illinois bordering on the Rock river. The population of these six counties was 125,423 in 1860, and 159,090 in 1865; a gain of 27 per cent. in five years. Add to the grain raised in 1860 27 per cent. for the increase for 1865, and we have 13,620,040 bushels as the product of that year. The assessors' valuation of the property in the same counties for 1865 was 22,595,000 dollars, while the value of manufactured articles, live stock, and agricultural products for the same year is given at 25,440,123 dollars. It is also estimated that 50,000,000 feet of lumber, and 75,000 bushels of coal are annually consumed in this limited extent of country bordering upon the proposed river and canal improvement. These figures will serve to give an approximate idea of the entire interests involved in these improvements, though it is almost impossible to properly illustrate them by figures or statistical tables.

In connection with the Rock river survey, I caused the Marais d'Osier, a swampy stretch of country extending from the Rock river to the Mississippi, to be surveyed by my assistants, Messrs. Abbott and Morgan, civil engineers. It is reported that during high water in either river this marsh is flooded so that boats may pass from one to the other.

The map and profile of this survey will be prepared without delay, and forwarded to the Engineer department. They show the practicability of making a branch canal along the line, whenever the interests of the country may demand it.

I forward, as a part of this report, the reports, maps, profiles, and tabular estimates, prepared by my principal assistant, Colonel Worrall, and invite the attention of the department thereto.

Colonel Worrall and his assistant, Mr. William F. Shunk, are entitled to great credit for the fidelity and good judgment with which they have discharged the duties assigned them, as well as for the large amount of work performed during the survey and in the office.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Lieut. Col. 35th Infantry, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

Davenport, Iowa, January 15, 1867.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions bearing date Keokuk, Iowa, August 26, 1866, placing under my charge, "in behalf of the United States Engineer department, a survey of the Rock river in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, with its connections with Lake Winnebago." I have the honor to report that having been verbally instructed by you a few days previously at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, I was enabled to organize my party so as to com-

mence operations at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the first day of September, and that the work progressed uninterruptedly thereafter until the first day of December, when the field operations were finished at the mouth of Rock river, Illinois.

An exploration of over three hundred miles was made in that time, and a project for a canal improvement deduced therefrom of greater capacity than that of any similar improvement now constructed in the United States, the line being two hundred and eighty-five (285) miles in length and the work proposed being practicable for vessels of over five hundred (500) tons burden.

Your instructions, quoting from those of the Engineer department to yourself, require a survey to be made, and "information to be collected sufficient for a project by the Rock river route, with all its details, adapted to the construction of locks, dams, feeders, and reservoirs, for a water-way admitting the largest boats now navigating the western and eastern waters that form the entrance to such canal route."

It will appear from this report that although the very largest boats on the lakes and Mississippi cannot be passed through the line which the route seems capable of, yet a dimension has been attained which promises a very high commercial and even military utility.

This work in effect connects the waters of the Mississippi at Rock Island and Davenport with those of the lakes of Green bay, Wisconsin, for Lake Winnebago can be navigated by the vessels which will pass through the Rock river canal, and that lake is connected with Green bay by an artificial navigation already constructed, requiring changes which can easily be made, by which the whole line may accommodate boats of the same maximum burden. Thus may be formed a continuous line of canal and slack-water of over three hundred and fifty (350) miles in length.

The Rock river valley is one of three grand depressions crossing the territory north of the Ohio, along each of which an artificial navigation may be established between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. These depressions are formed by the Illinois, the Rock river, and the Wisconsin river.

They all seem to have been placed by nature in such a manner as to invite their improvement. The headwaters of the Illinois approach so near to the great lake that already the enterprising city of Chicago has commenced an excavation, which will cause the lake to flow into the river by gravity; the city having in view sanitary as well as navigation purposes.

The Wisconsin at one point approximates so nearly in level to Lake Michigan waters as, according to tradition, permitted the passage of the canoe of one of the early French explorers from one to the other. And the heads of the Rock river gather themselves into a lake, the outlet of which flows southward to the Mississippi, but they may also be made to flow northward into lake waters, by cutting through an elevation not more than twenty-five feet in depth, and in this cutting but for the distance of a mile and a quarter.

The mouths of these streams enter the Mississippi at such distances apart (their courses running nearly parallel and thus preserving the distance) that the possibility is precluded of their ever rivalling each other. They will all have enough to do to relieve their adjacent territory of the produce growing upon it.

The Wisconsin and the Rock river improvements will both have their lake outlet at Green bay, a natural harbor, opening upon Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. They will, indeed, use the same valley for some fifty miles as they approach Green bay, but their mouths on the Mississippi will be nearly two hundred miles apart. The mouths of Rock river and the Illinois are some three hundred miles apart, and no two of the valleys of these three streams anywhere approach each other within forty miles.

In a well settled country it has been ascertained that local railways are profitable though parallel when they are within thirty miles of each other.

These water improvements vary from three hundred to forty miles in proximity.

Considering the agricultural and mineral wealth of the region under discussion, the wisest engineer could not have pointed out better locations for these improvements than the hand of nature has already prescribed for them.

These streams divide the region in just proportion. Mr. Brindley's celebrated dictum, that "rivers were made for the purpose of feeding navigable canals," seems here to be carried out to the letter, and that in a region of which that great engineer could have had no conception, a hundred years ago, when he made the statement before the parliamentary committee.

The mouths of the improvements on the lakes will also be well separated. Chicago is distant from a point on Lake Michigan opposite Green bay at least two hundred miles.

The object of the Rock river improvement is to connect a fine central business point of the west (the Mississippi at Davenport and Rock Island) with a noble harbor on the lakes.* This alone is a very important object, but this is not all; at the north we have the lumber of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, already risen to a market of over four hundred millions of feet per annum at the enterprising lumber points, Neenah and Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago. The railways are unable to supply adequate transportation for this trade alone at this time, and what they do supply they charge high rates for. Take the whole region of the Rock river improvement from Fond du Lac to Rock Island, add to it a large portion of the Mississippi region below Rock Island, and there is no article of commerce more in demand over this vast timberless area than lumber. Were this canal completed the lumber trade would be immediately doubled.

The next item is constituted by the mineral ores of the Lake Superior region, so convenient to Green bay. These are constantly pressing through the Sault St. Mary canal at the mouth of Lake Superior, seeking furnaces where they may be smelted. Iron in incalculable quantities, copper mines, ever since their discovery the wonder of the world, lead, silver, even gold, seem all to have been found there. But we confine ourselves to the iron alone of this region, which, considering both quantity and quality, is not surpassed by any iron region on the face of the earth.

Iron ore wants limestone and coal, or coke, or peat, in order to be made ready for the arts. These not all existing together in the Lake Superior region, the ore is sent away to far off Ohio and Pennsylvania to meet its chemical associates of the furnace. A thousand miles this ore travels to be manufactured.

Open this communication and limestone will be found along its whole length. There is peat also along its whole length, already used in Upper Wisconsin for smelting purposes. There is coal in inexhaustible quantity along the banks of lower Rock river. Would not this coal meet the iron ore halfway or at some duly proportioned point of the way, and then should we not have Birminghams, Pittsburgs, along Rock river?

But great manufacturing places require great agricultural regions to feed the operatives; and what have we here? Is it not the richest kind of limestone agricultural land, every acre of it, on each side of Rock river for a hundred miles, and for the whole three hundred miles in distance?

When the Erie canal was built, the length of which is almost exactly the same as this—(counting from Green bay to Rock Island, there is scarcely a mile of difference, and final locations may make them exactly the same)—when the Erie canal was built, the rich Genesee country was looked to with great hope

* The Rock river by some lateral work (two branch canals) can also be connected by water with both Chicago and Milwaukee.

as a supplier of its trade, and not without reason; for that magnificent area did and does furnish it an immense amount of business.

The Genesee country is a rich limestone agricultural country, lying near the Erie canal, along its western border, eighty or a hundred miles. But the Rock river country is all Genesee country; and pass beyond the width on either side, tributary to this navigation, and it is still Genesee country.

A vast portion of Wisconsin and Illinois is equal in every respect to the Genesee country.

The lumber, the iron, the pork, and the grain of the Rock river valley are all wanted down the Mississippi. The sugar, the rice, the cotton, and the tobacco of the South will be equally wanted in the Rock river valley. Here is a facility for an exchange of products much to be desired.

It is impossible to foretell statistics of this country. Attempt a prediction, and it will be ridiculed as preposterously large. Let a decade of years pass over the heads of the population, and reality will have so far outstripped the highest-colored, most visionary anticipation, that the prediction becomes then more ridiculous than before, not on the same account, but on account of its insignificance.

The development of these great regions is what has produced cities like Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, within their borders. What were these cities thirty years ago? Chicago was but an Indian trading post, and now it numbers over two hundred thousand in population, and is distinguished the world over for its enterprise. The village on the lake has become a metropolis, famed for its architectural and engineering works. Cincinnati has just completed a bridge across the Ohio, unequalled anywhere in magnificence, and at an expense of millions of dollars. St. Louis contemplated a similar structure across the Mississippi.

These great metropolitan towns are supported by the infinite West; for, indeed, the West to us of this age actually presents infinity. Its surface is so large and so productive as scarcely to be regarded otherwise than as indefinite in its vast expanse. Transportation is all that is wanted for its proper development. Provide avenues and the industry of individuals produces the commodities for transportation. The whole of christendom is contributing its populations to occupy these seemingly illimitable plains.

Railway transportation is inadequate. Great as are the facilities which the railways afford, they are at this moment proven to be strangely inadequate. So much so, indeed, that it is a common report that corn is sometimes found to be the cheapest fuel that the farmers can use; the railway transportation being so high that it is cheaper to burn the corn than to send it off to be sold for food. A dozen railways now enter Chicago from the west, and yet it is stated that corn is sometimes burnt as fuel. But fill all these railways at reasonable rates of freight, and still they will prove to be inadequate. The railways are incapable of transporting the vast quantities of freight that press upon them at their depots.

It is notorious that if it were not for the water transportation from Chicago, east, the products of the West would prove to be a constantly accumulating heap from year to year, and would sour, ferment, and rot in the warehouses.

The lakes and the Erie canal are all that save the West now from this result; and west of Lake Michigan, water transportation must be created, or such a result impends there even as it is.

The Erie canal is now filled to its utmost capacity; the people cry out for enlargement. Yet are there not railways? Cannot the canal transport? Has it not transported nearly six million tons of produce in a single year? True, but even that is not enough; enlargement is wanted for the produce of the West. If this be the case, what will the West herself do? She has no eastern water transportation at all except, indeed, the lakes. But the lakes are only the beginning of the West.

Nature has left water avenues of the grandest kind; has left the Father of

Waters, and his tributaries. But these are as yet crude, inchoate, imperfect; they are unconnected with the lakes; the engineer is required to fit them by his art for regular transportation. Let the Mississippi be improved; let it stretch its arms to the lakes, wherever nature has indicated such connection, and then we shall have means of transportation approaching in adequacy to the necessities which are forced, as it were, upon us.

The Erie canal is distinguished for the cities to be found along its towing-path. But what were Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, before the canal was built? And have we not a concatenation of just such cities along the Rock river? Fond du Lac, Horicon, Watertown, Jefferson, Jamestown, Beloit, Rockford, Dixon, Sterling, and others of lesser note, all to be Buffalos, Rochesters, Uticas, in a shorter time than it took to develop the cities on the Erie canal. Without a canal the valley of Rock river itself has been fertile in the production of cities. Let the canal be built and they will progress as if under hot-house cultivation.

The canal proposed is for a vessel carrying five hundred tons. Let it be built and worked to its capacity—say one hundred loaded boats a day, and this is entirely practicable; then, $100 \times 500 = 50,000$ tons. How long would a railway train be, which would carry this load? Every 28 feet of train would accommodate, according to western allowance, 10 tons: 50,000, then, divided by 10, and the quotient multiplied by 28, will give the length of the train, which proves to be 140,000 feet, or over $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and this not including any space for the locomotives and tenders.

How long would one of our railways last under such a business as this? What a force of despatchers would it require; a freight train of over a mile long for every hour of the twenty-four.

Goods can easily be transported on this canal in such vessels as it proposes to admit at one cent per ton per mile. The average of the freight bills on railways, even in competition with the Mississippi boats, being three cents per ton per mile, exceeds this cost by 200 per cent., and railway charges can never be any less, as the wear and tear of railways is becoming an ascertained and inevitably heavy charge upon the cost of that variety of transportation as the roads grow older.

It is certain that these canals must be built if this country is to be full developed.

Lake Horicon, the summit level of the Rock river improvement, will feed a canal with a lock, whose chamber will be 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, with 7 feet of water upon the sill.

In times of peace it can transport over ten millions of tons during the navigation season; and military stores or war vessels within the size of these locks might be transported through it efficiently in times of war.

I proceed to a description of its location:

Instructions require, as has been stated, an improvement "fitted for the largest boats now navigating the western and eastern waters, that form the entrance to such canal route."

As the largest boats on the lakes require twelve feet of water, and as the largest boats on the Mississippi would probably require a lock at least 75×350 in the chamber, it was plain, by inspection at Fond du Lac, that neither of these conditions could be satisfied.

The question then became the admission of the largest boat that could be admitted from both waters, or from one or the other of the waters. The result of the survey is that a boat from the Mississippi of five hundred tons can be accommodated. But such a boat, owing to its peculiar form, could not live on the lakes. And a boat of five hundred tons from the lakes would require a greater draught than can be got by the improvement of the Rock river, or even at the annual low-water stage on the Mississippi above St. Louis. Seven feet depth is the maximum to be obtained in the Rock river throughout; and seven feet

depth is probably the maximum that can ever be obtained in low water on the Mississippi above St. Louis. That depth is proposed, then, and can easily be had from Rock Island to Green bay.

From the discrepancy in depth required by the two navigations, without enumerating other causes, it seems certain that the two can never be made practically homogeneous, and that, therefore, there must be transshipment at one or the other termini of the canal; and whichever style of navigation the canal can best accommodate should have the preference; that is, if Mississippi boats can more economically go to the lakes and there break bulk, then the lake boats can come to the Mississippi to be unloaded; then the canal should be made to suit the Mississippi boats.

The depth settles this question, as has been stated; you can carry more from the Mississippi to the lakes on a seven-foot depth in Mississippi boats than you can carry from the lakes to the Mississippi in lake boats on that depth. So a canal is proposed adapted for the largest Mississippi boat that its supply of water is capable of accommodating; which proves to be a boat that will pass through a canal seven feet deep, with locks two hundred feet long and thirty feet wide in the chamber.

The well known formulæ of Du Buit and D'Aubuisson were consulted as to the cross-section of the canal, and an area established for it as near to their requirements as a necessary regard to economy would permit. The water section is scarcely equal to an indefinite expanse of water in giving freedom of passage to the boats, but a nearer approach to it than is proposed would have been excessively costly on this long line. Suffice it to say that this work will have a more liberal water section than is believed to have been as yet adopted in this country, and as one hundred and sixty-seven miles of its length of two hundred and eighty-five miles will be slack-water, with a section far surpassing the area dictated by the formulæ, there is not likely to be much cause of complaint on that score. The trunk of the canal in ordinary cuttings will be seventy feet wide on the bottom, with side slopes of 2:1; and in deep cuttings (say above eleven feet) sixty feet wide, with similar slopes, giving a top-water width, respectively, of ninety-eight and eighty-eight feet, the water, as stated, being seven feet deep. It is believed that this will easily accommodate a boat of five hundred tons burden.

Such an improvement can be made and operated to its utmost capacity from Rock Island to Green bay, a distance almost identically equal to the length of the Erie canal, say three hundred and fifty miles.

The slopes of the canal will be provided with a protection against the water disturbance caused by steamboat navigation, as that system is steadily becoming more and more certain to be adopted on canals. And in the slack-water reaches, accordingly, no expense is proposed for a towing-path.

Tugs will have to be substituted for horses. Most of these reaches are of respectable lengths, and it is extremely probable that in any case steam for navigating them would be preferable to horse-power.

The survey commenced at lake Winnebago, which water was reconnoitred, not being embraced in the proposed survey, its well known length of thirty miles was found to be capable of improvement to a uniform depth of at least seven feet. The mere excavation of a harbor at Fond du Lac will produce such a navigation to Oshkosh, at the mouth of the Upper Fox river, and the remaining distance to Green bay will, no doubt, be reported on by General Warren in connection with the Wisconsin river improvement; nor is it doubted that a seven feet navigation can easily be obtained.

The Rock river navigation, then, commences by the excavation of a harbor out to a depth of seven feet at Fond du Lac, at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars.

It then progresses south by independent canal in excavation for a distance of

sixteen miles, rising one hundred and fifteen feet, by means of twelve locks, to Lake Horicon, which is to be the summit level of the canal and also its reservoir.

This lake is thirteen miles long and from two to five miles wide, and its bottom, being in still water, will be dredged for about one hundred feet wide for its whole length, an average depth of two and two-tenths feet, which will give seven feet at the lowest water. But a dam will be built at the outlet of the lake, raising it six feet upon this lowest stage for reservoir purposes.

As the water-shed of this lake is at least four hundred square miles in area, and the lightest rainfall recorded in this region, in twenty-four successive years, is twenty inches; and as half the rain-fall can be utilized, and (present surface of the lake being not less than forty-seven thousand acres in area) the reservoir capacity is sufficient, it is plain that there is enough water here to supply a canal of the size proposed to its utmost capacity, the locks at each end requiring but sixty thousand cubic feet water for the passage of a boat, and losses from leakage at the lock-gates, filtration, &c., being estimated at the same amount, added.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the average rain-fall of this region exceeds the lowest by 50 per cent., the greatest rain-fall exceeds it by 100 per cent., and that it is practicable to increase the water-shed by leading into this reservoir the waters of one or more of the cluster of small lakes, now existing on the high grounds between Lake Horicon and Lake Michigan, and which at present find their way to the great lake.

It may be possible, but cannot be determined until levels are run, to lead the waters of similar small lakes, lying to the west of Lake Horicon, into that lake, should it ever be found to require such additional supply.

At Horicon, the foot of Lake Horicon, the line forsakes the river, and strikes nearly straight for Watertown, meeting the river again at Boomer's old dam, a mile or so below the city, thereby saving thirty-four and a half miles in distance, but incurring a good deal of expense in so doing.

There was so little time left to complete this long survey that the river survey between Horicon and Watertown was not undertaken. Enough is known of it, however, from the best information that could be obtained, to say that it is entirely practicable for improvement, and an approximate estimate is given, averaging its cost, with another similar length of the river presenting about the same conditions.

Before constructing the canal this part of the river should by no means be set aside. A careful examination of it is recommended, but its disadvantage of thirty-four and a half miles extra distance will be very much against it.

Engineers of character in the United States have acted upon a rule in projecting an improvement, that saving of a mile of construction between two great termini may be set down as a saving resolved into money of fifty thousand dollars; in other words, that annihilation of distance is worth fifty thousand dollars per mile, and these thirty-four and a half miles so saved would aggregate, under that rule, one million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is likely in the end that Rock river improved between Horicon and Watertown, following its meanderings, will be regarded as an important lateral canal, and as such ought to be constructed.

The line across the country from Horicon to Watertown is the line recommended and estimated by this survey, but a comparative estimate is submitted. (See tabular estimate.)

At Horicon, dam No. 1, raising Lake Horicon six feet, and guard lock No. 1 will be erected, and for thirteen miles south the canal will be in cutting varying in depth from three to twenty-seven feet, and will be somewhat costly, as, indeed, the whole line, if from Fond du Lac to Watertown, except through Lake Horicon.

It is, however, a beautiful and practicable line, not any longer than the railway (the Chicago and Northwestern) now joining the same points.

As has been stated, the lockage rising from Fond du Lac to Lake Horicon is one hundred and fifteen feet. The lockage descending from this summit level to Rock river below Watertown is seventy-nine feet, accomplished by eight descending locks, when the canal enters the river in the fifty-third mile and the second reach of slack-water is attained, counting Lake Horicon as the first.

This slack-water continues a distance of fourteen miles to a point about two miles below the mouth of Crawfish river, (which falls in opposite Jefferson,) when the second dam is erected on the sixty-seventh mile; Crawfish river is rendered navigable for at least fifteen miles by the erection of this dam, which raises the water four feet; lock No. 21, of three feet lift, brings us to the next level, which is also slack-water for a distance of three miles, when dam No. 3 occurs, raising the water about three feet. Lock No. 22, of three feet lift, is located near dam No. 3.

The navigation continues in slack-water along the stream and through Lake Koshkonong to Indian Ford, a distance of twenty-one miles.

Indian Ford dam, (dam No. 4,) now in existence, is to be raised but three feet above its present elevation, to enable it to afford this long stretch of seven feet navigation.

A guard lock (No. 2) is to be built at the change from slack-water to independent canal, the reach of which is six and a quarter miles long, when lock No. 23 occurs, of twelve feet lift, on the ninety-seventh mile.

This lock admits the navigation again to slack-water, which is created by the mill-dam at Janesville.

This reach is six miles in length, requiring a very little dredging to make the navigation complete, without interfering with the works at Janesville.

Here independent canal again occurs, protected by guard lock No. 3 at the Janesville dam. The canal follows the right bank of the stream around the bend for two miles to Monterey, when lock No. 24 falls six feet on the one hundred and fifth mile, a short distance above the lower Chicago and Northwestern railroad bridge. The topography of the river bank and the location proposed will afford ample basin facilities for the city of Janesville.

The independent canal system continues for eight and three-quarter miles further, crossing Bass creek at Afton, by an aqueduct, with two spans of twenty-five feet, on the one hundred and twelfth mile.

Lock No. 25, of ten feet lift, is located on the one hundred and fourteenth mile, still in independent canal, and is succeeded by a reach of a mile and a half in length, terminated by lock No. 26, of five feet lift, at the end of the one hundred and fifteenth mile.

Independent canal continues for three and a quarter miles further, when lock No. 27, of eight feet lift, forms an outlet to slack-water navigation created by the dam at Beloit, which, as it gives the required navigation depth to this point, the Janesville and the Beloit dams are not included in the series for construction, as their pools are not raised nor are they disturbed in level.

The beautiful river is now used again as a means of navigation until the dam at Beloit is reached; when, in order pass that city, independent canal is again adopted, on the one hundred and twentieth mile, three-fourths of a mile above the State line of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Guard lock No. 4 will be required at the head of this reach. The line then follows a street of the city, (Fourth street,) which carries it by very good alignment along the right bank of the river, crossing under the Beloit and Madison railway to the bluffs which are found at and near the State line.

The bottom land is now followed on the right bank to lock No. 28, of seven feet lift, on the one hundred and twenty-second mile, one and three-quarter miles below the Beloit dam. Independent canal continues to lock No. 29, of eleven

feet lift, on the one hundred and twenty-fifth mile, dropping into the Rock river for the purpose of crossing the Pecatonica; a lower level being also required in order to cross under the Mississippi and Racine railway, as it leaves Rockton, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth mile of this survey.

An alternate suggests itself: leaving the present line at the end of the one hundred and twenty-fourth mile, cutting off the Rockton bend, by which between two and three miles in distance might be saved, yet probably but little would be saved in cost, as it would require the purchase of the Rockton water-power. It is, however, suggested for future consideration. (The alternate would re-join the present line on the one hundred and thirty-first mile.)

The line, after crossing the railway uses slack-water (crossing the Pecatonica at the end of the one hundred and twenty-sixth mile) to dam No. 5, which raises the water nine feet, and being constructed in a pool of eight feet depth, the navigation up the Pecatonica also being much improved thereby.

This dam, although backing upon the Rockton dam, does not injure its water-power, but rather benefits it.

Guard lock No. 5 occurs here, when independent canal is again resumed, until the line reaches lock No. 30, of eight feet lift, on the one hundred and twenty-ninth mile.

Again it follows a reach of independent canal two and a half miles long, where, on the one hundred and thirty-first mile, lock No. 31, of nine feet lift, is proposed to be located.

This lock lets out into the pool of dam No. 6, five and a quarter miles long, the dam raising the water eight feet. Here we have lock No. 32, of eight feet lift, falling into the pool of the Rockford dam, which gives a navigation of nine and a half miles in length. We adopt this dam in our list and call it dam No. 7, locating it on the one hundred and forty-sixth mile. A short piece of independent canal carries the line half a mile below the city of Rockford, where occurs lock No. 33, of eight feet lift, and outlets to the pool of dam No. 8. This pool affords the line slack-water for two miles, and dam No. 8 is proposed to be built at the end of the one hundred and forty-eighth mile. It is built in water of seven feet deep, but only raises the river three feet.

A short reach of only fifteen hundred feet long of independent canal follows, and lock No. 34, of three feet lift, outlets to the pool of dam No. 9.

Slack-water is now resumed for four and a quarter miles, created by dam No. 9, raising the water six and a half feet. Lock No. 35, of seven feet lift, is here proposed, and again a pool occurs. This is produced by dam No. 10, located four and a half miles below, and raising the water five and a half feet.

The Kishwaukee enters this pool at the one hundred and fifty-third mile, and its water will scarcely be raised, if at all, by this dam. The dam is projected on the one hundred and fifty-seventh mile, where occurs also lock No. 36, of five feet lift, by which the navigation again descends to a pool five miles in length, occasioned by the proposed dam No. 11, elevating the water six feet above the present level at its location on the one hundred and sixty-second mile. The works on Stillman's river will not be disturbed by this dam. Here is also lock No. 37, of seven feet lift, again conducting to a pool below, eleven and a half miles long, created by the Oregon dam located at Oregon.

This dam is raised three feet, in order to form this navigation, and is numbered No. 12 of the series. At this dam guard lock No. 6 occurs, protecting the head of another reach of independent canal. This last reach extends for four and a quarter miles to lock No. 38, of nine feet lift, on the one hundred and seventy-eighth mile, followed by another reach of half a mile in length to lock No. 39, of five feet lift, on to same mile of the survey which outlets to slack-water. This pool carries the line to Grand Détour, a distance of five and three quarter miles.

Grand Détour dam is to be raised seven feet, and is numbered No. 13.

At this peculiar bend independent canal again occurs, and the loop of the

stream is cut off in order to shorten and cheapen the line. The canal keeps the right bank.

At two and a half miles below Grand Détour dam, lock No. 40, of seven feet lift, is dropped, and another reach of independent canal follows for three-fourths of a mile, terminated by lock No. 41, of eight feet lift, lowering the line to the pool of Dixon dam, which dam, as it stands, supplies the navigation, and is numbered No. 14. Its pool is nine miles long, and it occurs on the one hundred and ninety-sixth mile of the navigation.

Independent canal commences again on the right bank, a few rods above the Dixon dam, and continues, the line passing along a street adjacent to the river, the first block from the road along the bank, until it reaches the crossing of the Illinois Central railway, passing under which it follows the hillside, which is here quite close to the river for six miles. On the two hundred and second mile lock No. 42, of seven and a half feet lift, is dropped into another reach of independent canal one and three-quarters mile in length.

Here is found lock No. 43, of seven and a half feet lift, at the end of the two hundred and third mile, which lets the canal again into the river.

This pool is crossed by the Dixon air-line railroad at the end of the two hundred and fifth mile, and the dam creating it, dam No. 15, is located at the two hundred and ninth mile, raising the water four feet and forming a navigation of five and three-quarters miles. This dam is at the head of the Sterling rapids, and from its pool water is to be admitted to a canal passing along the bluffs above Sterling, and then through that town, without interfering with the milldam in any way. The main part of the town of Sterling occurs on the two hundred and eleventh mile. The head of the canal is protected by a guard lock, No. 8, at dam No. 15, and the reach extends from two miles and a half to lock No. 44, of eight feet lift, on the bottom lands below Sterling. Another canal reach follows six and a half miles long, passing the village of Como (two hundred and fifteen and a half miles) on the right bank of the stream; and crossing near its mouth Elkhorn creek, by aqueduct No. 2, with two spans of twenty-five feet each.

On the two hundred and eighteenth mile lock 45 drops eight feet into another canal reach, seven and three-quarters miles long, through easy location, until lock No. 46 falls ten feet into another reach of independent canal, which continues down to the village of Lyndon, a distance of four and three-quarters miles.

On the two hundred and twenty-fifth mile an aqueduct of twenty feet span, aqueduct No. 3, carries the canal over the mouth of Grove creek.

On the reach between lock No. 45 and lock No. 46 an alternate presents itself, which will shorten the distance between two and three miles (see profile) above Lyndon. At the beginning of the two hundred and thirty-first mile lock No. 47 drops six feet into another reach, which proves to be two and a half miles long, when lock No. 48, of eight feet lift, conducts to another reach, passing at the beginning of the two hundred and thirty-fourth mile the village of Prophetstown, and terminating in a distance of one and a quarter mile at lock No. 49, of seven feet lift, outletting again to slack-water.

The canal from lock No. 47 to lock No. 49 may be materially shortened by cutting off bends in the stream, (see profile.)

The last pool affords navigation for five and three-quarters miles, and is created by dam No. 16, which raises the surface of the river four feet.

This pool at the two hundred and thirty-sixth mile crosses the remarkable slough or depression running from Rock river to the Mississippi, at Albany, some seven miles below Fulton. It is called the Cattail slough, and a branch navigation to that point on the Mississippi, a distance of about fifteen miles, it would seem, might easily be constructed at some future day, should it be required.

The dam occurs on the two hundred and fortieth mile, about one mile below Portland ferry. Here is to be built lock No. 50, of four feet lift, which drops

into another pool five miles in length, created by dam No. 17, raising the water four feet.

Lock No. 51, of four feet lift, is located at this dam, and another pool of slack-water follows, which affords navigation for seven and a half miles. Rock creek falls into this pool from the right bank on the two hundred and forty-sixth mile. On the two hundred and forty-eighth mile the Erie ferry is passed, and at the lower end of the pool, dam No. 18, on the two hundred and fifty-third mile, raises the water four feet.

Lock No. 52 is to be erected near this dam with a lift of four feet, which enters slack-water again in the pool of dam No. 19, which, on the two hundred and sixtieth mile, raises the water five and a half feet, the pool being seven and a quarter miles in length.

At the end of the two hundred and fifty-fourth mile another remarkable depression from the Mississippi is passed. It is called Meredosia, presumed to be a corruption of the French words *Marais d'Osiers*, or Willow Marsh; the name, in all probability, originally given to it by the early French voyageurs. It is a tradition of the country that in discrepant stages of the streams, the waters of the one flow into those of the other accordingly as the local freshet of the one exceeds that of the other in elevation.*

Here again it is manifest that a navigable connection of these rivers might be possible, which would probably not exceed twelve miles in length, and may well be considered as a connection of the Mississippi above Rock Island rapids with the valley of Rock river at some future day.

Dam No. 19 is located five and a half miles below the mouth of Meredosia and between one and two miles above Talcott's ferry. Lock No. 53, of five and a half feet lift, is at this dam, and the pool of dam No. 20 thence furnishes navigation. Morton's ferry crosses this pool on the two hundred and sixty-third mile, half a mile below Cleveland ferry, raising the water five feet. Lock No. 54, of five feet lift, occurs at dam No. 20, and the pool formed by the dam is six and three-quarters miles long.

Slack-water navigation continues around the bend in which Colona is situated, some three miles from the river, until dam No. 21 is reached, located somewhat more than half a mile below the mouth of Green river. This dam raises the water five feet, and the pool receives the water of Green river, raising it at its mouth some four and a half feet. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad bridge crosses this pool on the two hundred and seventieth mile, the pool being itself six miles in length.†

Lock No. 55, of five feet lift, occurs at dam No. 21.

Dam No. 22 is to be erected on the two hundred and seventy-ninth mile, about a mile below the Moline road bridge, which crosses the Rock river.

This dam raises the water but two feet, forming a pool of six miles in length. Here occurs guard lock No. 9, protecting the head of an independent canal navigation, which continues to Rock Island on the Mississippi, a distance of nearly seven miles, which makes the length of the whole navigation two hundred and eighty-five miles, unless the alternates, heretofore alluded to, shall be adopted, in which case some miles in length can be saved. The first two and three-quarter miles of this independent canal will be excavated somewhat under the surface of the water below the dam, running out above that surface in that dis-

* A profile of levels was handed to me by a gentleman of the neighborhood, which showed the fall from the Rock river surface to that of the Mississippi, in December, 1866, to be 10.2 feet, with a very slight elevation between.

† Near where the Chicago and Rock Island railroad crosses this pool the cross-cut canal from Rock Island to the Illinois river is proposed to connect a work projected by private or State enterprise. This line overcomes the ridge between the Illinois and the Rock river, being supplied at the summit by a feeder to be brought from Dixon, on the Rock river. A cross-cut is proposed for its western location beyond this point to the Mississippi, at or near Moline. (See report of Colonel Huddnett, C. E., Chicago, 1866.)

tance, and adjacent to the bluffs bordering the rapids opposite Camden. This level is preserved until the swale below Rock Island is reached, the surface of which, corresponding with the canal bottom, affords ample basin facilities just below the city.

From this grand basin lock No. 56, of fifteen feet lift, gives outlet into water of seven feet in depth, at the lowest stages of the Mississippi at Rock Island. The lift, however, of this lock would constantly vary with the elevation of the Mississippi; the highest water of that great river reducing it to zero.

This last piece of independent canal crosses the Rock Island and Coal Valley railroad and clings to the high land until it avails itself of the swale below Rock Island, before alluded to, which can easily be banked so as to form a basin of any desired dimensions.

THE ANDALUSIA ALTERNATE.

If at dam No. 22 it should ever be desirable to construct a navigation which should enter the Mississippi below the lower pass of Rock river, such a work can easily be accomplished by taking the left bank of the stream instead of the right.

A line essentially straight may be constructed from dam No. 22, running through Camden to Andalusia, about three miles below the lower pass, and there entering the Mississippi in good water, thus avoiding the bars and islands which cluster about the delta of Rock river. Such a line, like its counterpart on the right bank, would incur some under-water excavation for the first two and three-quarter miles, encountering on the way Mill creek, falling in from the left at the upper end of Camden, which would incommode the navigation, unless some means were adopted to obviate the difficulty by turning it into the stream above the dam, or excavating a basin for the deposit of its alluvion. This line would be divided into two reaches, and its locks would be numbered No. 56 and No. 57, the first occurring eight and a half miles from dam No. 22, on, in that case, the two hundred and eighty-seventh mile of the survey. The lift of lock No. 56, lock No. 57, of nine feet lift, would debouch into the Mississippi one and three-quarter miles from lock No. 56, a short distance above Andalusia; making the whole line by this route two hundred and eighty-eight and a half miles long, unless shortened by the alternates before mentioned.

A reconnaissance, with soundings, made of the Mississippi at Andalusia, leads to the belief that an excellent harbor might there also be arranged, by tying the lower end of the long island whose head is opposite Andalusia to the main shore by a crib-dam.

Vessels from below, having business in the Rock river valley, and not at Dayenport or Rock Island, might save over three miles distance by entering at this lower debouchment; and it is conceivable that accumulated traffic of this region may one day require its construction.

A more extended examination of the country embraced by this survey may indicate a different arrangement of the works in many places as a finality before construction. But the greatest care that could be given to the subject was given during the short time at the disposal of the engineers having it in charge, and it is hoped that the locations proposed will indicate a fair approximation to the ultimate sites to be chosen.

With this report is submitted a tabular estimate of the whole line at the present range of prices, which are much more likely to fall than to rise in the future. This shows the work to cost for its whole length \$14,738,370 26; an average of \$51,713 58 per mile. The enlargement of the Erie canal cost nearly \$91,000 per mile, yet this work has more than twice the capacity of the great

New York canal. I believe, and have no hesitation in stating, that a canal of the size of the Erie canal can be constructed on this line for \$10,000,000.

In the tabular estimates there is no deduction or addition made for probable alternates, either in distance or value; nor are they estimated except in the case of the line from Horicon to Watertown, and that of the Andalusia alternate.

Expensive as the cross cut from Horicon to Watertown is, it exceeds the river line in cost by a less sum than \$300,000, at a fair comparison, but it saves, as before stated, thirty-four and a half miles of navigation, which, if estimated at \$50,000 per mile, throws the preference, in money valuation, largely in favor of the cross cut.

The Andalusian alternate exceeds the Rock Island location both in cost and distance, which circumstance is likely to defer construction on that location to a more or less remote future.

The party which took the field-notes of this survey was headed by Mr. F. W. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of high engineering attainments, to whom an acknowledgment of his merit is due, and is hereby tendered. I accompanied the party personally most of the way, having been unavoidably absent from two or three short spaces embraced in the survey. These, however, were ably noted by Mr. Shunk.

* * * * *

The style of building proposed for this work aims more at strength and durability than at display. Materials for construction are excellent and abundant along the whole line, with the exception of lumber, which can be had by railway from Lake Winnebago and from points on the Mississippi.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WORRALL,
Civil Engineer.

Brevet Major General JAMES H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel 35th Infantry.

REPORT OF JAMES WORRALL, CIVIL ENGINEER, ASSISTANT ON THE SMALLER CANAL.

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, bearing date December 18, 1866, in which you desire me "to prepare a project and estimates for the navigation of Rock river, so as to adapt it to the passage of boats of four (4) feet draught, keeping in view the instructions of the Engineer department that this canal is to be constructed 'with a channel forty (40) feet wide, and to admit the passage of boats drawing four (4) feet water' and as the instructions of the bureau are not specific in regard to what may be regarded as the 'width of the channel,' you will base your calculations on a mean width of forty (40) feet, and five (5) feet depth of water. You will also consider the proper dimensions of locks for a canal of these dimensions"—I have the honor to report as follows:

A cross-section of thirty feet width on bottom with slopes of 2:1, and five feet depth of water, gives a mean channel width of forty feet. So for the canal prism, these dimensions were adopted. As for the locks, bearing in mind the size of the State canals of Pennsylvania, the old Erie canal, and other works of nearly this class, I have concluded to adopt, for estimate, one hundred by seventeen feet as a fair proportion for the chamber; a dimension which approaches so nearly to the size of the present Illinois and Michigan canal that a work of that size, should such dimension ultimately be chosen, it is safe to say, can be built for the amount that this work is estimated to cost.

If I am not misinformed the lock-chamber of the present Illinois and Michigan canal is eighteen by one hundred and four, with five feet depth of water.

Had I adopted a width of eighteen feet I should have proposed a length of at least one hundred and ten feet and a depth of six or even seven feet, which would have transcended the limit of the instructions. As it is, the lock proposed for the smaller Rock river navigation will admit barges of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty tons burden, and the form of these vessels, judging by experience on works of this kind in other parts of the country, will be symmetrical in respect to the general dimensions of the work under discussion.

Looking towards the immense amount of trade that must concentrate on this beautiful and useful river, I do not consider it good policy to adopt any dimension below the full reliable capacity of the water supply of the valley. If a work of a smaller size should be built, ten years would not elapse after its completion until enlargement would become an inevitable necessity, and then enlargement would cost double what a full sized canal would originally cost.

This experience is staring us in the face on all sides, and although I have carefully considered this project in an engineering point of view, and submit with this report an estimate for which it can undoubtedly be built, scarcely greater than one-third the cost of the more enlarged canal treated of in my first report. Yet I cannot recommend the construction of this work; it is, in my opinion, too much below the wants of the times.

It is not long since the Illinois and Michigan canal was built; yet they are now talking of enlarging it to the size that the Illinois river is capable of feeding, a size reaching to eight or ten times its present capacity, and the times really require and demand that its enlargement must be made.

The Rock river can supply a canal of nearly five times the capacity of the work herein treated of, and the full-sized work will scarcely cost three times the amount that this will.

Under these circumstances I cannot recommend that the smaller canal should be built. If the Rock river is to be improved, let it be done to its full capacity, or let no work be placed upon it less in size than the present Erie canal, which I have estimated (see former report) to cost, say ten millions of dollars. The capacity of the present Erie canal approaches six millions of tons per annum. Its lock chamber is 110 by 18, with 7 feet depth of water. Its prism is 56 feet water on bottom, with slopes of 2:1.

The location of this work, from Fond du Lac to Watertown, is identical with that of the larger work before reported upon, which is exhibited upon the map and profile.

From Watertown to Rock Island the navigation may be said to be all slack-water, the reaches of independent canal extending only around the dams, and the latter style being adopted from Camden to Rock Island in order to attain an entrance into the Mississippi, free from the bars and shoals found at the Rock river delta.

A reference to the tabular estimate will show the locations of all the works on the progressive serial miles, and a comparison of these locations with the map of the larger work will convey, in a measure, a correct idea of the location of the small canal.

From Watertown to Rock Island the river is the canal.

The general observations of my former report apply equally here; the most important item of this report is the cost.

An improvement from Fond du Lac to Rock Island, with towing paths complete along the slack-waters, where such can be built, will cost in round numbers six million two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, (\$6,232,000.) But there are two reaches of slack-water along Lakes Horicon and Koshkonong where it is impossible to build a towing-path; the cost would be enormous, and

where, therefore, tugs must be substituted. As tugs cannot be got rid of here, and as the line may be said to be all slack-water from Watertown to Rock Island, why may not tugs be substituted for the whole way, leaving the independent canal to be navigated by the aid of horses locally established in relay stables along the line, as is now done on the Erie canal?

Should this plan be adopted a very large amount, approaching a million of dollars, might be saved in first construction, and the canal would then cost in round numbers but five million two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, (\$5,262,000.) In this day of tugs and barges and in this Mississippi region the latter would seem to be the better policy, and indeed I do not hesitate to recommend it.

For a very little over five millions and a quarter, then, a navigation equal in size to the present Illinois and Michigan canal can be built from Fond du Lac to Rock Island, occupying for the most part the valley of Rock river.

Accompanying this is a tabular estimate in detail, and reference is made to the map and profile sent in with my former report.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WORRALL,
Civil Engineer.

Brevet Major General JAMES H. WILSON,
U. S. A., Lt. Col. 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

APPENDIX A.

Gauge of the outlet of Lake Horicon.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *December 19, 1866.*

GENERAL: On inspecting the hydraulic works connected with the mills at Horicon they were found to be so leaky that no reliable gauge could be made from them.

A nearly regular cross section of the stream was found some short distance below the mills; this regularity continues for a distance 88 feet, the width throughout being the same, namely, 160 feet. Three sections were made by soundings at intervals of 10 feet, the areas of which, respectively, for the upper, the middle, and the lower sections were found to be 402.68 feet, 485.50 feet, and 448.79 feet. A mean of light velocities at the surface was taken by means of white apples, which could be readily seen, as they passed the section lines, and time was accurately observed on a good watch, with a large second hand. The mean surface velocity proved to be 88 feet in 1 minute and 27 seconds, which gives a flow of 27,651 cubic feet per minute. Now, as to the quantity flowing, several experts connected with the mills, at least four different persons, being consulted seriatim, without the chance of previous consultation, all stated it to be about three-fourths of the daily average flow for years; and as the superficial velocity was only ascertained, the mean velocity not being attainable with the means at our disposal, we have taken this three-fourths as the whole average flow, believing that the extra fourth will more than make up the difference. It is on the safe side, at any rate, to deduct 25 per cent. for imperfect measurement, and we give our quantity, believed to be three-fourths of the flow, as the whole.

27,651 cubic feet per minute gives 14,533,365,600 cubic feet per annum. We will now compare this with what we can ascertain from the rainfall upon the Horicon water-shed.

By inspecting some of the maps of the country we find that the Horicon water-shed includes about 436 square miles; but we will take it at 400 square miles, for there was no time at our disposal to make a survey of it. We ascertained from an intelligent observer, Mr. Lapham, of Milwaukee, who lives within fifty miles of Horicon, that the lowest rainfall in twenty-four years, that of 1845, was 20.54 inches; the highest, that of 1858, was 44.86 inches, and that the mean of twenty-four years was 30.278 inches. We state these in round numbers at respectively 20 inches, 44 inches, and 30 inches, throwing away the fractions. The average fall for Wisconsin, in some parts of it, is stated in General Humphrey's work on the hydraulics of the Mississippi, at 35 inches. But let us see what the lowest will produce from our data, and if that gives us enough the water question will be set at rest. Now, it is a fact, ascertained by practice, that one-half of the rainfall can be utilized; there are various authorities for this. In favorable localities a greater proportion can be utilized; in unfavorable localities somewhat less. The lowest in twenty-four years—20 inches—falling upon 400 square miles would give 18,585,600,000 cubic feet, and one-half this would be 9,292,800,000 cubic feet; this is our available yearly quantity at the lowest rainfall in twenty-four years. The average quantity would be 50 per cent. more; the highest quantity would be double, but we take this lowest quantity. Now, a lockful of water equals about 60,000 cubic feet for a canal of, say, 500 tons capacity, and I would not recommend any larger canal for this region, and a lock can be manœuvred not more than once in every ten minutes from the time of opening to the time of closing navigation, which gives 144 lockfuls per day; and a lock at both ends of Lake Horicon, (supposing a boat always to require a lockful, which is the most disadvantageous way of looking at it,) we shall require 288 lockfuls per day for 230 days, the average period of navigation, and 3,974,400,000 cubic feet of water for actual use. Evaporation is calculated for in the 50 per cent. thrown off in the rainfall. Filtration and waste let us put at the same quantity as that used in locking, though here there is scarcely any filtration, the whole canal being below the general surface of the country, a swampy country; and as for waste, it can never reach more than 50 per cent. of the lockage, being generally estimated at not more than 25 per cent. But let us say that filtration and waste will equal the lockage of boats, and we shall require 7,948,800,000 cubic feet of water for the year of navigation, leaving from our lowest quantity 1,344,000,000 cubic feet for a surplus. We propose to store the water on the present surface of Lake Horicon by raising it 6 feet. From the land surveys and other information we could obtain, we find Lake Horicon has an area of 47,000 acres. Suppose this to be 6 feet deep and it will retain 12,283,920,000 cubic feet of water, making no allowance for the increased area of the upper surface. In short, we want for a canal with a lock of the size proposed, nearly eight billions of cubic feet of water; we can obtain, in the driest season, over nine billions. We wish to store something over nine billions of cubic feet of water; we have storage room for over twelve billions.

Should more water be ever required here there are lakes on the ridge east of Lake Horicon, which now give their waters to Lake Michigan; and these might be led into the smaller lake, bringing their water-sheds with them; of this there can be no doubt. There are lakes, also, on the west side of Lake Horicon, having extensive water-sheds; if these are high enough they can be brought to Lake Horicon, careful levelling only can determine the practicability of this last suggestion.

The average rainfall is 30 inches; if such should prove to be the fall this year, and that the daily flow of one-half of it was going on, that daily flow would have been, on the 3d day of September, 26,520 cubic feet per minute. Our measurements gave us 27,651 cubic feet, or only 1,131 cubic feet per minute over the average flow. Perhaps the rainfall will make up the difference; and if it does, let us hope we approached accuracy.

In answer to your inquiries in reference to the length of the canal to be fed from Lake Horicon, that, of course, will appear in the profile. Lake Horicon itself (13.4 miles long) is to be navigated; it flows into a reach north 5 miles long; into a reach south 13 miles long. At the north end the lockage is about 120 feet, and locks and reaches will be 11.6 miles long, through a tenacious limestone clay, generally in cutting below the surface of the surrounding country; at the south end it is the same, with a lockage of 60 feet, occupying 7.8 miles.

The canal, along its whole length from Fond du Lac to Watertown, is more likely to draw water to it than to allow it to ooze away. Strictly speaking, Lake Horicon and the reaches are all reservoirs. The canals fed are below the locks at each end and amount together to about 21 miles. There is a navigable depth below the storage volume proposed for Lake Horicon. As the canal as it leaves Horicon, both going north and south, almost immediately enters new water-shed area, its filling in the spring is not provided for in the above calculation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WORRALL,

Civil Engineer, Assistant.

Brevet Major General J. H. WILSON, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Colonel 35th Infantry.

TABULAR ESTIMATE
TO ACCOMPANY
THE REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF THE ROCK RIVER IMPROVEMENT,
MADE DURING
THE AUTUMN OF 1866,
BY
JAMES WORRALL, CIVIL ENGINEER,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
BREVET MAJOR GENERAL J. H. WILSON, U. S. A.,

*Showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam navigation
admitting vessels of at least 500 tons burden, from Fond du Lac,
Wis., to Rock Island, Ill., a distance of 285 miles.*

THE SURVEY OF ROCK RIVER.

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for

Mile section.	Cubic yards excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards embankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
1a.	69,050	\$0 40	\$27,620 00				Nos. 1, 2, 3.	\$39,000		
2b.	126,008	30	37,802 40							
3..	70,238	30	21,074 40				No. 4.	13,000		
4..	87,484	30	26,245 20							
5..	24,880	30	7,464 00	36,500	\$0 30	\$10,950 00				
6..	51,856	30	15,556 80	12,459	30	3,737 70	No. 5.	13,000		
7..	7,583	30	2,274 90	195,807	30	58,742 10				
8..	11,805	30	3,541 50	131,256	30	39,376 80				
9..	58,814	30	17,644 20	19,489	30	5,846 70	No. 6.	13,000		
10..	77,202	30	23,160 60							
11..	75,249	30	22,574 70				No. 7.	13,000		
12c.	156,310	30	46,893 00							
13..	367,900	30	110,370 00							
14..	563,395	30	168,018 50							
15..	616,488	30	184,946 40				No. 8.	13,000		
16d.	413,045	30	123,913 50							
17e.	10,955	30	3,286 50							
18f.										
19..										
20..										
21..										
22..										
23..										
24..										
25..										
26..										
27..										
28..										
29g.	8,982	30	2,694 60							
30..	223,926	30	67,177 80				No. 9.	13,000	No. 1.	\$18,000
31..	169,033	30	50,709 90							
32..	96,072	30	28,821 60	14,356	30	4,306 80				
33..	80,084	30	24,025 20							
34..	221,811	30	66,543 30				No. 10.	13,000		
	31,111	1 50	46,666 50							
35..	158,976	30	47,692 80				No. 11.	13,000		
36..	151,839	30	45,551 70							
37..	212,741	30	63,822 30							
38..	338,254	30	101,476 20				No. 12.	13,000		
39..	485,342	30	145,602 60							
40..	563,395	30	168,018 50				No. 13.	13,000		
41..	634,777	30	190,373 10							
42..	295,777	30	88,733 10							
43..	116,739	30	35,021 70							
44..	74,419	30	22,325 70	16,028	30	4,808 40				
45..	42,874	30	12,862 20	77,611	30	23,283 30	No. 14.	13,000		
46..	48,741	30	14,622 30	107,078	30	32,123 40				
47..	39,483	30	11,844 90	50,120	30	15,036 00				
48..	65,334	30	19,600 20	14,959	30	4,487 70	No. 15.	13,000		
49a.	50,878	30	15,263 40	40,296	30	12,088 80	Nos. 16, 17.	26,000	No. 2.	18,000
50..	21,450	30	6,435 00	185,392	30	55,617 60				
51..	60,000	30	18,000 00	41,234	30	12,370 20			No. 3.	18,000
52..	52,695	30	15,808 50	23,571	30	7,071 30				
53..	422	30	126 60							
54..										

a Lake Winnebago.

b Fond du Lac.

c Fond du Lac river.

g Foot of Lake Horicon and Horicon town.

A Watertown. The distance from Horicon to Watertown by the windings of the river is 54½ miles; estimated, and will cost \$2,180,000. If a constructive value of \$50,000 be put upon every mile saved, as between the cross country line an advantage of \$1,452,200.

steam navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.

Locks.	Cost.	Miscellaneous.		Total cost per mile.
			Cost.	
No. 1.....	\$50,995 52	Harbor.....	\$100,000 00	
		Interior protection.....	20,000 00	\$237,595 52
No. 2.....	50,248 80	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	118,051 20
No. 3, 4, 5, 6.....	200,534 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	254,608 00
No. 7, 8, 9, 10.....	195,811 20	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	242,036 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	38,414 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	52,294 50
		Arch culvert.....	2,500 00	83,517 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Waste weir.....	4,000 00	66,918 30
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Change at Chicago and Northwestern railroad, avoiding two railway crossings.....	4,000 00	96,490 90
No. 11.....	48,686 40	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	152,033 40
No. 12.....	60,186 40			55,574 70
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	70,893 00
		Waste weir.....	4,000 00	130,370 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	189,018 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	217,946 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	143,913 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		90,370 cubic yards of dredging.....	36,148 00	44,434 50
		88,000 cubic yards of dredging.....	35,200 00	35,200 00
		58,666 cubic yards of dredging.....	23,466 40	22,466 40
		48,888 cubic yards of dredging through Lake Horicon.....	19,555 20	19,555 20
		48,888 cubic yards of dredging.....	19,555 20	19,555 20
		68,444 cubic yards of dredging.....	27,377 60	27,377 60
		39,111 cubic yards of dredging.....	15,644 40	15,644 40
		48,888 cubic yards of dredging.....	19,555 20	19,555 20
		19,555 cubic yards of dredging.....	7,822 00	7,822 00
		19,555 cubic yards of dredging.....	7,822 00	7,822 00
		19,555 cubic yards of dredging.....	7,822 00	7,822 00
		19,555 cubic yards of dredging.....	7,822 00	7,822 00
		Dam No. 1 and guard lock No. 1.....	72,000 00	74,694 60
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	136,177 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	70,709 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	53,128 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	44,025 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	46,209 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	80,692 80
		Waste weir.....	5,000 00	70,551 70
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	83,822 30
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	134,476 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	165,602 60
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	202,018 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	210,373 10
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	108,733 10
No. 13.....	50,622 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	105,643 70
No. 14.....	50,746 40	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		3,707 cubic yards ditch excavation.....	926 75	98,807 25
No. 15.....	50,000 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		13,333 cubic yards ditch excavation.....	3,333 25	122,478 75
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Ditch excavation.....	375 00	67,130 70
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	46,880 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	57,067 90
No. 16, 17.....	101,368 40	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Watertown basin excavation and embankment.....	8,600 00	201,320 60
No. 18.....	53,000 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	
		Culvert, four feet span.....	2,500 00	137,552 60
No. 19.....	53,373 20	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	121,743 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	42,679 80
No. 20.....	46,497 60	19,555 cubic yards of dredging.....	13,333 20	59,357 40
		19,555 cubic yards of dredging, at 40 cents.....	7,822 00	7,822 00

d Head of Lake Horicon.

e Horicon.

f Horicon.

making it at \$35,000 per mile, amounts to \$1,907,200. The proposed line between these two points is 20 miles these two lines, and that value be charged to the cheaper line, the river line becomes \$3,632,200. This gives

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam

Mile section.	Cubic yards excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards embankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
55.										
56.										
57.										
58.										
59.										
60.							No. 18.	\$13,000		
61.										
62.										
63.										
64b.										
65.							No. 19.	13,000	No. 4.	\$18,000
66.										
67.										
68.										
69.										
70.										
71.										
72c.							No. 20.	13,000	No. 5.	18,000
73.										
74.										
75.										
76d.										
77.										
78.										
79.										
80.										
81.										
82.										
83.										
84.										
85.										
86e.							No. 21.	13,000		
87.										
88.										
89.									No. 6.	18,000
90.										
91f.	73,333	\$0 30	\$21,999 90				No. 22.	13,000		
92.	197,902	30	59,370 60							
93.	225,949	30	67,784 70				No. 23.	13,000		
94.	114,985	30	34,495 50							
95.	110,000	30	33,000 00							
96.	134,541	30	40,362 30							
97.	127,496	30	38,248 80							
98.										
99.							No. 24.	13,000		
100.										
101.										
102.										
103g.	17,259	30	5,177 70						No. 7.	18,000
104g.	148,697	30	44,609 00				No. 25, 26.	26,000		
105g.	46,291	30	13,887 30	66,023	\$0 30	\$19,806 90	No. 27.	13,000	No. 8.	18,000
106.	65,909	30	19,772 70	65,022	30	19,506 60				
107.	114,986	30	34,495 80							
108.	134,541	30	40,362 30							
109.	175,555	30	52,666 50							
	21,777	1 25	27,221 25							
110.	118,222	30	35,466 60							
	6,444	1 25	8,055 00							
111.	6,986	30	2,095 80	170,135	30	51,040 50	No. 28.	13,000		
112h.	74,096	30	22,228 80	71,498	30	21,449 40				
113.	110,353	30	33,105 90							
114.	134,604	30	40,381 20							
115.	114,985	30	34,495 50							
116.	85,111	30	25,533 30	6,932	30	2,079 60				
117.	100,394	30	30,118 20							
118.	28,941	30	8,682 30	82,525	30	24,757 50				
119.	2,466	30	739 80	6,233	30	1,869 90				

a Where no amount appears in the "Total cost per mile column" there is no local expenditure, navigation
 d Head of Lake Koshkonong. e Newville.

navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Locks.	Cost.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Total cost per mile.
				(a).....
		25,000 cubic yards of dredging, at 40 cents.....	\$10,000 00	\$13,000 00 10,000 00
				31,000 00
No. 21.....	\$38,000 00	Dam No. 2, 400 feet long.....	24,000 00	62,000 00
No. 22.....	38,000 00	Dam No. 3, 300 feet long.....	18,000 00	
		7,703 cubic yards guard bank.....	1,925 75	57,925 75
		7,407 cubic yards of dredging.....	2,562 80	33,962 80
		5,050 cubic yards of dredging.....	2,020 00	2,020 00
		5,050 cubic yards of dredging.....	2,020 00	2,020 00
				13,000 00
				18,000 00
		Dam No. 4, 400 feet long.....	24,000 00	
		Guard lock No. 2.....	38,000 00	96,999 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	79,370 60
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	100,784 70
		Waste weir.....	4,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	58,495 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	53,000 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	60,362 30
No. 23.....	56,622 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	114,870 80
		2,700 cubic yards of dredging.....	1,080 00	1,080 00
		4,629 cubic yards of dredging.....	1,851 60	14,851 60
		20,777 cubic yards of dredging.....	1,110 80	1,110 80
		Guard lock No. 3.....	38,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	5,000 00	66,777 70
No. 24.....	42,000 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	90,609 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	126,694 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	59,279 30
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	54,495 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	60,362 30
		Riprap protection.....	15,000 00	94,887 75
		Riprap protection.....	17,500 00	61,021 60
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	86,136 30
		Trunk aqueduct.....	10,000 00	53,678 20
No. 25.....	54,497 60	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	53,105 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	110,878 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	54,495 50
No. 26.....	39,004 40	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	87,617 30
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	50,118 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	53,439 80
No. 27.....	47,497 60	Riprap protection.....	2,500 00	32,607 30

being produced by a dam.
f Indian Ford.

b Jefferson.
g Janesville.

e Fort Atkinson.
h Afton.

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam

Mile section.	Cubic yards excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards embankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
120 a	38,231	\$0 30	\$11,469 30				No. 29	\$13,000		
121..	57,398	30	17,219 40	63,955	\$0 30	\$19,186 50	No. 30	13,000	No. 9..	\$18,000
122..	94,961	30	28,488 30							
123..	92,916	30	27,874 80	23,666	30	7,159 80				
124..	93,207	30	27,962 10	43,092	30	12,927 60				
125..	61,422	30	18,426 60							
126 b							No. 31	13,000	No. 10	18,000
127 c	3,243	30	927 90	101,832	30	30,549 60	No. 32	13,000		
128..	114,985	30	34,495 50							
129..	50,292	30	15,087 60	42,941	30	12,882 30				
130..	114,985	30	34,495 50							
131..	72,739	30	21,821 70							
132 d							No. 33	13,000		
133..										
134..										
135..										
136..										
137..										
138..										
139..										
140..										
141..										
142..										
143..										
144..										
145..										
146 e	43,606	30	13,081 80	8,000	30	2,400 00	No. 34	13,000	No. 11	18,000
147..										
148..										
149..				36,300	30	10,890 00				
150..										
151..										
152..										
153 f										
154..										
155..										
156..										
157..										
158..										
159..										
160..										
161..										
162 g										
163 h										
164..										
165..										
166..										
167..										
168..										
169..										
170..										
171..										
172..										
173 i										
174..	144,652	30	43,395 60				No. 35	13,000		
175..	197,901	30	59,370 30							
176..	134,541	30	40,362 30							
177..	114,985	30	34,495 50							
178..	122,539	30	36,761 70							
179..										

a Beloit.

b Rockton.

c Pecatonica dam.

d Roscoe.

e City of Rockford.

navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Locks.	Cost.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Total cost per mile.
		Guard lock No. 4	\$38,000 00	
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	\$22,469 30
		4,368 cubic yards of vert wall	10,920 00	
No. 28	\$47,742 00	Riprap protection	20,000 00	98,325 90
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	96,230 30
		2,100 cubic yards of vert wall	5,250 00	
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	60,284 60
		2,100 cubic yards of vert wall	5,250 00	
No. 29	54,493 20	Riprap protection	20,000 00	66,139 70
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	92,919 80
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	31,000 00
		Guard lock No. 5	38,000 00	
		Dam No. 5, 300 feet long	30,000 00	
		Vertical wall and riprap protection	29,280 00	141,757 50
No. 30	47,995 20	Riprap protection	20,000 00	54,495 50
		Riprap and vertical wall	33,650 00	109,615 10
No. 31	46,997 60	Riprap protection	20,000 00	54,495 50
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	90,819 30
		2,000 cubic yards dredging	1,000 00	14,000 00
No. 32	5,300 00	Dam No. 6, 500 feet long	37,500 00	
		2,000 cubic yards dredging	1,000 00	91,500 00
		7,000 cubic yards of dredging	2,962 80	2,962 80
No. 33	53,746 40	3,150 yards of vertical wall	7,875 00	108,103 20
No. 34	46,000 00	Dam No. 8, 400 feet long	20,000 00	76,800 90
No. 35	53,000 00	Dam No. 9, 400 feet long	30,000 00	
		17,361 yards of dredging	6,944 40	89,944 40
No. 36	43,500 00	Dam No. 10, 600 feet long	42,000 00	
		7,407 cubic yards of dredging	2,962 80	93,462 80
		2,777 cubic yards of dredging	1,388 50	1,388 50
No. 37	53,000 00	Dam No. 11, 450 feet long	31,500 00	84,500 00
		6,481 cubic yards of dredging	3,240 50	3,240 50
		Dam No. 12, 850 feet long	59,500 00	
		Guard lock No. 6	30,000 00	89,500 00
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	76,395 60
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	79,370 30
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	60,362 30
		Waste weir	4,000 00	
No. 38, 39	90,979 60	Riprap protection	20,000 00	58,495 50
		Waste weir	4,000 00	
		Riprap protection	20,000 00	151,741 30

f Keshwaukee dam.

g Stillman's river dam.

h Byron.

i Oregon city.

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam

Mile section.	Cubic yards excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards embankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
180..										
181..										
182..										
183..										
184..	41,377	\$0 30	\$12,413 10							
185 a	78,221	30	23,466 30							
186..	7,529	30	21,158 70							
187..	11,822	30	3,546 60	10,577	\$0 30	\$3,173 19				
188..										
189..										
190..										
191..										
192..										
193..										
194..										
196 b	48,337	30	14,501 10				No. 36	\$13,000	No. 12	\$18,000
	57,296	40	22,918 40							
197..	114,985	30	34,495 50							
198..	130,143	30	39,042 90							
199..	101,000	30	30,300 00							
200..	63,916	30	19,174 80	31,955	30	9,586 50				
201..	114,985	30	34,495 50							
202..	108,888	30	32,666 40							
203..	92,399	30	27,719 70							
204..										
205..									No. 13	18,000
206..										
207..										
208..										
209..	26,674	1 25	33,342 50	20,859	40	8,343 60				
210..	43,318	30	12,995 40							
	Rock.									
	120,000	1 25	15,000 00	93,866	40	37,546 40				
211c.	85,745	30	25,723 50	12,053	30	3,615 90	No. 37	\$13,000		
212..	89,932	30	26,979 60	13,178	30	3,953 40				
213..	44,586	30	13,375 80	39,893	30	11,967 90				
214..	138,503	30	41,551 90							
215d.	78,221	30	23,466 30							
216..	69,253	30	20,775 90	17,227	30	5,168 10				
217..				338,687	30	101,606 10				
218..	122,986	30	36,896 80	98,510	30	29,553 00				
219..	83,547	30	25,064 10							
220..	111,680	30	33,504 00							
221..	96,213	30	28,863 90							
222..	52,695	30	15,808 50	23,571	30	7,071 30				
223..	52,695	30	15,808 50	23,571	30	7,071 30				
224..	64,539	30	19,361 70	28,093	30	8,427 90				
225..	75,968	30	22,790 40	25,888	30	7,766 40				
226..	101,864	30	30,559 20	29,110	30	8,733 00				
227..	96,213	30	28,863 90							
228..	96,594	30	28,978 20							
229e.	96,013	30	28,803 90							
230..	112,592	30	33,777 60	49,202	30	14,760 00				
231..	57,245	30	17,173 50	19,643	30	5,892 90				
232..	23,610	30	7,083 00	151,233	30	45,369 90				
233..	51,945	30	15,583 50	102,902	30	30,870 60				
234e.	114,985	30	34,495 50							
235..										
236 f.										
237g.										
238..										

a Grand Detour.

b City of Dixon.

c City of Sterling.

d Como.

e Lynden.

navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Locks	Cost	Miscellaneous	Cost	Total cost per mile.
		7,407 cubic yards of dredging.....	\$3,703 50	\$3,703 50
		Dam No. 13, 900 feet long.....	45,000 00	
		15,762 cubic yards of guard bank.....	3,940 50	
		Riprap protection.....	10,000 00	71,353 60
		43,803 cubic yards of guard bank.....	10,950 75	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	54,417 05
No. 40.....	\$46,497 00	20,326 yards of guard bank.....	5,081 50	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	92,737 80
No. 41.....	47,995 20	Riprap protection.....	9,000 00	63,714 90
		Guard lock No. 7.....	38,000 00	
		Interior wall and riprap protection.....	35,000 00	141,419 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	54,495 50
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	59,042 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	50,300 00
		Vert wall, 840 cubic yards.....	2,100 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	50,861 30
		Waste weir.....	4,000 00	
No. 42.....	48,242 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	58,495 50
No. 43.....	48,242 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	100,908 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	95,961 70
				18,000 00
		Dam No. 15, 1,700 feet long.....	85,000 00	
		Guard lock No. 8.....	38,000 00	164,686 10
		Riprap protection.....	2,000 00	202,541 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	62,339 40
No. 44.....	47,388 80	Vert wall 1,540 cubic yards.....	3,850 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	102,671 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	45,343 70
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	61,530 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	43,466 30
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	45,944 00
No. 45.....	48,493 20	Riprap protection.....	10,000 00	121,606 10
		Aqueduct No. 2.....	20,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	144,943 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	45,064 10
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	53,504 00
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	46,863 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	42,879 80
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	42,879 80
		Culvert, 4 feet span.....	3,500 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	51,289 60
		Aqueduct No. 3.....	7,000 00	
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	57,536 80
No. 46.....	51,493 20	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	110,785 40
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	48,863 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	48,978 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	48,803 90
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	68,537 60
No. 47.....	44,488 80	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	87,550 20
		Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	72,452 90
No. 48.....	47,497 60	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	113,951 70
No. 49.....	47,742 00	Riprap protection.....	20,000 00	54,495 50
				47,742 00

f Prophetstown.

g Cut-tail slough.

h Portland.

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam

Mile section.	Cubic yards ex- cavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards em- bankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
239 ^a										
240										
241										
242										
243										
244										
245										
246										
247										
248 ^b										
249										
250										
251										
252										
253										
254 ^c										
255										
256										
257										
258										
259										
260										
261										
262										
263										
264										
265										
266										
267										
268										
269										
270 ^d							No. 14	\$18,000		
271										
272										
273										
274										
275										
276										
277										
278 ^e							No. 38	13,000		
279	80,355	\$0 30	\$24,106 50							
280	76,658	30	22,997 40							
	78,221	50	39,110 50							
281	110,260	30	33,078 00							
	56,395	50	28,147 50							
282 ^f	47,910	30	14,873 00				No. 39	13,000	No. 15	\$18,000
	117,106	1 25	146,382 50							
283	87,999	30	26,399 70							
284	35,000	30	10,500 00	44,324	\$0 30	\$13,297 20				
285				73,137	30	21,941 10				
286 ^g				8,311	30	2,493 30				

^a Portland.

^b Erie.

^c Meredosia slough.

^g There is but 1,000 feet of the 286th mile. Lock No. 56 has 15 feet lift, and is the outlet to the Mississippi.

navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Locks.	Cost.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Total cost per mile.
No. 50.	\$47,500 00	Dam No. 16, 700 feet long.	\$49,000 00	\$96,500 00
No. 51.	47,500 00	Dam No. 17, 450 feet long 3,732 cubic yards of bank	35,000 00 933 00	83,433 00
No. 52.	47,500 00	1,666 cubic yards of dredging Dam No. 18, 500 feet long 3,732 cubic yards of guard bank	666 40 40,000 00 933 00	89,099 40
No. 53.	51,000 00	Dam No. 19, 450 feet long 5,598 cubic yards of guard bank 14,814 cubic yards of dredging 6,018 cubic yards of dredging 11,111 cubic yards of dredging	41,000 00 1,399 50 5,925 60 2,407 20 4,444 40	99,325 10 2,407 20 4,444 40
No. 54.	51,000 00	Dam No. 20, 500 feet long 8,710 cubic yards of guard bank 16,203 cubic yards of dredging	50,000 00 2,177 50 6,481 20	103,177 50 6,481 20 18,000 00
No. 55.	51,000 00	Dam No. 21, 700 feet long 12,444 cubic yards of guard bank 13,888 cubic yards of dredging 2,777 cubic yards of dredging	63,000 00 3,111 00 5,555 20 1,100 80	117,111 00 5,555 20 1,100 80 13,000 00
Guard lock No. 9.	45,000 00	54,814 cubic yards of under-water excavation	27,407 00	
Riprap protection.	10,000 00	1,155 cubic yards of guard bank	288 75	
		Dam No. 22, 650 feet long	52,000 00	158,802 25
		Riprap protection	10,000 00	72,107 90
		20,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, at \$1 25	25,000 00	
		12,497 cubic yards of under-water excavation, at \$2	24,994 00	111,219 50
		Waste weir	4,000 00	195,755 50
		Riprap protection	10,000 00	36,399 70
		Riprap protection	10,000 00	33,797 20
		Riprap protection	10,000 00	31,941 10
No. 56.				125,493 30

^d Chicago and Rock Island railroad.

^e Moline bridge.

^f Camden.

Even this short length may be dispensed with, the lock falling within the 225th mile.

Statement showing the estimated cost, in mile sections, of a canal for steam

ANDALUSIA ALTERNATE.

Mile section.	Cubic yards excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Cubic yards embankment.	Price.	Amount.	Road bridges.	Cost.	Railroad bridges.	Cost.
279a..	53,333	\$0 50	\$26,666 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	52,263	30	15,678 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280..	78,321	50	39,110 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	119,680	30	35,904 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
281..	76,658	30	22,997 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	52,148	50	26,074 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
282..	82,903	30	24,870 90	.....	.....	.....	No. 39.....	\$13,000	No. 15	\$18,000
	11,851	50	5,925 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
283..	61,012	30	18,303 60	7,432	\$0 30	\$2,229 60	No. 40....	13,000	.....	.....
284..	28,941	30	8,682 30	73,138	30	21,941 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
285..	10,960	30	3,288 00	125,900	30	37,770 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
286..	69,519	30	20,855 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
287..	98,882	30	29,664 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
288..	114,985	30	34,495 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
289b..	58,311	30	17,493 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a This line commences at dam No. 22, in the 279th mile. Total length, from No. 22 dam to the Mississippi, points, and would cost \$715,516 45. Difference in favor of the Rock Island terminus, 3 70-100 miles and
^b There is but 3,400 feet of the 289th mile.

Grand divisions and sum total of Rock river canal estimate.

Divisions.	Length in miles.	Average per mile.	Total cost.
NORTHERN DIVISION.—Fond du Lac to Janesville.....	103	\$56,571 99	\$5,826,915 27
MIDDLE DIVISION.—Janesville to Dixon.....	93	39,111 76	3,637,394 20
SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Dixon to Rock Island.....	89	44,204 59	3,934,208 95
Sum total.....	285	*47,012 34	13,398,518 42
Land damages and contingencies.....	.....	.....	1,339,851 84
Gross average per mile.....	.....	51,713 58	.....
Gross amount.....	.....	.....	14,738,370 26

* Mean average.

navigation from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

ANDALUSIA ALTERNATE.

Locks.	Cost.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Total cost per mile.
.....	Guard lock No. 9	\$45,000 00	
.....	Riprap protection	10,000 00	\$97,345 10
.....	Riprap protection	10,000 00	
.....	36,073 cubic yards of rock excavation, at \$2	52,146 00	85,014 50
.....	Mill creek basin and weir	20,000 00	
.....	Riprap protection	10,000 00	131,217 40
.....	Riprap protection	10,000 00	
.....	Riprap protection	20,000 00	71,796 40
.....	Riprap protection	20,000 00	53,533 20
.....	Waste weir	4,000 00	50,623 70
.....	Riprap protection	20,000 00	65,058 00
.....	Riprap protection	20,000 00	49,855 70
No. 56	\$47,000	Riprap protection	20,000 00	96,664 60
.....	Waste weir	4,000 00	
No. 57	60,000	Riprap protection	20,000 00	58,495 50
.....	77,493 30

10 64-100 miles; estimated cost, \$928,097 40. The Rock Island route would be 6 94-100 miles from the same \$112,590 90. The expense of building dam No. 22 is not included in either of the above estimates.

Style of navigation.

Independent canal and slack-water navigation occur as follows:

Independent canal.			Slack-water.		
From—	To—	Distance in miles.	From—	To—	Distance in miles.
Fond du Lac.	Horicon lake	16.00	Head of Lake Horicon.	Dam No. 1	12.85
Dam No. 1 at Horicon.	Lock No. 20	23.00	Lock No. 20	Dam No. 4	38.40
Dam No. 4	Lock No. 23	6.25	Lock No. 23	Janeville dam	6.25
Janeville dam	Lock No. 27	15.11	Lock No. 27	Beloit dam	1.67
Beloit dam	Lock No. 29	5.07	Lock No. 29	Dam No. 5	1.42
Dam No. 5	Lock No. 31	4.43	Lock No. 31	Rockford dam	14.65
Rockford dam	Lock No. 33	0.51	Lock No. 33	Oregon dam	37.00
Oregon dam	Lock No. 39	4.74	Lock No. 39	Dam No. 13	5.80
Dam No. 13	Lock No. 41	2.67	Lock No. 41	Dam No. 14	9.05
Dam No. 14	Lock No. 43	7.58	Lock No. 43	Dam No. 15	5.73
Dam No. 15	Lock No. 49	25.47	Lock No. 49	Dam No. 22	44.60
Dam No. 22	Lock No. 56	6.75			
Total .....	.....	117.58	Total .....	.....	167.42

ROCK RIVER SURVEY—SMALLER CANAL.

Tabular estimate for a canal of five feet depth of water, thirty feet wide on bottom, slopes two to one, lock chamber 100 by 17, banks eight feet high, extending from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to Rock Island, Illinois; length 285 miles.

[This estimate is based on the notes of a survey made in the autumn of 1886, under the direction of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, United States army, by James Worrall, civil engineer.]

Miles.	Cubic yards of excavation.	Price—cent.	Amount.	Cubic yards of embankment.	Price—cent.	Amount.	Cubic yards of rock excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Locks.	Dams.	Miscellaneous.	Amount.	Total.
										Number.	Height.	Amount.		
1	18,200	40	\$7,280							1	10	\$28,000	Harbor	\$40,000
2	34,000	30	10,200							2	10	28,000	Weigh lock No. 1	40,000
3	18,830	30	5,649							3	10	28,000	Road bridges Nos. 1, 2, and 3	84,000
4	31,300	30	9,390							4	10	28,000		
5	11,800	30	3,540							5	10	28,000	Road bridge No. 4	8,000
6	26,300	30	7,890							6	10	28,000		
7	4,900	30	1,470							7	9	27,000		
8	29,300	30	8,790							8	9	27,000		
9	34,200	30	10,260							9	9	27,000		
10	30,800	30	9,240							10	8	26,800		
11	26,500	30	7,950											
12	62,500	30	18,750											
13	21,680	30	6,504											
14	367,600	30	110,280											
15	285,500	30	85,650											
16	240,000	30	72,000											
17	5,500	30	1,650											
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														

	Fond du Lac.	Head of Lake Horton.	Foot of Lake Horton.	Local expenditures required.	Water town.	Jefferson.
33						280
34						280
35						
36						
37						
38	1,800 30	540				25,000
39	16,300 30	48,600			1 16 \$30,000	10,000
30						10,000
31	79,800 30	22,880			Guard lock No. 1	55,540
32	32,500 30	10,050			Road bridge No. 9.	68,600
33	21,200 30	6,360			Railroad bridge No. 3.	23,880
34	118,000 30	35,400				11,550
35	73,500 30	22,050	14,000 \$1 50 \$21,000		Road bridge No. 10.	66,400
36	84,800 30	25,440			Road bridge No. 11.	32,050
37	98,000 30	29,400			Waste weir.	27,410
38	194,000 30	56,200				29,400
39	314,000 30	94,200			Road bridge No. 12.	68,200
40	381,500 30	114,450			Road bridge No. 13.	194,200
41	438,800 30	131,640				194,450
42	173,000 30	51,900				131,640
43	32,900 30	9,870				51,900
44	13,200 30	3,960				37,870
45	16,800 30	5,040				43,535
46	14,000 30	4,200				64,665
47	30,000 30	9,000				27,975
48	30,000 30	9,000				9,000
49	16,200 30	4,860				19,000
50	17,500 30	5,250				99,780
51	30,000 30	9,000				76,650
52						1,480
53						10,000
54						5,000
55						5,000
56						5,000
57						5,000
58						5,000
59						5,000
60						5,000
61						13,000
62						5,000
63						5,000
64						5,000
65						5,000
66						42,500
67						5,000

**Jefferson.

§ No local expenditures required.

¶ Foot of Lake Horton.

‡ Head of Lake Horton.

§ No local expenditures required.

¶ Foot of Lake Horton.

‡ Head of Lake Horton.

Tabular estimate for a canal of five feet depth of water, &c.—Continued.

Miles.	Cubic yards of ex- cavation.	Price—centa.	Amount.	Cubic yards of em- bankment.	Price—centa.	Amount.	Cubic yards of rock excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Locks.	Dams.			Miscellaneous.	Amount.	Total.
										Number.	Ln.	Amount.	Number.	Height.	Amount.	
68																\$5,000
69																5,000
70																5,000
71										22	3	\$22,500	2	12	\$18,000	1,925
72																10,000
73																10,000
74																
75																
76																
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Tabular estimate for a canal of five feet depth of water, &c.—Continued.

Miles.	Cubic yards of excavation.	Price—cents.	Amount.	Cubic yards of embankment.	Price—cents.	Amount.	Cubic yards of rock excavation.	Price.	Amount.	Locks.			Dams.			Miscellaneous.	Amount.	Total.
										Number.	Lift.	Amount.	Number.	Height.	Amount.			
141																Towing path	\$5,000	\$5,000
142																do.	5,000	5,000
143																do.	5,000	5,000
144																do.	5,000	5,000
145	16,000	30	\$4,800	20,000	30	\$6,000				35	10	\$32,000	*			5,400 cubic yards vertical wall, at \$2 50	13,500	13,500
146																† Road bridge No. 31	10,000	10,000
147																Towing path	2,500	2,500
148																do.	5,000	5,000
149	8,000	30	2,400							36	3	27,000	10	10	\$30,000	do.	5,000	5,000
150																do.	5,000	5,000
151																do.	5,000	5,000
152																do.	5,000	5,000
153				16,000	30	4,800				37	7	30,000	11	15	30,000	Towing path bridge	15,000	15,000
154																do.	5,000	5,000
155																do.	5,000	5,000
156																do.	5,000	5,000
157										38	5	28,000	12	13	42,000	do.	5,000	5,000
158																do.	5,000	5,000
159																do.	5,000	5,000
160																do.	5,000	5,000
161																do.	5,000	5,000
162										39	7	29,000	13	13	29,000	do.	5,000	5,000
163																do.	5,000	5,000
164																do.	5,000	5,000
165																do.	5,000	5,000
166																do.	5,000	5,000
167																do.	5,000	5,000
168																do.	5,000	5,000
169																do.	5,000	5,000
170																do.	5,000	5,000
171																do.	5,000	5,000
172																do.	5,000	5,000
173	8,000	30	2,400							40	5	28,000	14	16	59,500	do.	5,000	5,000
174																do.	5,000	5,000





SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING

The report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson on the survey and examination of the Illinois river.

MARCH 29, 1867.—*Resolved*, That there be printed of the report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, upon the survey and examination of the Illinois river, when presented, seven hundred and fifty extra copies for the use of the House, and two hundred and fifty for the use of the Bureau of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 14, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 26, 1867, the Secretary of War directs the accompanying report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, on the survey and examination of the Illinois river, to be sent to the Congressional Printer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

The CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, Washington, D. C.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 13, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th March last, I transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, on the survey of the Illinois river.

The act of June 23, 1866, authorized the survey of Illinois river from La Salle to its mouth.

This survey was placed in charge of Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson, lieutenant colonel 35th infantry, August 14, 1866.

At first he was instructed to restrict his operations to the survey of the river from its mouth to La Salle, but subsequently, to continue the examination of the Illinois river as far towards its source as there might be reason to believe it susceptible of improvement for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

General Wilson assigned Mr. S. T. Abert, civil engineer, to the immediate charge of the survey, who began his work at La Salle on the 1st of October, and finished at Grafton 28th November.

His object in the survey was to obtain such specific and accurate data as to be enabled to form estimates for the improvement of the river, so that the largest boats of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and steamboats drawing four feet of water, could pass through the river to the Mississippi during the season of extreme low water.

Having obtained access to the maps and profiles of a survey in 1858 of the Illinois river by Mr. J. B. Preston, civil engineer, he was enabled, by comparing these with the result of his own examination, to make a more comprehensive report than he could otherwise have obtained the data for in the short time intervening before winter.

The distance from the outlet of the canal at La Salle to Grafton, at the mouth of the Illinois, is 224 miles. The difference of level between the two points in the plane of low water is 29 feet.

The river varies in width from 500 feet at La Salle to nearly 1,400 feet at Six-mile island, with an occasional widening to something over a mile.

In ordinary and high-water stages it affords good navigation for the largest class of steamboats used on the Mississippi, while at low-water it can only be used by the smallest class of flat-bottomed boats.

The whole distance from the mouth of the Illinois river to Bridgeport, near Chicago, by river and canal, is about 320 miles; and the lockage between the two points (ordinary water-level of Lake Michigan and low-water of the Mississippi) is about 170 feet, which, by making a thorough cut from Chicago river to Lockport, on the Des Plaines, would be all descending lockage, with the lake as a summit.

General Wilson recommends the improvement of the Illinois river by a system of locks and dams at such points between Lockport and Grafton as may be determined upon as most advantageous after full and careful surveys, and that the navigation be extended from Lockport to Chicago, by the enlargement of part of the Illinois and Michigan canal, giving a depth of seven feet both in the river and canal, with locks 350 feet long and 75 wide. These dimensions he deems sufficient to pass the largest boats, either commercial or naval, that can navigate the Mississippi during the ordinary boating season.

Six dams and six locks are deemed sufficient for the improvement of the river below La Salle, and it is believed that their final location would not be far from the following points—beginning at the mouth of the river and ascending :

Lock No. 1, and dam, at Six-mile island, (probable cost).....	\$491, 149
Lock No. 2, and dam, at Columbia, (probable cost).....	459, 746
Lock No. 3, and the Naples dam, (probable cost).....	405, 746
Lock No. 4, and dam, at Frederick, (probable cost).....	420, 746
Lock No. 5, and dam, at Spring lake, (probable cost).....	394, 622
Lock No. 6, and dam, at Chillicothe, (probable cost).....	415, 688
Total.....	2, 587, 697
Add for dredging, damage to lands, and contingencies.....	536, 099
Whole cost.....	3, 123, 796

The distance from La Salle to Chicago is 97 miles. It is proposed to cut down the present summit to low-water level of the lake. With the exception of short canals between Lockport and Joliet, and at the Marseilles rapids it is deemed advisable to abandon the old location and to improve the natural chan-

nel of the river by locks and dams, they being less expensive than the enlargement of the original canal.

Cost of canal from Bridgeport (4½ miles from Chicago) to Lockport, 29 miles long, 160 feet wide, and seven feet deep, \$10,098,000.

Cost of improvement from Lockport to La Salle, \$8,118,200.

And the entire cost of the Illinois river improvement, including the water communication to Lake Michigan, \$21,339,996, being about \$68,000 per mile.

But General Wilson believes that a careful resurvey of the whole line, and especially of the country between Chicago and La Salle, would result in a very material reduction of the estimates.

General Wilson submits with his report a profile map, and the report of his assistant, Mr. S. T. Abert, civil engineer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers, Maj. Gen. Vols.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL J. H. WILSON, UNITED STATES ARMY, LIEUTENANT COLONEL THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, ON THE SURVEY OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER FROM LA SALLE TO ITS MOUTH.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT
AND ILLINOIS AND ROCK RIVER SURVEYS,
Davenport, Iowa, February 15, 1867.

GENERAL: Having been charged by instructions from the Engineer department with "the survey of the Illinois river from La Salle to its mouth," provided for by act of Congress, June 23, 1866, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The act just specified simply provides for the survey as designated above, and gives no indication whatever of the object of the survey, or the kind of improvement which it is intended to illustrate. It was assumed, however, that, as the general government had originally provided for the improvement of the Illinois river by dredging its bars to a navigable depth, and had actually expended a considerable sum of money in operations of this sort, this act in question specially requires estimates for the completion of this plan. Under date of September 13, 1866, I received the following from the Engineer department: "Minute instructions have not been given to you in relation to these surveys, since the intentions of Congress were not fully known to the department. Especially is this the case with the survey of the Illinois river, as no report from this department to Congress was made during the last session when the appropriation was made. The supposition is that the survey of this river has immediately in view its capacity for navigation to La Salle for the largest possible class of steamers that the river will admit when certain obstructions shall have been removed, and ultimately the determination of canal facilities with Lake Michigan, and the solution of the question of an adequate supply of water from Lake Michigan as a reservoir for the canal and river during periods of low water. The act of appropriation, however, only provides for the survey of the river from its mouth to La Salle, and to this your operations must be restricted."

Subsequently, by letter from the Engineer department, dated January 8, 1867, I was directed to continue the examination of the Illinois river as far towards its source as there may be reason to believe that it is susceptible of improvement for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

In doing this I was specially directed not to delay the preparation of such preliminary reports as might have been already begun. In reply to this letter I informed the chief engineer, January 12, 1867, that owing to the inclemency of the season it would be impossible to resume operations in the field, and that the funds applicable to the survey would not more than defray the expenses of working up the information already obtained.

Under the original instructions of the Engineer bureau relating to the survey of the Rock river, and dated August 4, 1866, I was charged particularly with the consideration and study of the subject of steamboat communication between the Mississippi and northern lakes.

As this is a matter of vast importance to the national defence, as well as to the agricultural and commercial interests of a large and productive portion of the country, I have taken the liberty of giving my investigations the widest scope consistent with the objects in view, the limited amount of funds appropriated, and the short time which could be devoted to the work. I have conferred freely with Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, whom I have to thank for his liberality and promptitude in securing information beyond my reach; with Mr. Gooding, secretary of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, an engineer of enlarged experience, and have consulted every other accessible source of information, either in Illinois, Wisconsin, or the archives of the Engineer bureau. The information thus obtained, together with that derived from the survey and examination made under my directions, is embodied herein, and is believed to be sufficiently explicit to give a general understanding of the entire subject under consideration, and to enable us to determine definitely the kind of improvement which can be most effectively and advantageously applied.

In order to carry out the instructions of the bureau of engineers heretofore cited, I assigned my assistant, Mr. S. T. Abert, civil engineer, to the immediate charge of the survey of the Illinois river, aided by Mr. McMath and Mr. Froben, with a party of ten or twelve subordinates. He began the survey at La Salle on the 1st of October, and finished it at Grafton on the 28th of November, although he was considerably delayed, both in the beginning and progress of the work, by defective instruments. After some forty or fifty miles had been made, October 15, I directed Mr. Guy Wells, civil engineer, to report to Mr. Abert, and authorized the employment of such additional axemen, rodmen, and boatmen as might be necessary to complete the work before the beginning of winter. On the 16th of September I gave Mr. Abert the following instructions:

"The object of this survey is to obtain such specific and accurate information in regard to the obstructions to navigation in that river as will enable you to submit estimates for its improvement, so that the largest boats navigating the Illinois and Michigan canal, and steam boats drawing four feet of water, will be enabled to pass through the river to St. Louis during the season of extreme low water without breaking cargo. To this end you will examine and carefully delineate the various features of the river at and in the vicinity of the difficult bars and shoals; projecting your maps of these localities on a scale sufficiently large to show the amount of excavation necessary in order that the water may be sufficiently deepened. You will observe, as far as may be practicable, the specific cause of the bars and shoals; the influence of islands and bends of the river; the width, depth, velocity, and cross-section, with capacity of the back-channels or chutes at the islands, and of the river itself at the *locality* of the obstructions; the width of the bottom lands; and, in general, will obtain every class of information likely to throw light upon the entire subject of improvement, whether by dredging, wing-dams, or other means.

"The river having been already surveyed several times it may not be necessary to accurately triangulate it through its entire length, although it is desirable to have its fall from the initial point of the survey to its mouth accurately determined.

"For the rapid and economical prosecution of your work you are authorized to divide it into two or three sections, with a 'sub-party' in each; but you will keep constantly in view the fact that the means at our disposal, though limited, must be made to accomplish the important purposes of the survey."

Soon after this I learned that a complete survey of the Illinois river had been made in 1858 by Mr. J. B. Preston, civil engineer, and that the maps and profiles were on file at Lockport, Illinois. I proceeded to that place with Mr. Abert, and through the courtesy of Mr. William Gooding, secretary of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, I was permitted to examine them, when it occurred to me that, if they could be obtained and verified, we should be able to make a much more comprehensive report than we could possibly do by confining ourselves to such information as could be developed by our own survey between that time and winter.

At my suggestion Mr. Preston's maps, profiles, and notes were bought by Governor Oglesby for the State of Illinois and placed at my command.

In consideration of this valuable information, and the national interests involved in the improvement of the Illinois river, I became convinced that no system would be entirely effective which did not look to the extension of good navigation for the largest class of river steamers from the mouth of the river to Chicago, on the lake.

I therefore directed Mr. Abert to verify the results of Mr. Preston's survey, and to make his own "complete at every cost," or as nearly so as the high water and the lateness of the season would permit.

By an examination of his report, herewith submitted, it will be seen that the distance from the outlet of the canal at La Salle, the initial point of the survey, to Grafton, at the mouth of the Illinois river, is 224 miles; the difference of level between these two points in the plane of low water is 29.6 feet. The river varies in width from 500 feet at La Salle to nearly 1,400 feet at Six-mile island, with an occasional widening to something over a mile. In ordinary and high stages of water it affords good navigation for the largest class of steamboats used on the Mississippi river, while at the low water or dry season it cannot be used at all, except by the smallest class of flat-bottomed boats capable of carrying scarcely any cargo whatever.

The distance from the mouth of the Illinois river to Bridgeport near Chicago by river and canal is about 320 miles, and the lockage between the two points (the ordinary water level of the lake, and low water of the Mississippi river) is, as nearly as may be, 170 feet—all of which will become descending lockage, with the lake as a summit, by making a through cut from the Chicago river to Lockport on the Des Plaines. In this respect the improvement will be almost unique, and will possess an advantage in its inexhaustible summit, which will make it superior to any other artificial navigation of like extent ever constructed.

By reference to the profile of the Illinois and Michigan canal, it is found that the highest point of the dividing ridge between the Des Plaines river and the Chicago river or harbor is fourteen feet above the surface of the water in the latter, and that the natural banks of the canal are on an average ten feet above the same level for three and three-quarter miles, nine feet for eleven and one-quarter miles, and about five feet for the remaining distance. This would give a cut averaging in depth from twelve to twenty-one feet for a canal carrying seven feet water from Lake Michigan to the Des Plaines, which, with the Kankakee, forms the Illinois river. It is ascertained, quite certainly, that of this material 10,500,000 cubic yards are earth, 500,000 cubic yards hard rock, and 2,000,000 soft rock, in order to give a canal 160 feet in width, leading from the harbor of Chicago at Bridgeport to the Des Plaines at Lockport. From the latter point to La Salle, the river, with the exception of about thirty-six miles in all, can be improved by locks and dams, at a comparatively light expense in

time and money, and give thus a connected and homogeneous system of navigation from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

With this statement of facts, the main difficulties to be encountered in the construction of this system of water communication will be sufficiently understood, while the feasibility of the work, together with the principal arguments in its favor, are strongly suggested.

The necessity for cheap water communication between the food-producing States of the west and the Atlantic cities has been too much discussed within the last year to require attention in this part of my report. I advert to it here for the purpose of calling to mind one powerful and controlling reason for the adoption of such a plan of improvement on the Illinois river as will extend its benefits to the utmost possible limits.

In accordance with the instructions of the bureau, I have caused Mr. Abert to prepare a careful estimate of the cost of dredging this river to a navigable depth of four feet. By reference to his report, it will be seen that ten dredge-boats of fifteen-horse power, working three seasons, at an aggregate cost of \$1,528,450, will be required to do the necessary dredging. This is a liberal calculation, but owing to the small quantity of water in the river at the dry season, its shallowness on the bars, and the large amount of excavation, it is believed that the work cannot be done with satisfactory results for a less sum or in a shorter time.

This plan of improvement, although it applies to a part of the river only, and cannot be depended upon to give more than four feet navigation under the most favorable circumstances, without a feeder from the lake, has many friends along the river. This is due, however, in many cases to the belief that any other plan will unfavorably affect the interests of some towns and localities, and unduly benefit others. But such considerations as these, whether well or ill-founded, are not of sufficient importance to exert a material influence in the solution of the questions under discussion. There is no doubt that dredging alone, or, at most, dredging and a feeder from the lake, can be made to answer every purpose in the improvement of the Illinois river, if it is to be considered as independent navigation of no other than local importance; but it must be remembered that this river is not the exclusive property of those living upon its banks. It forms already an important link in a network of river navigation extending, with its various branches, through seventeen States of the Union, and is destined at no distant day to become the great commercial highway between the productive States of the west and northwest and the markets of the world.

The Illinois river seems to have been specially designed by nature as the line by which the waters of Lake Michigan are to be connected with those of the Mississippi. Its two principal tributaries, the Des Plaines and the Kankakee, rising the one in Wisconsin and the other in Indiana, run for many miles almost parallel with the western and southern lake shore, and are separated from the lake basin by a ridge of insignificant height and width. A moment's consideration will show that at no remote period the waters of the lake must have been carried off by these streams as well as by the St. Lawrence. It has been already shown that the highest point of this ridge on the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal is only 14 feet above the ordinary level of the water in the Chicago river at Bridgeport, and it is by no means certain that a lower line may not be found by a careful survey. In fact, it is the opinion of many old contractors who are well acquainted with the entire region, that a much more favorable location for a steamboat canal can be obtained from Bridgeport to section 46 of the present canal, by following the line through Mud lake. But let this result be as it may, the data herein contained, together with the existence of a canal of limited capacity already in operation, demonstrate beyond a doubt that the waters of the lake may be carried into the Illinois river through a navigable channel of any required dimensions, and at a cost

which cannot be regarded as excessive when the objects to be obtained are duly considered.

As all the lockage will be descending from the lake, it is apparent that the only limit to the capacity of the canal will be that which depends upon the velocity with which the locks can be filled and emptied. The summit will be inexhaustible, and this cannot be said of any other practicable line of water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

In my report on the survey of the Rock river, and its connections with Green bay, it will be shown that while that line will afford ample facilities for a commercial canal having locks 200 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 7 feet deep, it will be impossible to go beyond these limits on account of the lack of water in Lake Horicon, the summit, from which the canal will descend both ways. It is believed that similar difficulties would be experienced on the line of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. As the aggregate lockage on the former line is 617 feet, on the latter 327 feet at least, and on the Illinois river line only 170 feet, with Lake Michigan for a summit, there is no possible room to doubt which of these routes presents the greatest advantages for the construction of a steamboat canal.

From the foregoing considerations, I have the honor to recommend the improvement of the Illinois river by a system of locks and dams, to be placed at such points between Lockport and Grafton as may be determined, after a full and careful survey, to be the most advantageous; and that navigation shall be extended to the harbor of Chicago by the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, so as to adapt it to the use of the largest boats plying upon the Mississippi river. This will require a depth of 7 feet both in the canal and river, and the locks to be 350 feet long between the mitre-sills, by 75 feet wide. These dimensions are sufficient to pass the largest boat, either of commercial or naval character, that can navigate the Mississippi during the ordinary boating season, and can be made to pass naval vessels of even greater draught than seven feet by using camels or barges for lifting them partially out of the water.

It is not thought necessary to calculate for a depth sufficient to accommodate the largest lake boats, since it would require at least fourteen feet of water, and could never be used, owing to the fact that that depth could not be obtained in the Illinois and Mississippi, except during seasons of freshets.

Besides, for commercial purposes, the lake boats would be unwieldy and unprofitable on the rivers, while the river boats could not be trusted at all upon the lakes. In other words, the produce of the west, on its way to eastern markets, must be transferred to a different class of vessels as soon as it reaches the lakes; and hence, in determining the dimensions of the canal, it will be amply sufficient for all practicable purposes to arrange it for the navigation of the largest class of river steamboats. It will be remembered that the western steamboats are built with over-hanging guards, so that about 75 feet wide over all will not usually exceed 45 feet in the hull. Assuming this as a maximum width of hull, with a depth of six and a half feet, the theoretical width of the water surface in which the boat could move as in an indefinite expanse would be 202 feet, and the cross section 1,898 square feet. It is thought, however, by engineers of experience, that a width of 160 feet and a depth of seven feet will be sufficient for all practicable purposes; hence the estimates herewith submitted are based upon the latter dimensions.

It is not intended in this report to accurately fix the dimensions of the canal, nor to definitely determine the number of dams which may be required in the river improvement. It is evident that the amount of water which may be brought by the canal, as a feeder, to the river, will, in some degree, ameliorate the low-water condition of the latter. It may, therefore, materially affect the question of river improvement, and modify, in some degree, the dimensions which should be given to the canal itself. Neither the exact measure of this

influence upon the river, nor the best dimensions for the canal as a feeder, can be determined till the Illinois river is more accurately surveyed during the low-water season.

We can assert confidently, however, that the interests of commerce and the national defence require navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river for the largest river steamboats; that all the physical circumstances unite in making the line, by the way of the Illinois and Michigan canal and Illinois river, as the only feasible route for such a work, and that, therefore, the enlargement of the canal, and the improvement of the river by locks and dams as herein described, are demanded by considerations of economy as well as by the public welfare.

The cost of this system of improvements, from the best information which can be obtained at present, is estimated at \$21,373,906; but it is believed that a careful, resurvey of the whole line, under the auspices of the general government, in addition to obtaining much valuable and necessary information, will result in the reduction of the estimate just given several millions of dollars. As a preliminary to the commencement of the work, however, a detailed and careful survey should be made of the country between the Chicago river and La Salle, and particularly of the Illinois river, from the latter place to Lockport, with the view of determining the cost and best location for the improvement on that part of the line. It is quite evident, from what is already known, that steamboat navigation can be more cheaply provided between Lockport and La Salle by following the line of the river than by enlarging the canal; a fair estimate of the probable difference of cost has already been arrived at, and will be given hereafter; but more reliable and satisfactory calculations can be based upon a new survey made under government auspices.

In order to arrive accurately at the condition and character of the Illinois river throughout its entire length during the dry season, and to ascertain the quantity of water which flows through it under the most unfavorable circumstances as they now exist, and the quantity, if any, which it will be necessary to bring from the lake for the purposes of navigation during the low-water season, a careful hydrographic survey must be made during the most favorable summer months. The sum of \$20,000 will be required for this and the survey between Chicago and La Salle. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend the immediate appropriation of that amount, so that the work may be begun as soon as practicable.

This appropriation might also be made to cover an examination of the country between the Illinois and Rock rivers, with the view of ascertaining the most feasible line for connecting the two streams by a navigable canal. The latter project has already engaged the serious attention of the counties locally interested, on account of the very great advantages which it would give to them, as well as the people of the Upper Mississippi, in the choice of markets for their surplus products. Should the Rock river ever be developed, either by the government or by private enterprise, into a great commercial line of communication, and I entertain no doubt that this will be necessary at no remote period, the connecting link between it and the Illinois river will become scarcely less important than either of the main lines.

The State of Illinois has taken this matter in hand, and during its recent session of its legislature has passed a law providing ultimately for the improvements recommended herein, and as a preliminary measure has authorized the immediate construction of a dam and lock between La Salle and Peoria. This work will be under the charge of Illinois commissioners, but should not be definitely located and begun till its relations with the entire system of improvements have been accurately determined by a board of competent engineers.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that I favor an improvement of the Illinois river, and the construction of a canal, amply capable of carrying to

the lakes the largest boats which navigate the Mississippi river, and I desire to state that I recommend improvements of such magnitude after the fullest consideration of the subject, believing that nothing else will answer the present and future demands of the national defence, and sufficiently provide for the immense internal commerce of the country.

A thorough discussion of these improvements in their military, commercial, and political aspects, even if necessary, would be out of place at this time, but I cannot forego a passing allusion to them. The recent confederation of the British American provinces shows the anxiety felt by the English government in this behalf, and must be regarded as a movement in hostility to the people and institutions of the United States. While it does not actually increase the aggregate British strength on our northern frontier, nor in any way encroach upon our territorial rights, it consolidates the policy in regard to canals,* as well as other matters, and renders available the entire force of those provinces in any difficulty which may arise between England and the United States. The English are already able, by means of a system of internal canals, to pass gunboats of nine feet draught into Lakes Erie and Ontario, and are contemplating a new canal which will enable them to reach Huron without coming in reach of American territory at any point. The canals already finished were constructed avowedly for military as well as commercial purposes, and in case of war will enable the English to drive our commerce from the lakes and destroy or lay under contribution nearly every important city on our northern frontier. But in addition they can inflict upon us a still more vital injury when they have gotten possession of the lakes by severing the *main line of our communication with the east for heavy products.*

Now that the act of confederation has become a law, the Canadians themselves will be able, and in fact compelled, to adopt a fixed policy in reference to the extension of their internal canal system, as much for offence in the possible contingency of a war with us, as for the purpose of establishing close and safe communication with the remoter portions of their territory bordering upon the upper lakes. In view of what the provinces have done in their separate capacity, it is fair to assume that they will not be neglectful of their opportunities as a united nation, but will, at the earliest possible date, set earnestly to work to enlarge, extend, and perfect their means of reaching the internal seas upon our northern borders.

We are debarred by treaty stipulations from keeping a navy upon the lakes, and this may be well enough since it saves us the expense of building costly vessels and maintaining them in commission when they are not actually required. But as we have no communication between the lakes and the seacoast suitable for vessels of war, we cannot expect to meet the enemy upon anything like terms of equality when the emergency arises. It will not do to depend upon permanent defences for the purpose of barring the entrance to the lakes, for unfortunately they cannot be so situated, nor so constructed, as to completely subserve the object in view.

There are but two ways in which we can thoroughly protect our northern frontier in times of war, and relieve ourselves of a continuous menace in times of peace. The government must either *connect the lakes and the Mississippi river by a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate gunboats suitable for service on the lakes, or prepare for the annexation or conquest of Canada.* As a military measure the construction of a canal will be effective, and fortunately for the country this can be done at an expense which must be regarded as insignificant when compared with the objects to be obtained. But great as are the military reasons which favor the establishment of steamboat navigation between the lakes and the Mississippi, they are vastly transcended by those of

*See Appendix A.

a commercial and political character. The lakes, St. Lawrence river, and the New York canals are the natural outlet for the lake cities and a great portion of our northwestern territory as much as the Mississippi river is the outlet for the territory contiguous to it. Since the construction of the St. Lawrence and New York canals the commerce of the northwestern and western States has gradually been seeking its way to the eastern seaboard rather than to the southern. Indeed, the northern tier of our States, even as far west as the Missouri, owe their prosperity, if not their existence, to the development of water communication with the east. Railroads have exerted a potent influence in populating these States, but their extraordinary development in wealth and industry is mainly due to the construction of the Canadian and New York canals, by which, up to the present time, they have been able to send their surplus products directly and cheaply to market. This fact accounts satisfactorily for the superior wealth of the country bordering directly upon the lakes, and for the marvellous growth of the cities which have sprung into existence along our northern borders within the last forty years.

But owing to various restrictions, and to the influence of certain commercial laws, it has been found unprofitable and inconvenient of late to use the St. Lawrence canals, while the New York canals are already overtaxed, and the region west of Chicago is almost entirely unprovided with canal facilities worthy of the name. So that a great part of the people of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri, are compelled to send their surplus products to market by rail or perilous river navigation, at an expense in money or time which leaves them scarcely a tithe of their value to pay for the cost of production.

These States have now reached a stage in their development when cheap and direct communication with the markets of the world has become an absolute commercial necessity, and unless the amplest provision is made by our own government for such communication, and a policy adopted by Canada which shall give us all the advantages of unrestricted trade upon their rivers and canals, our commerce and agriculture will be crippled before the expiration of another decade, to such an extent as to demand not only the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the improvement of the Illinois river, and the construction of the Rock River and Green Bay canal, but the absolute conquest or annexation of the entire Canadian confederation.

To the people of our race nothing is more inexorable than a commercial necessity, no argument is so potent as that based upon physical facts, and no ethics so readily understood as those which relate to the national welfare. When our people have been brought to thoroughly understand this necessity, the facts which underlie it, and the manner in which it affects their material well-being, they will not be over-nice in regard to the territorial rights of those who bar the door to the eastern market, but will demand the extension of our borders so that their commerce may find its way "unvexed to the sea" by the St. Lawrence, as it now does by the Mississippi.

One of our ablest writers and thinkers, in "Thoughts upon the civil policy of America," has given it as his opinion that "it should be a settled principle of American legislation to encourage in every possible way facilities for intercommunication, to repress in the most effectual way anything that might possibly act as a restraint." And adds, that "experience shows that travel increases as its cost diminishes." Whatever, therefore, operates as a tax on locomotion is inconsistent with the highest principles of state policy. No community should be permitted to take advantage of the geographical position it may happen to occupy for the purpose of exacting a toll for its own profit. Such practices may suit an Arab sheikh, or other Asiatic chieftain, who levies a contribution on the passing caravan, but it is altogether inadmissible in a modernized society. A community cannot perpetrate this act without becoming politically debauched and demoralized. It is an offence against the highest public interests.

When the railway system was first being developed in England, measures were taken to give to the government an effectual and thorough control over it. Already in that country it is agitated to consummate those measures by the state assuming the proprietorship of the roads, equalizing their rates of charge, and reducing those rates to a minimum. There can be no doubt that such a consummation would produce very powerful social effects. In its direction it would act in the same manner that the changes in the postal system have done, those social effects being all of an advantageous kind. But England, her comparatively restricted geographical extent being considered, is not pressed by those climate considerations that are of such paramount importance in America. Her reasons for action in the matter are therefore, it may be said, of a very subordinate kind, compared with those that concern us. *In America, transportation at the lowest possible cost assumes the attitude of an affair of the highest state necessity."*

There are but few persons of intelligence who will deny these general propositions, and if they are true in regard to social "intercommunication," who can doubt their significance when applied to the question of commercial intercommunication? Our people are great travellers, mostly because their business requires it. By increasing the facilities for the transportation of manufactured goods and the staple products, we must inevitably increase the necessity for rapid communication between all sections. By constructing canals and improving river navigation we necessarily increase the demand for railroads.

It is related of Talleyrand that, when speaking to the Emperor Napoleon of the United States, he used these words: "It is a great giant without bones." That was before the day of railroads and canals. We have since penetrated every section of the country by railroads in abundance, "which are bones of iron;" but in our eagerness for improvement let us not forget to construct canals, which may more truthfully be called "the arteries" of our giant, and without which his life-blood must stagnate about his heart, instead of flowing to his distant extremities, vitalizing and strengthening his whole body.

There is a lesson in this which we should not fail to learn and apply to the case under consideration, for it concerns not only the national defence but our agricultural, commercial, and political welfare.

In closing this report, I beg leave to invite the attention of the Engineer department to the interesting report of my assistant, Mr. S. T. Abert, and a statement (marked Appendix A) compiled by Colonel H. A. Ulffers, civil engineer, assistant, giving an outline of the Canadian and New York canal systems, together with other interesting facts and statistics bearing upon the necessity for cheap and commodious water communication between the Mississippi river and the eastern seaboard by the way of the great lakes and their natural outlet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Lieut. Col. 35th Infantry, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *February 15, 1867.*

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report, with a profile map and estimates for improving the Illinois river from La Salle (the termination of the Illinois and Michigan canal) to its entrance into the Mississippi.

Commencing at the mitre-sill of the lower lock at La Salle on the 1st day of October, 1866, the field operations terminated at Grafton, below the mouth of

the river, on the 28th of November, 1866. The completion of so important an examination of a distance of two hundred and twenty-four miles, within the period above designated, was necessary, on account of the small appropriation for that object and the desire expressed in your instructions to lay information before Congress during the early part of the approaching session. Attention was strictly confined to the determination of such facts as might serve as a basis for plans and estimates for improving the river; the application of hydrodynamic formulæ being necessarily limited by the short period allotted to that purpose.

The subject matter has been brought together under the following heads :

I. Physical features of the river and valley.

II. Method of improvement by dredging.

III. Lake Michigan as a reservoir.

IV. Improvement by locks and dams.

V. The "Illinois and Michigan" enlargement.

VI. A tabular statement of the cost of canals, and some statistical facts, are added.

I. To determine the propriety of any system of improvement, an accurate conception of the physical features of the river is requisite. The following general description may not be out of place. "If we could ship from the surface of the State," says Professor Worthen, "the superficial deposit of sand, clay, and gravel, we should find it intersected by broad and deep valleys cut in the solid rock. These valleys were excavated in part by streams of water, enlarged by the action of ice during the period of submergence." Other geological agencies are plainly traceable. The upheaval to which the river system of this continent is due has had a marked influence upon the course of the Illinois. Two primary axes of disturbance have determined the geographical features of this country; one elevating the Rocky mountain range and prolonged in the Cordilleras of Mexico and South America, the other upheaving the great Appalachian chain. The waves of disturbance, diminishing from the two primary axes, subside into the synclinal line through which the Mississippi flows to the gulf of Mexico. Down one of the inclines the Illinois finds its way. In its course, two marked disturbances may be observed, one at La Salle, the other crossing the river at its mouth. At both points the river is diverted from its direct course.

In the upper part of the river the rounded form of the bluffs and the gentle slope of the secondary terrace give evidence of the action of a moderate current succeeding the glacial movement which deposited the drift and alluvion. With an average width of seven hundred feet, the Illinois, in this part of its course, flows in a depression fifty or sixty feet below the level of the bluffs. The drainage of the adjacent country is inadequate to fill the valley, which has an average width of a mile and a half. It has been inferred that the body of water which produced these rounded forms and gentle slopes found its way from Lake Michigan to the river, and that at an early day the northern lakes were alike tributaries of the gulf of St. Lawrence and the gulf of Mexico.

Through two such valleys, exhibiting similar physical characteristics, the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers, embracing the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, unite to form the Illinois.

The geological character of the river has a practical importance in relation to works of improvement. Lower magnesian limestone, found at Utica, affords hydraulic lime of excellent quality. The mills of Clark & Company, situated at the same place, supply at moderate rates any point along the river with cement made from this stone. Trenton limestone, affording good building stone, is found at La Salle; the St. Peters limestone, of the same locality, yields the sand used in the glass works at that place. Here, also, coal is brought to the surface by an upheaval, and appears lower down the river in an out-crop of

the same strata at Peoria; between this point and the mouth of the river, coal of a different kind, but of a superior quality, is found. Of building-stone, near Pekin, no specimens were obtained. An inferior sandstone was obtained at Lagrange.

Limestone, bearing the fossils which characterize the Keokuk group, was first observed above Florence; it no doubt occurs higher up the river. Weighing one hundred and eighty pounds to the cubic foot, but difficult to dress on account of hardness, this stone affords good material for rubble masonry or for the filling of crib-dams. Above Hardin, similar limestone bluffs approach the river; strata, bearing fossils similar to those of the Utica hydraulic limestone, were observed here, indicating the presence of a stone probably possessing the same properties.

Near the mouth of the Illinois river the bluffs of buff-colored dolomite (Trenton limestone) are largely quarried for building purposes. Nothing more striking appears in the course of the river than these bluffs, indicating a violent disruptive force, against which the two great rivers have beat for centuries. Entering the Mississippi the action of its more powerful current is plainly visible upon the face of the rocks. These facts indicate the existence at convenient points of abundant material for works of masonry.

The Illinois is supplied by drainage from a prairie country, rather exceeding in area twenty-seven thousand square miles. To the absence of mountains and hills within this area the gradual increase and slow subsidence of floods is to be attributed.

The entire length of the river, estimating either one of its tributaries as a part, is about 330 miles; the distance from La Salle, the head of unimproved navigation, to Grafton, at the mouth of the river, is 224 miles; the fall in this distance, in the plane of ordinary low water, is 29.6 feet; the fall in the high-water plane of 1858, as determined from local testimony, was 29.2 feet. The low water of the Mississippi has an important influence upon the navigable condition of the Illinois, and may prolong the duration of the low-water period and diminish the inclination of the low-water plane. I do not anticipate an increase of inclination in the same plane, as the figures given above are supposed to represent the maximum.

As the survey advanced, tide scales were placed at nearly regular intervals, and observers were employed to note the height of the water every morning and evening. These scales were adjusted by the level, in order that all the observations might be reduced to the same zero. Some of these observations have been reduced to diagrams, which establishes the fact that the greatest inclination in the surface plane of the river during the period of the survey was 37.3 feet. This occurred when the river at La Salle was increasing from the effect of rain, while it was falling at Grafton in conformity to the Mississippi.

The river, for the entire distance surveyed, is free from rapids or falls, the average fall per mile varying from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a foot. The velocity was, as observed at Hennepin, one-half mile per hour; at Grand Pass, rather more than three-quarters of a mile per hour; below Naples it was one and one-eighth mile per hour.

It will be seen from the following table that the maximum fall per mile was $\frac{1}{6}$ of a foot, and occurs at the Beardstown bar; the minimum fall is found in Lake Peoria, being $\frac{1}{100}$ of a foot.

Table showing the average fall of water per mile at the points named in the Illinois river.

Names.	Feet.	Decimals.	Names.	Feet.	Decimals.
Peru	0	2	Between head and foot of		
Hennepin	0	3	Grand island	0	3
Henry	0	3	Beardstown bar	0	4
Lacon	0	1	Meredosia	0	1
Chillicothe	0	2	Frederick	0	15
Lake Peoria	0	1	Naples	0	2
Narrows	0	1	Apple creek	0	23
Peoria	0	3	Six-mile island	0	08
Pekin	0	2	One mile above the mouth of		
Havana	0	2	the river	0	17
Matanzas	0	2	Minimum fall in Lake Peoria.	0	1

With a sluggish current, indicated by the foregoing table, the river wanders through a valley of swampy land, varying in width from one and a half to six miles. During the period of the survey (averaging from six to nine feet of water on the bars) the banks were low, rising in many places to an elevation of three to eight feet above the surface of the water. Intersected by lagoons and swamps, covered with a dense growth of willow, these bottoms seem impenetrable. Such is the desolate appearance of the silent swamps and lagoons, that Captain Howard Stansbury, in a report of a survey made in 1838, expresses the opinion that they must "ever remain uninhabited." This may be true, until a denser population gives sufficient value to the land to justify a reclamation by levees. Already, cultivation has begun to encroach upon the bottoms, and where the river approaches the bluffs, thriving towns and cities have sprung up. Large elm, cottonwood, and pecan trees occupy the higher part of the bottoms, while along the bluffs, oak, suitable for building purposes, can be found.

Abraded banks appear more frequently below the escarpment of modified drift at Havana. This increase of abrasion is due, in part, to a greater elevation of the banks and a greater velocity of the current.

The general course of the Illinois river is noticeably direct; the sudden bends at La Salle and Grafton have been mentioned; the straight reaches are almost invariably deep, with a muddy bottom; the shallows occur at elbows, at confluent channels, and at the mouths of creeks. These are controlled by the general laws applicable to such situations. Without stating the exact circumstances affecting each, it may be said that all shallows below elbows are made in the dead angle of the eddy, and are caused by the deflection of the current to the concave shore; the materials swept from the low grounds at high water, or brought into the river by the rain, are deposited in the neutral axes of confluent channels, or where the river loses its velocity in a broad expanse; while the sand brought down by creeks will be deposited at the point of conflict, if the streams oppose each other, or in the backward prolongation of the resultant of the two forces, if the streams approach each other in the same general direction. From the small amount of material brought down by the floods, the shoals increase but slowly.

The longest and deepest reaches occur between Henry, Lacon, Chillicothe, and Peoria, Liverpool and Havana, Moscow and Browning, the depth, for considerable distances, varying from eighteen to thirty feet. For a distance of

about fifteen miles above Peoria, the river expands to seven or eight times its ordinary width. The lower part of this fine expanse of water is known as Lake Peoria. Glacial action and the erosive force of the water, acting on unequal deposits of drift, may account for these inequalities of width and depth.

The low-water condition of the river occurs generally in the months of July, August, and September. During this period the water falls as low as eighteen or twenty inches on some of the bars; the packets cease to make regular trips, and navigation is virtually suspended. Last September the river was in good navigable condition, and remained unchanged in this respect until closed by the ice. For five months in the year the navigation is suspended by ice, and during the period of from sixty to ninety days it is reduced to barges and the smallest class of tugs.

The following table exhibits the depth of water on the bars known to the pilots or mentioned in reports of former surveys; some of these have ceased to be obstructions to navigation. This result is due to dredging operations conducted under the orders of Colonel J. E. Johnston, corps of topographical engineers. Reports of this work appear to have been made to Colonel Johnston, by Major G. W. Long, in 1854.

These documents must contain valuable matter, indicating, by comparison with the recent survey, the changes which have taken place in portions of the river, and the effect of dredging new channels through the shoals. Before submitting the table of shoals, it may be stated generally, that bars and shoals in the upper portion of the river are formed of sand and fine gravel, the velocity of the current being insufficient to carry this material beyond the point where it enters the main stream. Coarser gravel, the detritus of rocky bluffs, is found upon the shoals near the bluffs from whence it originated. At Beardstown, Apple creek, and other points, the river bed is composed of blue clay, in which large quantities of muscle-shell are embedded. At Otwell's bar a pole can be thrust from twenty to thirty feet in sand and mud.

Depth of water, in feet and tenths, on the following named bars, reduced to the lowest ascertained low-water plane.

[The figures in the second column are copied from the report of Captain Howard Stansbury, corps of topographical engineers, made in the year 1838; those in the first column denote the depth found by this survey, in 1866. The distances are estimated from the mouth of the Illinois and Michigan canal.]

Names of bars.	Survey of 1866.		Survey of 1838.		Distance in—	
	Feet.	Tenths.	Feet.	Tenths.	Miles.	Tenths.
Spring Creek bar.....	2	8	2	0	4	4
Treetop bar.....	1	8	.....	.....	6	25
Head of Crab island.....	2	5	.....	.....	7	9
Negro creek.....	3	1	2	0	10	5
Bureau creek.....	3	6	2	0	14	5
Hennepin island.....	2	0	.....	.....	15	6
Hennepin flats.....	2	5	.....	.....	16	7
Sister islands.....	2	0	2	0	20	7
Willow bar.....	2	8	.....	.....	22	5
Sandy creek.....	2	5	2	0	27	5
Brother islands.....	.....	.....	2	5	30	0
Crow creek.....	2	2	.....	.....	41	25
Peoria flats.....	2	8	.....	.....	64	4
Kickapoo creek.....	2	8	.....	.....	65	5
Lick creek.....	2	6	.....	.....	68	7
Pekin.....	2	6	.....	.....	71	6
Flats above Kingston.....	2	0	.....	.....	77	0
Lancaster bar.....	2	1	.....	.....	80	7
Copperas creek.....	4	1	.....	.....	87	4
Liverpool.....	2	5	.....	.....	95	9
Spoon river.....	3	5	.....	.....	105	1
Matanzas.....	3	0	.....	.....	109	4
Grand island.....	3	1	2 to	2.5	111	7
Bath.....	3	5	.....	.....	114	0
Moscow, (half mile below).....	3	3	.....	.....	116	5
Foot of Grand island.....	2	8	.....	.....	118	7
Sangamon river.....	3	7	.....	.....	127	4
Sugar creek.....	3	5	2 to	2.5	131	2
Beardstown.....	3	0	varying from	1.5, 1.8 to 2.0	136	7
Below Cluster of Islands.....	3	0	.....	.....	139	5
Moon's island.....	3	0	.....	.....	149	1
Meredosia.....	3	2	.....	.....	154	4
First island below Meredosia.....	3	0	.....	.....	156	4
Naples bar.....	3	0	.....	.....	160	0
Naples flats or Mauvaise bar.....	3	0	2 to	2.5	163	1
Blue River bar.....	3	2	2	0	167	5
One-half mile below Florence.....	4	3	.....	.....	172	1
Bedford and Bridgeport.....	4	4	2	5	176	1
Grand Pass.....	3	6	2	0	181	9
Otwell's bar.....	2	7	1	8	185	7
School-house bar.....	3	7	.....	.....	187	6
Apple creek.....	4	2	2	0	189	0
French bar.....	4	0	2	5	205	1

II. METHOD OF IMPROVEMENT BY DREDGING.

The small velocity of the current, the slow increase and subsidence of floods, the comparatively small amount of sedimentary matter brought down by the river during the prevalence of high water, are circumstances favorable to im-

proving the navigation by dredging. This method of improvement, by which a moderate expenditure is followed by immediate local results, has many friends. But small benefit is conferred by such works unless executed with a view to attain a uniform depth throughout the entire length of the river, sufficient to admit the passage of the class of steamers engaged in the ordinary river trade.

In 1854 (as near as can be ascertained) a sum of money was appropriated for the purpose of improving the river by dredging a channel of about four feet in depth throughout the bars. The survey was made, and the dredging was executed, under the instructions of Colonel J. E. Johnston, by Major G. W. Long. I have not been able to obtain a statement of the amount of work done. The tabular statement (page 16) indicates an improvement in depth at many places. The want of more full and accurate information impairs the value of conclusions drawn from this table. It is certain that the work executed at Apple creek and at other points having a clay bottom have remained without perceptible change, while that done at Treetop bar and below Hennepin, in sandy material, has been totally obliterated. In the absence of exact information as to the amount of work done, the causes of this result can be only indicated.

The upper portion of the river is reduced to a stream discharging 633 cubic feet per second at low water, giving about twenty inches on Treetop bar. Small tugs, in boring their way through sand shoals, obliterate the channels and reduce the surface to a level.

The deterioration is, also, more rapid on account of the smaller discharge and velocity of this portion of the stream. The lower portion receives tributaries navigable at high water by barges. Lagoons, giving to the river at low water the surplus stored in them during the high-water period, unite to form a larger body of water. Increase of shoals is, therefore, not so apparent in the lower part of the river. Deteriorations resulting from natural causes, operating through long periods of time, are not here enumerated. All systems of improvement are alike subject to them. This deterioration can be met by periodical expenditures.

During the past year navigation has been unusually favorable. The lowest water occurred in the months of June and November. In the first named month the depth was not less than three and a half feet, rising to nine feet in September, and falling to four feet in November.

Sufficient data is not, at present, available for determining accurately the duration of the low-water period. General F. P. Blair, in a report to Congress, recommending the improvement of the Illinois river, gives the following statement of the depths of water on the bars in 1860: "In the month of March the depth was six feet five inches; in April, three feet five inches; in May, two feet and seven inches; in August, two feet; in September, one foot and eight inches; in October, one foot and eight inches; in November, two feet and five inches."

It is inferred from these facts, that while dredging as a method of improvement may be applied remedially in the lower section of the river, it cannot be applied with the same success in the upper portion without the aid of longitudinal dikes, or "wing-dams," and that these structures will prove an obstruction to navigation in the ordinary stages of the river.

The use of "wing-dams," subsidiary to dredging, either to give increased velocity at certain points by contracting the channel, or for the purpose of retarding the water which may be withdrawn from the upper reaches by new and deeper channels through the shoals, may be applied with advantage in the broader parts of the stream. Such cases belong to a class of problems best solved in the practical operation of dredging. The same remark may be extended to the expediency of uniting certain islands with the main shore, or linking them together. For this purpose no additional estimate is necessary. The material taken from the bottom may be placed in the channel it is desired to close, but in all cases it is important that the material removed from the bed

of the river should be placed where it cannot be again washed into the main stream. It is an objection to this method of improvement that an excavation of a channel through the shoals will develop other shoals above the points of excavation. An uncertain amount of work may therefore be expected.

Dredging, as a method of improvement, has been applied in all the navigable rivers and harbors of the United States. The most successful operations have been conducted on the Hudson, Lake Champlain, Chesapeake bay, and the mouth of the Mississippi. A remarkably successful application of this method has been made on the river Clyde by English engineers. Where formerly but three and a half feet of water was found, vessels can now carry eighteen feet up to the city of Glasgow. This depth is maintained by dredging 180,000 tons annually.

This method of improvement, with the aid of a dam or a feeder drawing a supply of water from Lake Michigan, may be applied with advantage between La Salle and the mouth of the river; but without either of these aids it cannot be recommended for the upper section of the Illinois.

The subjoined estimate is based on the proposed excavation of a channel having 150 feet in width and a depth of five feet, affording navigation for the ordinary river packets, drawing from four to four and a half feet of water. The entire quantity to be dredged has been carefully calculated for each bar, and distributed into ten sections, corresponding to the number of dredge-boats it is proposed to employ. The quantity of each section has been equalized as nearly as the proximity of the bars would permit. By comparing this statement with the profile, the exact amount of dredging to be done at any point may be ascertained.

Tabular statement of the number of cubic yards to be dredged from each bar between La Salle and the mouth of the Illinois river, in order to give five feet of depth on all the shoals.

SECTION FIRST.

Name of bar.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards in section.
Mouth of canal, La Salle	15,399.4	125,627.1
Spring creek	49,793.5	
Treetop	60,434.2	

SECTION SECOND.

Crab Island bar	13,685.4	113,232.4
Crab Island crossing	1,172.2	
Negro Creek bar	22,927.8	
Mouth of Negro Creek bar	2,225.0	
Bureau creek	6,486.0	
Hennepin island	32,066.6	
Hennepin flats	34,669.4	

SECTION THIRD.

Below Two Sisters	19,383.3	153,118.3
Lower crossing	4,738.0	
Willow bar	23,625.0	
Henry bar	12,008.3	
Brother islands	13,800.0	
Below Chillicothe island	37,600.0	
Crow creek	9,697.0	
Peoria flats	24,794.4	
Peoria flats, continued	12,472.2	

SECTION FOURTH.

Name of bar.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards in section.
Kickapoo bar	24,699.1	
Below Kickapoo bar	5,358.3	
Station 600 to station 606	21,511.1	
Pekin	8,366.6	
Above Mackinaw creek	9,153.0	
Above Kingston	41,958.3	
Kingston bar	6,505.5	117,551.9

SECTION FIFTH.

Kingston bar, continued	70,959.2	
Below Kingston	15,616.6	
Lancaster bar	36,703.7	123,279.5

SECTION SIXTH.

Lancaster flats	65,323.1	
Above Canton landing	25,819.4	
Copperas creek	8,007.4	
Below Copperas creek	5,683.3	
Station 872 to station 875	8,722.2	113,555.4

SECTION SEVENTH.

Spoon River bar	6,183.3	
Spoon River bar, continued	3,613.0	
Havana	1,139.0	
Matanzas island	5,444.4	
Matanzas bar	20,012.0	
Grand Island bar	44,135.0	
Bath bar	14,824.4	
Upper Moscow	7,105.8	
Moscow bar	29,636.0	132,092.9

SECTION EIGHTH.

Foot of Grand island	22,225.0	
Sugar creek	2,266.6	
Below Frederick	16,323.0	
Above and below Beardstown	4,133.3	
Cluster of islands below Beardstown	4,788.8	
Below La Grange	18,928.0	
Moore's island	18,539.0	
Eagle island	19,655.0	
	8,605.0	115,469.7

SECTION NINTH.

Above French island	7,766.6	
Meredosia	2,266.6	
Head of second island above Naples	3,461.1	
Head of first island above Naples	6,511.1	
Naples bar	6,883.3	
Naples flats	33,563.0	
Blue river	6,316.6	
Elm island	4,005.5	
Buckhorn island	4,938.8	
Grand Pass	10,750.0	
Below Little landing	3,713.0	90,175.6

SECTION TENTH.

Name of bar.	Cubic yards.	Cubic yards in section.
Bee creek and Otwell's bar	72, 976. 6	
Columbiana	17, 816. 6	
Columbiana, continued	21, 516. 1	
French bar	13, 055. 5	
Head of Twelve-mile island	6, 394. 4	
	13, 743. 8	145, 503. 0

Aggregate of all the bars, 1,234,605. 7 cubic yards.

The distance to which this material should be transported, and the interruption to daily operations by the frequent passage of packets and canal-boats, will prolong the time required, under favorable circumstances, to complete this work.

Three working seasons, or three years, will probably be required to complete the work, with ten dredge-boats of 15-horse power each. I have supposed Osgood's dredge will be employed, although a chain-bucket dredge might be devised to execute the work at less cost.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF DREDGING.

10 dredge-boats, delivered at designated points	\$140, 000 00
50 barges for transporting sand	50, 000 00
3 steam-tugs	30, 000 00
Cables, anchors, operating tugs	30, 000 00
3,600 cords of wood per year, for 10 dredges for 3 years, at \$4 per cord	43, 200 00
Pay, rations, and lodging for 400 men for 3 working seasons..	742, 900 00
For working each dredge—	
1 engineer, per day	\$5
2 firemen, per day	3
1 crane tender, per day	3
4 anchor tenders, per day	8
1 cook, per day	2
Total for one dredge	21
For operating each dredge for one season, \$3,780.	
10 dredges for three seasons	113, 400 00
Barrows, tools, repairs, laying up	40, 000 00
50,000 lineal feet of wing-dam, at \$4 per foot	200, 000 00
Aggregate	1, 389, 500 00
Engineering and contingencies, 10 per cent.	138, 950 00
Total cost of improving the Illinois river by dredging....	1, 528, 450 00

III. LAKE MICHIGAN AS A RESERVOIR.

The utilization of the water of Lake Michigan as a feeder to supply the Illinois river during the low-water period ; how far the number of the locks and dams, proposed to be erected for the purpose of passing the obstructions and overcoming the fall in the surface of the river, may be reduced by the supply from this source, and what may be the amount of excavation requisite to make

this method of improvement effective, and to give seven feet of water from Marseilles rapids to the Mississippi, are questions of sufficient interest and importance to merit careful consideration. Your instructions to me relating to this subject are as follows: "The survey should have ultimately in view the solution of the question of an adequate supply of water from Lake Michigan as a reservoir for a canal and the river during the period of low water." The close of the season did *not allow of a special examination or survey with a view to the complete solution of this question*. So far as relates to an adequate supply for evaporation, lockage, and milling, an answer will be found in another part of this report.

Certain facts and theoretical deductions are herein presented, and it is believed are sufficient to *indicate the course of examination* to be pursued in order to solve the problem. A question of similar import has been brought conspicuously before the country in an ingeniously written pamphlet, prepared by the late Colonel Charles Ellet, and published among the "Smithsonian contributions."

This gentleman proposed to preserve the navigable condition of the Ohio, by feeding at low water from reservoirs constructed in the valleys and gorges near the sources of that river. This plan was condemned as impracticable because of the difficulty of constructing reservoirs of sufficient capacity. This objection cannot apply to the plan now under consideration.

The fact that the lakes supply the impetuous torrent of the St. Lawrence, and maintain the constant regimen of that river, strengthens the conclusion that the comparatively small and feeble Illinois may be kept in navigable condition by the same bountiful source. Nature has here accumulated every circumstance favorable to the attempt. A summit of not more than ten feet separates the lake from the river. The Des Plaines branch of the Illinois approaches to within 12 miles of the western shore of the lake; while the Kankakee, another branch of the same river, may be 15 or 20 miles from the Great Calumet river, a tributary of the lake at its lower extremity. It is evident that any desired fall can be obtained, from the fact that the Des Plaines, at Lockport, 29 miles from the Chicago river, and 33 miles from the lake, is 20 feet below the surface of this great natural reservoir.

The summit level of the Illinois and Michigan canal between the last named points is being now cut down to the standard low-water level of the lake, for the purpose of draining the stagnant water of the Chicago river. It is estimated that this channel will discharge 24,000 cubic feet per minute, a quantity equal to two-thirds of the discharge of the Illinois river at Treetop bar during the low-water stage. This supply must have an ameliorating effect upon the worst navigable condition of the river.

The quantity of water requisite to maintain the Illinois river in good navigable condition may be reduced to calculation. Preliminary observations have been made with a view to this object. The low-water discharge of the river at Treetop bar, when there was 20 inches of water on that bar, as determined by an assistant of Mr. Gooding, was 37,980 cubic feet per minute, or 633 cubic feet per second. The discharge at Hennepin, when the river was in good condition, (i. e., 7.4 feet above low water at Hennepin, and 9 feet on Treetop bar,) was, as determined by my observations, 311,280 cubic feet per minute, or 5,188 cubic feet per second.

To assist in determining the quantity of water to be supplied from the lake, in order to maintain the navigable condition of the river, simultaneous observations were made upon the height of the water at different points along its course. As these observations are important to the theoretical determination of the quantity of water to be supplied from the lake, it seems proper to be more explicit in regard to them. The observations were made upon scales, the zeros of which were placed to correspond with the lowest ascertained low-water plane. This plan was established after a comparison of observations, and with the aid of the

profile of the survey of the late John B. Preston, civil engineer. The records of observations forwarded to this office give the following results :

The elevation of the river above the low-water plane (October 14) was, at La Salle, 8.4 feet; on the same day at Hennepin, it was 7.4 feet. A continuous series of observations (December 3) give elevations above zero as follows : At La Salle, 9.3 feet; Lacon, 5.4 feet; Peoria, 6 feet; Beardstown, 3.8 feet; Naples, 1.85 feet; Westport, 4.4 feet; Hardin, 2.4 feet; Grafton 2.4 feet. A discrepancy will be observed at Lacon and Naples, but may result from natural causes, as will appear from the following explanation :

A comparison of the record for seven days, when the river was rising, shows the height at Lacon approaching to an equality and gradually exceeding the reading at Peoria, and during eight subsequent days, when the river was falling, the reading of the scales at the two places resumed the same relative position it had before the rise of the water. The probable cause of this difference may be the broad expanse of the river below Lacon, terminating in Lake Peoria. The high water at Lacon, being more rapidly withdrawn into the broad space below, passes off from Lake Peoria with a slightly increased velocity, but no perceptible increase of elevation.

The parallelism in the planes of the surface water at different stages of the river, as shown by the profile, allows the interpolation of a plane of any desired height. Any deficiency in the observations may be thus supplied. Knowing therefore the depth of the water at Hennepin, and the corresponding discharge upon any given day, we are able to predict the depth of the water upon any of the bars below, if the same discharge is constantly maintained by artificial means. The accuracy of the prediction being proportionate to the care bestowed in ascertaining the low-water plane and in observing the scales.

The question to be determined is what would be the height of the surface of the river below Hennepin, at a sufficient number of points to establish its inclination during the time observations were being taken, for the purpose of estimating the discharge. The interpolated plane gives the following heights above zero : At La Salle, 8.4 feet; at Hennepin, 7.4 feet; at Lacon, 4.4 feet; at Peoria, 5 feet; at Beardstown, 2.8 feet; at Naples, 1 foot; at Westport, 3.4 feet; at Hardin, 1.4 foot, and lastly, at Grafton, 1.3 foot.

It would then appear that this stage of the river would give a navigation as follows : from La Salle to Spring lake, (below Peoria,) 7 feet; from thence to Beardstown, 5 feet; to below the Naples flats, 4 feet; thence to the mouth of the river, increasing again to 5.3 feet. If the low-water plane has been correctly ascertained and the records of the elevation of the water carefully kept, these deductions may be depended upon as sufficiently near the truth for all purposes of theory or practice. Assuming their correctness, it follows by inference that, by the aid of one, or at most two dams, together with a small amount of dredging upon some of the bars, a navigation of 6 feet depth can be obtained between La Salle and Grafton.

The next steps in the solution of the problem are : First, to determine the quantity of water to be supplied from the lake in order to maintain the depths above mentioned; and second, the dimensions of the channel and the velocity of water requisite to give the desired discharge.

The discharge at Hennepin, at a stage of water corresponding to the interpolated heights, was 5,188 cubic feet per second; the low-water discharge of the river is 633 cubic feet per second. The difference in the quantity to be supplied by the feeder is 4,555 cubic feet per second. Assuming a constant discharge equal to 4,555 cubic feet per second in channels of different widths, what will be the fall per mile and the velocity in each ?

Let the first channel be assumed as 160 feet wide; the second 200 feet wide, and the third 350 feet wide; all of them having the same depth—8 feet.

First. Channel 160 feet wide; discharge 4,555 cubic feet per second; fall per mile will be 1.11 foot; velocity 3.56 feet per second, or 2.43 miles per hour.

Second. Channel 200 feet wide; discharge 4,555 cubic feet per second; fall per mile will be 0.69 foot; velocity 2.84 feet per second, or 1.93 mile per hour.

Third. Channel 350 feet wide; discharge 4,555 cubic feet per second; fall per mile will be 0.22 foot; velocity 1.62 foot per second, or 1.104 mile per hour.*

The first channel has the same dimensions, but a greater inclination, as the proposed enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The improvement now in progress upon this line will furnish nearly two-thirds of the required discharge. May not the dimensions be so modified as to supply the entire quantity required?

The arguments in favor of the line of the present canal may be summed up as follows: First, a channel already exists requiring a small amount of alteration to adapt it to the object in view. Second, the improvement may be made accessory to the enlargement of the Chicago harbor and the drainage of that city.

A channel 160 feet wide, having a fall of 1.11 foot per mile, would give a velocity of nearly two and a half miles per hour. The resulting velocity in the Chicago river would present but little opposition to steam navigation, and can hardly be regarded as inconvenient to vessels effecting a landing at the wharves.

A channel 200 feet wide would give a velocity of nearly two miles per hour. Our information is insufficient for an estimate for the cost of this channel. The cost of modifying the proposed enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal so as to give the required discharge could not greatly exceed the original estimate for this enlargement.

The low-water stage of the river extending over a period of from 60 to 90 days, it might be important to limit the time during which the supply is drawn from the lake. For this purpose it would be necessary to employ gates (which would probably be the most expensive part of the work) along the line of the present summit level.

Two other locations for the connection between the lake and the river remain to be considered, one uniting the Great Calumet with the Kankakee, the other connecting the upper part of the Des Plaines with the lake. Whether either of these lines is suitable for an independent feeder or a navigable channel, can only be determined by special surveys.

The practical conclusion from the foregoing statement is, that a method of improvement by feeding from Lake Michigan as a reservoir is feasible between La Salle and Grafton, but above that point it will be necessary to employ locks and dams, and small sections of canal at Lockport, Joliet, and Marseilles rapids. The cost of such an improvement is indeterminate from the information at our command. It may be objected to by the theoretical deductions, that the quantity of water supposed to be supplied at the summit is the same as that determined by gauging the river at Hennepin, 110 miles lower down the river, and that the loss between those points may seriously affect the conclusions. This objection loses much of its importance when compared with the following facts:

The larger part of the river above La Salle flows over a rocky bed, and has but a small number of lagoons or sloughs along its borders to draw off water from the main body; that the lagoons once filled, the only additional quantity required would be for the purpose of supplying the losses from evaporation and infiltration, and that these losses might be met by increasing the period during which water is supplied to the river, rather than by increasing the actual discharge. The last statement is further strengthened by the fact that the low-water period, when a supply is required in the main river, seldom exceeds sixty or at most ninety days. By anticipating this period by several days the desired result might be attained.

* $V = 96 (rs) \frac{1}{2}$.

Although the union of the lakes with the Mississippi river is the great object sought, and the accomplishment of an almost uninterrupted navigation for this purpose is a desideratum, it must be remembered that the foregoing remarks are not conclusive in themselves, but rather indicate the importance of a thorough examination.

IV. LOCKS AND DAMS.

All methods of improvement applicable to rivers are feasible in the Illinois. But the characteristics of this stream are favorable to that system of improvement known as slack-water navigation, by locks and dams. The fall per mile is so small that the construction of six dams is sufficient to overcome it, and to give a length of "pool" exceeding that of any known improvement of the same character. The dams may be so placed that no valuable land will be inundated. The deterioration of the river will be less than it is now in its present unimproved condition; the back flow of the dams will arrest the sediment brought down by affluents before it can reach the main body of the stream.

Medical writers attribute malarial fevers to the exhalation from decayed vegetable matter upon the surface of swamps and low grounds. The water of the pools covering the swamps and the low lands, exposed during the low-water period, with a broad sheet of pure water, will diminish this cause of disease.

Land owners entertain the opinion that valuable land will be injured by this method of improvement.

Inspection of the accompanying profile will remove apprehensions, so far as it relates to the ordinary navigable condition of the river. A little consideration will show that no damage can be effected by these structures at high water. During freshets, cultivated fields in the river bottoms are now submerged to a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. The increased velocity over the "combs" of the dams, compensating for a reduction in the inclination of the surface of the river, cannot seriously affect the discharge of the stream. But no injury can be done by the increase of the depth of water upon land already inundated. The dams may prolong the subsidence for ten hours, scarcely ever to the extent of twenty-four hours. The only serious cause of damage which can result from these structures must occur in the ordinary navigable condition of the river. This damage has been avoided by the selection of the sites of the proposed dams, and by dividing the entire fall into six "pools." The tendency of this method of improvement to increase the injury done at high water is more imaginary than real.

At Treetop bar, one and eight-tenths of a mile below La Salle, at low water, (giving twenty inches on the bar,) the discharge is about 633 cubic feet per second. The number of cubic feet of water required to pass a boat through a lock of the proposed dimensions is 196,785. The supply of water will, therefore, be sufficient to pass one boat every five minutes. But in case of extraordinary drought the lake summit of the Illinois and Michigan canal can be made to supply, at Lockport, any quantity of water that may be desired, the natural supply being double that required for ordinary purposes of navigation. The excess provided by artificial sources may be utilized for milling purposes.

Dimensions.—The Illinois and Michigan canal is 36 feet wide at bottom, 60 feet wide at top-water line, and has six feet depth of water; the locks are 110 feet long by 18 feet wide.

It is proposed to enlarge the canal so as to make an improvement of uniform dimensions between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

In determining the dimensions to be given to the proposed improvement, the necessities of war and the more important wants of commerce should be taken into consideration. Any plan which would restrict the navigation to the low-water condition of the Mississippi river would fail to meet the wants of the grain-producing States. Economical transfer of freight can only be made by

not breaking bulk ; the navigation should, therefore, be adapted to the largest class of river steamers.

Captain Ericsson has given the opinion that a "turreted monitor, bearing a 450-pound gun, can be built to draw not more than six and a half feet of water." A depth of seven and a half to eight feet of water, affording seven feet navigation, answering alike the wants of commerce, the necessities of war, and completing the connection between the lakes and the rivers of the west, would establish a harmonious commercial union with the best navigable condition of the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and all their tributaries.

A plan of a lock to pass the largest class of river steamboats, or Ericsson's monitor, is herewith submitted. The length between the gates is 350 feet ; the width of the chamber is 75 feet. To reduce the cost the side walls are carried as high as the high-water mark from the head of the lock, to include the upper gates ; the remaining portion of the lock walls being raised eight feet above the comb of the dam. Whenever the water reaches this height locks will be unnecessary. It is proposed to construct the gates of boiler iron, and to move them in the simplest manner. The locks in every case resting on alluvial soil, the foundation must necessarily be expensive. It is proposed to rest the whole structure upon a massive bed of concrete, which will bind the walls together and settle uniformly.

Crib-dams, with stone filling and log foundation, such as have been adopted by experienced builders for rivers with a sandy bottom, have been estimated from the accompanying section.

Minute examination to determine definitely the best positions for locks and dams could not be made in a preliminary survey, but the sites selected have been carefully considered with reference to security of foundation, protection of the locks from ice, convenience of ingress and egress, and to give a minimum amount of dredging in the "pool" above. It is believed that the final determination will not differ materially from the positions indicated upon the profile.

The dams are named after the localities, and the locks have been numbered from the mouth of the river upwards.

Estimate of the cost of six dams and six locks between La Salle and the mouth of the river to give seven feet navigation, the lock being of sufficient dimensions to pass the largest class of river steamboats, viz., 350 feet between the gates, and 75 feet in width.

LOCK NUMBER ONE AND DAM AT SIX-MILE ISLAND.

10,385 cubic yards masonry, at \$12 per yard.....	\$124, 620 00
Slope wall, breast wall, and sill floor.....	5, 826 00
11,891 cubic yards concrete foundation, at \$6 per yard.....	71, 346 00
Excavation of lock pit.....	9, 778 00
Coffer-dam, &c.....	27, 380 00
Lock gates.....	30, 000 00
1,440 lineal feet crib-dam and stone filling, complete.....	216, 000 00
Dikes across sloughs.....	6, 199 00
Cost of lock and dam.....	491, 149 00

LOCK NUMBER TWO AND DAM AT COLUMBIANA.

The locks not being built to be used at high water, and having the same soil for foundation, small variation in cost can occur from a difference of lift or from the variable substratum upon which they will rest ; this cost is assumed as constant.

Cost of lock No. 2.....	\$268,950 00
Abutments and slope walls.....	4,796 00
1,240 feet of dam, (no dikes required).....	186,000 00

Cost of lock and dam.....	459,746 00
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LOCK NUMBER THREE AND THE NAPLES DAM.

Cost of lock.....	\$268,950 00
880 lineal feet of dam.....	132,000 00
Abutments and slope walls.....	4,796 00

Cost of lock and dam.....	405,746 00
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LOCK NUMBER FOUR AND DAM AT FREDERICK.

Cost of lock.....	\$268,950 00
980 lineal feet of dam.....	147,000 00
Abutments and slope walls.....	4,796 00

Cost of lock and dam.....	430,746 00
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LOCK NUMBER FIVE AND DAM AT SPRING LAKE.

Cost of lock.....	\$268,950 00
800 lineal feet of dam.....	120,000 00
Abutments and slope walls.....	4,796 00
Dikes across slough.....	876 00

Cost of lock and dam.....	394,622 00
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LOCK NUMBER SIX AND DAM AT CHILLICOTHE.

Cost of lock.....	\$268,950 00
930 lineal feet of dam.....	139,500 00
Abutments and slope walls.....	4,796 00
Dikes across sloughs.....	2,442 00

Cost of lock and dam.....	415,688 00
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Recapitulation of the cost of six dams and six locks for the Illinois river, between La Salle and its mouth, designed to give seven feet navigation; the locks to be 350 feet between mitre-sills, and 75 feet wide in the chamber.

Names of locks and dams.	Lift.	Height of dam.	Length of dam.	Length of pools.	Cost of construction.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	
Six-mile island dam and lock No. 1.....	4.0	11.0	1,440	25½	\$491,149 00
Columbiana dam and lock No. 2.....	4.0	8.0	1,240	28	459,746 00
Naples dam and lock No. 3.....	5.0	9.5	880	25½	405,746 00
Frederick dam and lock No. 4.....	5.8	10.3	980	43½	420,746 00
Spring Lake dam and lock No. 5.....	5.7	10.8	800	49½	394,622 00
Chillicothe dam and lock No. 6.....	7.5	14.0	930	42¾	415,688 00
Total.....					2,587,697 00

Total cost for construction.....	\$2, 587, 697 00
Add for dredging 200,000 cubic yards, transporting material, &c.	250, 000 00
Add for drainage to land and contingencies.....	286, 099 00
	<hr/>
Cost of lock and dam improvement.....	3, 123, 796 00
	<hr/>

V. ESTIMATE FOR ENLARGING THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

In further compliance with your instructions, I herewith submit an approximate estimate of the cost of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal, to constitute, with the improvement of the river below La Salle, a water communication of uniform depth between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. In making this estimate I am obliged to depend exclusively upon information furnished by the courtesy of Mr. Gooding, secretary of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company.

Material drawn from the carefully constructed map and profile sent to you by this gentleman, together with information found in such reports and letters as were available, afford the bases for the statements accompanying this estimate. The distance from La Salle to Chicago is ninety-seven miles. It is proposed to cut down the present summit to the low-water level of the lake, and to give a depth of seven feet to the new channel.

With the exception of short canals between Lockport and Joliet, and at the Marseilles rapids, it is deemed advisable to abandon the old location, and to improve the natural channel of the river by locks and dams. This plan will be less expensive than the enlargement of the original canal. Between Lockport and La Salle, the average fall per mile is 1.4 foot. The actual fall at the following named places is much greater:

At Lockport, there is a lockage of fifty feet in 6.7 miles; at Joliet, there is a lockage of thirty-two and a half feet in a distance of nine and a half miles; and at the Marseilles rapids the lockage is thirty-six feet in ten miles; the entire lockage to reach the mouth of the river would be 170 feet in 321 miles.

For a canal from Bridgeport (four and a half miles from Chicago) to Lockport, twenty-nine miles long, and 160 feet wide, having a depth of seven feet, constituting the proposed lake summit level, the following quantities and prices have been politely furnished by Mr. Gooding:

10,500,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, at 50 cents	\$5, 250, 000
500,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, at \$2.....	1, 000, 000
1,000,000 cubic yards of bank excavation, at 25 cents.....	250, 000
2,000,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, at \$1 25.....	2, 500, 000
316,000 cubic yards of walling, at \$3.....	948, 000
Banks, gates, waste-weirs, &c.....	150, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	10, 098, 000
	<hr/>

Without giving, says Mr. Gooding, a detailed estimate of the cost of the improvement from Lockport to La Salle, I think, after looking over the items which went to make up the former estimate, it is safe to say the cost would not now exceed \$6,000,000.

The cost of making a water communication between Lake Michigan and the proposed improvement of the Illinois river below La Salle will be, according to Mr. Gooding, \$16,098,000.

The same quantities, however, have been estimated at prices furnished by experienced contractors. In one case, the total cost would be \$18,216,810; another set of prices gives the sum of \$23,575,000. To either of these esti-

mates, \$3,123,796 should be added in order to obtain the cost of a continuous improvement to the mouth of the river.

Assuming the second estimate as the one nearest the true cost, the sum is much less than could be expected.

The Oswego branch of the Erie canal, adapted for ordinary canal-boats, cost rather more than \$80,000 per mile; the Erie canal, built for the same class of boats, cost \$91,000 per mile—its total cost exceeding \$30,000,000.

The Illinois river improvement, including the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, admitting the passage of the largest class of river steamers, would cost, according to the foregoing estimate, about \$68,000 per mile; and the entire cost would be \$21,339,996.

VI.—*The following table furnishes data for making a comparison between the cost and dimensions of some of the more important canals in the United States and Canada:*

Names of canals.	Size of locks.	Am't of lockage.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Total cost.
Erie canal.....	110×18	654.8	363	.....	\$33,033,000 00
Oswego branch.....	110×18	155	38	\$80,984 00	3,077,392 00
St. Lawrence canals, having } three classes of locks.....	200×45 142×40 180×26½	205½	43½	104,100 00	4,515,337 50
Welland canal.....	200×45	33	28	232,142 00	6,499,976 00
Chesapeake and Ohio canal.....	100×18	610	165	59,618 00	11,071,176 00
Illinois and Michigan canal....	110×18	138	96		
Proposed Illinois river improvement.....	350×75	32	224	13,945 51	3,123,796 00

STATISTICAL.

It may not be out of place before closing this report to bring together a few facts which establish the superiority of the Illinois river as the route for a navigable connection between the lakes and the Mississippi river. Some of the arguments drawn from these facts, applying with almost equal force to all the routes proposed for affecting this object, demonstrate the importance of opening every practicable communication between the east and the west. The line of the Illinois possesses the following advantages:

The sources of the river being in a lower latitude than any of its rivals, this advantage increases as the river advances in its course, and, as a consequence, less obstruction to navigation, and less damage to works of improvement may be anticipated from the length of the winter and the breaking up of ice in the spring. Being by nature more favorable to improvement, navigation can be established upon it and maintained at less cost. It alone, of all the proposed routes, passes along extensive coal beds, affording convenient fuel for steamers.*

The same coal measures supply Chicago and the thriving cities upon the river, and are destined to play a more important part in the development of the northwest. Wool from Wisconsin and Iowa, and cotton from Memphis and New Orleans, may be brought to the doors of factories on the banks of the Illinois river. Possessing the rare advantage of producing in abundance both food and fuel, here must spring up a manufacturing population, which, in progress of time, will furnish the domestic fabrics and clothing for the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi.

* Coal is found on the lower Rock river.

The upper Mississippi and Missouri, draining an area of 687,000 square miles, unite near the southern terminus of the proposed improvement.

A more important advantage belongs to the valley of the Illinois; upon it alone is a navigation practicable for the largest steamers, by the completion of which a union will be effected with the best navigable condition of the western rivers, possessing an aggregate length in their main channels of 12,000 miles, exceeding in their collateral channels and tributaries 39,000 miles, and draining an area of 911,000 square miles, with 90,300 square miles of lake surface, bearing a commerce of 413,000 tons burden.

It possesses another advantage, almost exclusively its own. The two most opulent cities of the west are found at its termini. The revenue collected at the port of St. Louis in 1866 amounted to \$835,012. The revenue collected at Chicago, though much larger, is not known. The amount collected for the tonnage, admeasurement, and enrolling of boats plying on the Illinois and Michigan canal was \$9,000.

Notwithstanding the suspension of navigation by low water for two months, 477 steamers arrived at St. Louis during the past year, and the tolls on the Illinois and Michigan canal, accruing from the same source during the same period, amounted to \$302,000.

Although the coal trade has just begun, 21,000 tons were sent to Chicago alone in 1866. How much was sent elsewhere I have no means of determining.

A list is appended showing the articles and quantities arriving at St. Louis and Chicago by this route. The important way trade has not been ascertained, but that this must be considerable is evident from the existence of the flourishing cities of Lacon, Henry, Chillicothe, Peoria, Pekin, Beardstown, and Naples.

The real importance of this improvement can only be estimated by regarding it as completing a system of water communication between the east and the west, of which the Oswego and Erie canals constitute essential parts. Statistical reports of boards of trade, and the report of the Chicago convention, contain some interesting facts illustrating this view of the subject. They show that by cheapening transportation the improvement will make an immense extent of country accessible to New York and Chicago. The saving in the cost of transportation to be effected by the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the improvement of the Illinois river, is shown to be one-half as compared with summer rates, and two-thirds of winter rates. These rates amount to a prohibition on corn grown 100 miles west of Chicago. It appears from the same statement that the gross amount of 550,000,000 bushels of cereals was produced by the eight food-producing States of the northwest.

The mining population of Lake Superior consumes 150,000 bushels of cereals annually. The shipment of copper from that quarter in 1862 amounted to 10,000 tons, valued at \$4,000,000. The iron from the same region amounted to 414,000 tons. The resources of the vast region tributary to this system of improvement would require a volume to illustrate its extent.

The Mississippi has ceased to be the great outlet for the trade of this region; the heat of tropical seas, an unhealthy climate, and a détour of 3,000 miles from a direct line to the markets of the world, have diverted the flow of animal and vegetable food. The exports from New Orleans before the war, in the article of wheat, did not exceed the annual receipts of Milwaukee and Toledo.

As a part of the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, this route derives additional importance. The completion of 220 miles of improvement will afford steam navigation during six or seven months of the year, from the Atlantic ocean to Omaha, on the Missouri, nearly one-half the distance between the two oceans. California, with an annual gold product valued at \$100,000,000, will pay the largest tribute to the route affording the greatest facilities.

The present course of trade leaves little doubt what that route would be.

The recent establishment of a line of steamers between China, Japan, and San Francisco will lead to a diversion of a great part of that valuable trade to our Pacific coast. The Pacific railroad will then bring Chicago and the northwestern lakes into commercial union with the East Indies, and that trade, which has hitherto conferred commercial supremacy, will transfer a portion of its benefits upon the valley of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. T. ABERT.

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A.,

Lieut. Colonel 35th U. S. Infantry.

Table of the principal articles exported and imported on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and entered at the Chicago collector's office, for the years 1865 and 1866.

Articles.	Cleared.		Arrived.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Flour barrels..	700	1,651	55,216	45,317
Fish do.....	105	218	7	5
Lime, common do.....	1,718	2,243	311	192
Lime, hydraulic do.....	334	349	632	1,066
Oil do.....	429	154	53	15
Pork do.....	1,167	82	6,143	3,340
Salt do.....	76,809	30,697	458	2
Whiskey..... do.....	558	72	2,028	583
Barley bushels	275,546	4,491	13,850	24,961
Beans do.....	20	60	1,096	306
Buckwheat..... do.....	20	20	.....	26
Corn do.....	.....	125,555	8,639,109	9,575,569
Oats do.....	296,627	99,132	1,145,363	1,417,436
Peas do.....	164	13	.....	.....
Potatoes do.....	1,009	1,233	1,800	2,576
Rye do.....	8,683	3,586	102,594	67,423
Wheat..... do.....	246,284	235,758	260,058	83,834
Onions do.....	.....	.....	261	.....
Agricultural implements.....pounds..	163,246	78,362	58,919	22,780
Butter do.....	.....	.....	142,404	18,610
Brooms do.....	.....	6,000	.....	8,189
Bacon do.....	.....	.....	105,760	36,863
Broom-corn..... do.....	.....	.....	91,260	9,130
Bran and shorts..... do.....	42,255	30,072	725,806	1,560,596
Bacon, farmers'..... do.....	1,929,037	2,439,108	.....	.....
Joiners' work..... do.....	93,291	90,508	16,876	7,800
Stone coal..... do.....	5,869,407	8,687,596	30,119,220	47,222,050
Drainage pipe..... do.....	.....	.....	1,064,748	1,574,969
Eggs do.....	.....	.....	25,296	12,800
Empty barrels..... do.....	121,270	14,121	2,772,862	2,317,831
Glass do.....	.....	20,000	.....	22,426
Hides do.....	.....	.....	306,531	36,966
Hams do.....	.....	.....	55,456	109,145
Iron do.....	3,105,318	912,425	215,795	98,518
Ice do.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....
Leather do.....	12,327	4,899	5,294	.....
Lard do.....	.....	.....	189,702	298,490
Merchandise..... do.....	1,158,414	808,098	37,294	19,268
Molasses do.....	4,900	7,835	18,530	13,100
Machinery..... do.....	213,429	170,386	.....	89,380
Nails and spikes..... do.....	274,634	102,760	.....	6,140
Powder..... do.....	38,484	8,705	.....	1,100

Principal articles exported and imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Cleared.		Arrived.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Provisions.....pounds.....	.....	.....	245,065	5,120
Potters' ware.....do.....	72,099	134,445	.....	.....
Sugar.....do.....	210,974	96,568	.....	.....
Staves.....do.....	1,953,204	6,394,636	.....	609,140
Starch.....do.....	1,296	.....	749,702	1,122,776
Seeds.....do.....	.....	23,955	775,157	1,246,209
Tallow.....do.....	.....	.....	62,702	33,067
Wool.....do.....	.....	3,343	87,566	82,924
Brick.....number.....	29,130	841,575	.....	844,400
Lath.....do.....	7,855,415	8,359,955	.....	59,100
Shingles.....do.....	29,229,600	19,392,500	.....	119,250
Fence posts.....do.....	96,755	70,866	.....	350
Lumber.....feet, b. m.....	77,794,095	67,951,954	.....	465,315
Siding.....do.....	1,261,151	730,948	.....	42,114
Flooring, dressed.....do.....	.....	739,122	.....	8,854
Timber.....cubic feet.....	8,373	22,542	.....	1,400
Stone.....cubic yards.....	.....	71,877	58,486	82,334
Wood.....cords.....	758	710	924	1,171
Canal-boats.....number of miles.....	186,750	209,855	188,400	225,910

Receipts from the Illinois river at St. Louis, for the years 1865 and 1866.

Articles.	1865.	1866.
Apples.....barrels.....	16,660	21,773
Bacon.....casks and tierces.....	826	1,629
Bacon.....packages.....	583	233
Bacon.....pieces.....	2,899	19,770
Barley.....sacks.....	12,010	.....
Barley.....bushels.....	297,645	55,921
Beans.....sacks.....	341	668
Beans.....barrels.....	205	225
Beef.....barrels.....	338	.....
Bran.....sacks.....	22,492	31,994
Brooms.....dozen.....	9,823	5,484
Broom-corn.....bales.....	44	605
Butter.....packages.....	572	1,454
Cattle.....head.....	2,552	2,623
Cement.....barrels.....	1,478	3,443
Cooperage.....flour barrels.....	2,818	1,676
Cooperage.....pork and lard barrels.....	3,962	13,686
Corn.....sacks.....	536,739	.....
Corn.....bushels.....	205,854	2,607,235
Corn meal.....sacks.....	1,415	184
Corn meal.....barrels.....	3,905	3,181
Eggs.....boxes.....	455	894
Flax-seed.....sacks.....	1,026	3,858
Fish.....barrels.....	1,088	93
Flour.....sacks.....	52,243	16,993
Flour.....barrels.....	146,769	135,353
Hay.....bales.....	48,875	3,977
Hardware.....packages.....	.....	2,722
Stoves.....pieces.....	.....	367
Ship stuff.....sacks.....	804	578
Starch.....boxes.....	1,205	3,140
Shingles.....M.....	.....	2,210

Receipts from the Illinois river at St. Louis—Continued.

Articles.	1865.	1866.
Tallow tierces ..	150	109
Tallow barrels ..	1,033	712
Tobacco hogsheads ..	32	79
Tobacco boxes ..	110	289
Tobacco packages ..	357	263
Hemp bales ..	61	285
Hides pieces ..	5,280	2,978
Hides bales ..	402	345
Hogs head ..	4,402	7,548
Iron tons ..	.....	101
Lard tierces ..	3,219	1,403
Lard barrels ..	869	341
Lard packages ..	740	1,570
Lead pigs ..	.....	274
Lime barrels ..	200	1,826
Leather rolls ..	72	265
Lumber feet, b. m. ..	51,862,730	45,301,300
Merchandise packages ..	.....	72,188
Oats bushels ..	1,735,575	985,230
Onions sacks ..	6,756	2,092
Onions barrels ..	787	1,083
Pork do ..	23,289	14,442
Pork packages ..	2,925	538
Pork pieces ..	56,338	47,929
Potatoes sacks ..	64,760	78,629
Potatoes barrels ..	8,158	11,976
Rope coils ..	973	74
Rags packages ..	1,866	809
Rye bushels ..	63,004	108,678
Salt sacks ..	28,969	4,418
Salt barrels ..	107,567	61,731
Seed sacks ..	481	1,902
Sheep head ..	2,314	4,332
Tar and pitch barrels ..	.....	693
Wheat sacks ..	352,724	.....
Wheat barrels ..	9,698	.....
Wheat bushels ..	128,873	608,092
Whiskey barrels ..	13,647	16,866
Wines do ..	.....	605
Wines cases ..	.....	358
Wool packages ..	87	63
White lead kegs ..	.....	706

Arrivals of steamboats from Illinois river in 1865	457
Departures of steamboats from Illinois river in 1865	477
Arrivals of steamboats from Illinois river in 1866	454

Extracts from "The Canadian Canals, &c.," by Mr. W. Kingsford, C. E.

The produce of the west, limited only by the means of transportation to its natural market, the Atlantic borders, has but two avenues to its destination, the Hudson and the St. Lawrence rivers, both of which can only be reached by artificial water communication. The relative merits of these can be understood only by a detailed description of each, which is furnished by Mr. W. Kingsford, in his "Canadian Canals," from which the following data are extracted :

I. THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The canal system of Canada may be described under four heads :

1. The Chamblay canal, connecting the waters of the Saint Lawrence with

the Hudson river, at Waterford, through the Richelieu, Lake Champlain, and the Whitehall canal.

2. The Rideau canal, connecting Lake Ontario, at Kingston, with the Ottawa river, at Bytown, now called Ottawa, and so by the Grenville and Carillon canals with the Saint Lawrence, at the island of Montreal, by the well-known Saint Anne's lock.

3. The Saint Lawrence canals, by which the Saint Lawrence is itself made navigable.

4. The Welland canal, making a connection between Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Leaving out of consideration the Chambly canal, as entirely out of the way of western trade, and the Rideau canal, constructed in the primary view of the defence of the province, and made commercially unimportant by the completion of the Saint Lawrence route, we turn at once to the Saint Lawrence canals.

These very important works, the locks which connect the western lakes through the Saint Lawrence with the seaboard at Montreal, are as follows :

1. The Lachine canal, 5 locks, mean rise.....	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet;	length 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2. The Beauharnois canal, 9 locks, mean rise.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. The Cornwall canal, 6 locks, mean rise.....	48	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Williamsburg—		
Farren's Point, 1 lock, mean rise.....	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Rapide Plat, 2 locks, mean rise.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Iroquois, } 3 locks, mean rise.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
Junction, }		
Gallops, }		
		<hr/> 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ <hr/>

Including, for comparison—

The Welland canal, 27 locks, mean rise.....	330 feet;	length 28 miles.
Fall on portions of the Saint Lawrence not requiring locks	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Height of Lake Erie above Montreal harbor.....	551 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Add for difference of level between Montreal and tide-water—Three Rivers.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Difference of level between tide-water and Lake Erie	564 $\frac{1}{4}$	

The size of the locks of all the canals between Montreal and Lake Ontario is 200 feet by 45 feet, with 9 feet of water on the sills. Cornwall canal is the exception, being 54 feet wide at the surface; but in the lower level the dimensions are contracted to a width of 42 feet.

The Welland canal, from Port Dalhousie to St. Catharines, has three locks, 200 feet by 45 feet, with 10 feet water on the sills, and the entrance locks of the main canal at Port Colborn, and the feeder at Port Maitland, have each a length of 200 feet, with a width of 45 feet. The remainder are 150 feet by 26 feet 6 inches in width, with 10 feet water on sills.

Thus it is evident, while the Saint Lawrence canals proper can pass vessels of greater tonnage capacity than those which can navigate the Welland, that the latter, having one foot more draught, must be lightened to that extent before they can pass through the Saint Lawrence canals.

Lachine canal.—The Lachine canal was, perhaps, the earliest great work proposed after the conquest, and its necessity was advocated before the passage of the constitutional act in 1791.

In 1815 the exigencies of the war in the transport of munitions led the governor general, Sir George Provost, to recommend its execution, but peace came

and no further effort was made. The present width of the canal is 80 feet at bottom and 120 feet at top.

It is officially asserted that the expenditure for repairs and maintenance is much larger on this than the other canals. The mill-sites sold by the government, and which are now worked, take so great a supply of water that a strong current runs throughout its length.

The same results consequently occur as arise in natural rivers. The banks are washed in spite of their protection walls, and bars are formed in the channels and basins. The dredging machine is accordingly in constant requisition.

Beauharnois canal.—The Beauharnois canal succeeded, as a consequence, in the improvement of the navigation. Its length is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with 9 locks to overcome $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet of level. Its outlet, at Beauharnois, in Lake Saint Louis, is distant about 19 miles of navigable water from the entrance of the Lachine canal, and accordingly it connects the above lake with Lake St. Francis. The impediments overcome are the well-known Cascades, Cedars, and Coteau rapids. Between these several interruptions to the navigation, there are reaches of still water, and it would not have been impossible to have constructed three separate small canals, and to have passed to the quiet water and abandoned the river where it ceased. But such plans for an incomplete result really save little money, and give imperfect satisfaction, from the impediments and delays in navigation which they fail to remove. This canal, thrown at once across the land, and in one work overcoming all the obstacles to be dealt with, may be adduced as an example of successful engineering of the more enlarged school.

Cornwall canal.—The distance between the entrance of the Beauharnois and the discharge of the Cornwall canal is 40 miles of a good and well marked out channel. The Cornwall canal was constructed to avoid the Longue Sault rapids. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a rise of 48 feet. It has 6 lift locks, and a guard lock. The locks are 54 feet wide between the quoins, but the decreasing capacity in the lower chamber really limits them to paddle-wheel steamers of 49 feet width, and this is 5 feet in excess of the other canals.

Williamsburg canals.—These canals were originally four in number, and although contemplated at the time of the commencement of the Cornwall canal, they were not begun until 1843.

The first in the series is the Farren's Point lock, 4.9 miles distant from the Cornwall canal. It is three-quarters of a mile long, with a lift of 4 feet. Ten miles higher occurs the Rapide Flat canal, 3.9 miles long, with 11.6 feet lift, on which is a guard and a lift lock.

Four and a half miles higher are the two upper canals, united by the junction, and forming one canal. It escapes the Gallops and Iroquois rapids. There are two lift locks and a guard lock. The rise is 15.9 feet, the length $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The distance from the latter to Prescott is $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles. These canals have only 50 feet at bottom. The rapids which they overcome are comparatively slight, and are navigated both ways by passenger steamers. Accordingly these canals are principally used by upward bound freight craft.

The Welland canal.—The Welland canal connects Lake Ontario and Erie, carrying the navigation around the rapids and the renowned Falls of Niagara. It is 28 miles in length, with 27 locks, rising to an upper level of 330 feet. The three locks, from the outlet at Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, to Saint Catharines, a distance of 4 miles, are 200 feet by 45 feet, by which means Saint Catharines has been made the head of the Saint Lawrence navigation, and would accordingly claim to be considered in any project of improvement of the Saint Lawrence canals. The remaining 24 locks are 180 feet by 26.6 feet, except the guard lock at Port Colborn, Lake Erie, which is 240 feet by 45 feet. The guard lock to the feeder at Port Maitland is of similar dimensions. The original depth on the sills of the enlarged canal was 9 feet, but as great difficulty was experienced during some years in passing the largest class of deeply laden ves-

sels, it was decided, in 1853, to increase the draught of water to 10 feet. This was effected in that year by raising and strengthening the banks.

The present position of this canal is, that it is utterly insufficient for the trade which passes through it. That it must be widened and deepened, and that the locks must be enlarged, is admitted, if it is to become equal to the requirements upon it. Even should the policy of deepening the whole series of canals be rejected, the Welland must be improved. The question is, to what extent should the enlargement be made? It is urged that much of the craft of Lake Erie cannot now pass the canal to Lake Ontario; but the argument in this form has no great force. There is a navigation peculiar to Lake Erie, which is not met with on Lake Ontario, and the limit to be applied to the western canal must be sought in the Saint Lawrence, and not in the upper lakes, and here we have no identity of view.

Be the dimensions what they may, the necessity must be recognized, that two vessels navigating the canal may pass at any part of it; hence the width at the bottom must be at least 100 feet.

PROJECTED WORKS.

From the constructed canals we turn to those projects which are advocated as essential improvements, and which have been brought pointedly before the public:

Ottaway and French river navigation.

The first in magnitude is the Ottawa canal, which was made known in 1858, by the full and carefully written report of Mr. Walter Shanly. It is proposed to pass from Lake Huron up the French river to Lake Nippissinque, to construct a canal across the water-shed of the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa into Trout lake, at the head of the Matawan, (a tributary of the Ottawa,) and to follow that stream to the junction of the two rivers; then to turn into the Ottawa and to follow its course to the island of Montreal. The supply was proposed to be taken from Lake Nippissinque, raised by dams to the height of Trout lake, twenty-three feet higher than its natural level—"at once increasing the storage capacity of the summit from twelve to upwards of three hundred square miles." The rapids on the route Mr. Shanly proposed to throw back by dams, introducing locks where necessary to overcome the difference of level of these artificial reaches. The French river, like the tributaries of the Ottawa, and that river itself, is not navigable, owing to the various rapids which intervene. These various impediments would be removed by eight dams and one mile of canal navigation. The number of locks would be eight, overcoming sixty-seven feet. Lake Nippissinque, it is estimated, would need three dams. To pass the summit would require a canal of five miles, with a maximum cut of thirty feet through granite rock, overcoming sixteen feet of a lift by two locks, the summit level being eighty-three feet above Lake Huron, in a distance of eighty-five miles.

Descending the Matawan, the distance, 40.42 miles in length, would consist of 30.66 miles by river, and 9.76 miles by canal; 170 feet of descent would be overcome by eighteen locks, and thirteen dams would be necessary to control and assure the navigation.

Descending the Ottawa to the city of Ottawa, we have a distance of 195 miles, of which only twenty-two miles are canal navigation. The descent is 376 feet to the basin, from whence ascend the tier of locks to the Rideau canal. Mr. Shanly's estimate of the work is \$24,000,000.

He does not "venture to calculate on more than 180 days' navigation," considering Sunday *dies non*. Adding one-sixth to his figures will give 210 days

which may be considered as from fifteen to twenty days less than the navigation on the Saint Lawrence route.

From Ottawa to the Lachine canal, a long series of works and improvements will be required. The present Greenville and Carillon canals being quite valueless for the upper limit of navigation, improvements will be necessary in both the Ottawa and Saint Lawrence.

The geographical situation of this navigation can only have in view the trade of Lake Michigan, for from the lakes east of these waters the nearest route is by the Saint Lawrence, hence the comparison is narrower to the distance between Chicago and Montreal.

It is as follows :

By the Welland and Saint Lawrence canals, the distance is	1,348 miles.
By the Ottawa route	980

Therefore, by the Saint Lawrence there is an excess of	368
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And upon this it is estimated that the time taken on the former route would be 196 hours; on the latter, 152 hours. Mr. Shanly estimates the reduction of the cost of transportation per ton at thirty-seven cents. He avoids all the Saint Lawrence canals except the Lachine. It is somewhat hard to see how the cost of transport by the Ottawa will be less than by the existing route. If tolls be affected at all by outlay (as a rule they are a matter of expediency) the tolls of the Ottawa route would be fully as high as those of the Saint Lawrence canals, even when improved, for it is considered that twelve millions would effect all the changes which the most unflinching advocate of the advantages of the lakes and river would exact. This sum, added to the thirteen millions, the cost of the Welland and Saint Lawrence canals, would be the outlay for the Ottawa route, and accordingly it should exact about the same tolls. The Ottawa canal offers no one ground to hope for an increase of traffic from fresh channels of trade, because it does not contemplate more than the delivery of freights at Montreal. At this moment, the drawback in the Saint Lawrence route, which virtually destroys its importance, only appears at the foot of the canals. It is well known that while the present relations in trade prevail ocean freights from Montreal will continue high; and this difficulty, without a radical alteration in the whole character of the western commerce, is insurmountable. The weak point in the Ottawa project is, that it neither considers the fact nor in any way creates the remedy. Were it carried out, if the theory of its excellence be correct, it would injuriously affect many interests of western Canada without one compensating benefit, or one single national advantage.

Toronto and Georgian Bay canal.

Of late years a connection by canal between Georgian bay (an inlet of Lake Huron) and Toronto has been frequently advocated. At this moment it is prominently before the public, and the propriety of its construction is forcibly urged, with something of an organization. The estimated length is 100 miles. The course would run from the mouth of the river Humber, about five miles west of Toronto, and there ascend the river in a northerly direction to the level of Lake Simcoe, 470 feet above Lake Ontario, crossing by canal the dividing ridge which separates it from the Holland river, by which it would continue on the same level to the lake. An open navigation of twenty-three miles would cross Lake Simcoe to Kenpenfeldt bay, near Barrie, whence a communication would extend to the Nottawasaga river, by which it would descend to Lake Huron, 130 feet below Lake Simcoe—the size of the locks to be 265 feet long, fifty-five feet in width, and twelve feet lift. This width would allow two schooners of 400 tons each to pass through at the same time. It is now nearly twenty years since

Mr. Kivas Tully first made an exploration of the line of the proposed canal. On a second occasion, in 1851, he ran a line of levels to ascertain the elevation of the "ridges" which form the water-shed between Lakes Simcoe and Ontario. Mr. Tully at once saw the difficulties to be encountered and the immense probable cost, and the subject was allowed to drop. Lately it has been revived, and its promoters urge that the increase of the population of the western States, and the consequent advance in agricultural wealth and commercial enterprise, call for increased canal accommodation. That independently of the positive view of benefits obtained, the loss of life and property on the Saint Clair flats and Lake Erie is so great that a large expenditure would be warranted in order to insure the avoidance of such disasters. On the 14th of September, 1855, a convention of delegates from the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, and Toronto, and the towns of Barrie and Orillia, met at Toronto, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the immense trade from the northwest demands the immediate construction of a canal between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario, of sufficient capacity to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, at Toronto, or its vicinity."

According to Mr. Tully's calculations, the Georgian Bay canal, if constructed, would effect a saving in distance between Chicago and Liverpool of 837 miles, as compared with the route by Buffalo and the Erie canal to New York, and 428 miles less than the route by the Welland canal to Quebec; the saving in time to New York being, by Oswego, fifty hours, as compared with the Buffalo route, and to Quebec thirty-six hours, as compared with the Welland route; no notice being taken of the detention in passing the St. Clair flats, which may be estimated at three days each way. It is further urged, that the average annual losses to shipping in the St. Clair flats and Lake Erie may be taken at \$1,000,000. The detention and loss in passing the St. Clair flats attracted so much attention, that a charter was obtained, in 1857, for the construction of a ship canal from the St. Clair river to Rondeau, an estimated distance of thirty-six miles, to save 131 miles of hazardous navigation.

Mr. Tully has in no way concealed the formidable character of the undertaking of crossing the ridge. The cutting extends for ten miles, averaging throughout ninety feet in depth. It gradually rises to a height of 200 feet on a base of this length, and the apex of the triangle in the section is towards Lake Simcoe. Between Lakes Simcoe and Huron, the work extends six and a half miles with a cutting of fifty feet. Lake Simcoe is 130 feet above Lake Huron, and 475 feet above Lake Ontario. It is a large body of water, with many tributaries, and the question has not been raised that it would be insufficient for the supply.

The various projects have been placed side by side, so that we can judge of their several characteristics. Dispassionate criticism cannot assign to any of them a place in a well considered provincial policy. There is not one which can command more than local support, for there is not one which, if consummated, will have any extended influence on the trade of the province, and, with one exception, they may be dismissed as having failed to impress public opinion.

That exception is the Ottawa route, supported by the wealth of Montreal, and from the influence and high character of its advocates, almost certain to obtain universal favor in eastern Canada. It must be opposed by western Canada without compromise, as secondary to the necessity of extending the navigation of the St. Lawrence. *Latterly, it has been advocated under what are termed its military aspects.* The arguments advanced to sustain this view are as fallacious as the complaint uttered at the Chicago convention, of the defenceless condition of the Lake Erie cities. Should war ever occur between England and the United States, and Canada be made the battle-ground, we may

expect that on both sides the canals would soon be rendered useless. The incidental use of the military argument is to give importance to this route, the true value of which is commercial.

There is only one line of policy to be adopted with regard to the canals. Our course of action is suggested by the magnitude of the trade of the western States, which, if turned into its natural outlet, the St. Lawrence, would lead to the important results all yearn to effect. *We can gain this trade, if we improve the St. Lawrence and deepen the canals to fifteen feet, and construct a chain of locks 250 feet by 45 feet wide. Here is the true policy for us to pursue; if we fail to follow it, we neglect every advantage, geographical and commercial, which we possess.*

The Erie canal.

The importance of this work, the great part it has acted in the settlement of the lake States, and the position which it occupies in relation to the Canadian canals in the competition for the carrying trade of the northwest, suggests the inquiry, if it has reached its maximum development, and if the accommodation it extends can be increased. It is not to be expected that a diversion of the trade from the Hudson would be effected without a great effort on the part of New York to retain it, and such effort would take the form of increasing the Erie canal, if possible to do so. No expense would be spared to create a channel for commerce which should extend every requirement sought for, and which, by the advantages it possessed, would have the effect of preventing that commerce from seeking other favorable routes. The only course open to New York to draw within the State the trade of the west, and to enjoy the manifold benefits which are blended with it, is to create a route to the sea as a whole without a rival, and which it would be a matter of necessity, for it would be a matter of interest, to pursue.

There is no such thing as nationality in trade. Produce from the west will seek the east by the most profitable route, and there is no legislation which can interfere with the St. Lawrence, so long as it is free to the flags of all nations, and at the same time offers the greatest inducements for freight to follow it. The canal system of New York is wonderful in extent; a description of it is a history in itself. The relations of the west, however, are confined to the Erie canal and the Oswego branch, and it is on their efficiency as channels for produce that the cost of transport depends. *It is notorious that their present dimensions are unequal to the trade,* and propositions have been put forward to increase the size of the locks, in order to admit vessels of greater tonnage, and by these means reduce the cost of freight and lessen the period of navigation.

The Erie canal has its entrance at Buffalo, and passes along the Niagara river some twelve miles to the entrance to Tonawanda creek, which has a width of 200 feet, with a depth of 9 feet. It follows the creek, on the Lake Erie level, to Pendleton, where the canal proper commences; but no change is made in the level for a further distance of seven miles, to Lockport, where the first descent is made, 56 feet, by five combined locks. This reach is continued a distance of 31 miles, to Rochester, 93 miles from Buffalo, and 7 from Lake Ontario, above the height of which the canal here is 265 feet. Independent of the Lockport lockage, the upper waters of Tonawanda creek are forced into Oak Orchard creek, and by the latter passed into the canal at Medina. At Rochester a further supply is received from the Genesee Valley canal, with its Danville branch, 124½ miles in length. Two sources of supply thrown into the branch canal, the Oil creek reservoir and the Ishua creek, are 1,489 feet above tide-water.

Another reservoir exists at Rockville, and one of the forks of the Genesee is made available for it at Canadea. A feeder is turned in at Wiscoy; a feeder

at the Canese-raca creek, another at Allen's creek. The Genesee river is also made subservient to the main canal at Rochester. Whether this lateral supply could be increased or not is not important, as all the requisite water thus far can be obtained from Lake Erie.

The canal continues a further distance of 49 miles, entirely dependent on the lockage supply, descending 118.5 feet, to 390.33 feet above tide-water, which is the lowest level between Buffalo and the Rome reach, and accordingly, at the eastern ascent from this level, the Lake Erie supply ceases.

The end of the reach, Port Byron, is situated 26 miles to the west of Syracuse, where the junction with the Oswego branch takes place on a reach 10 feet higher. The distance from Buffalo is 158 miles.

The canal, having left the Lake Erie summit, has to depend for a water supply on what can be gathered.

Two summits succeed in the remaining 192 miles, which are taxed to feed, beyond the Erie canal, the Seneca and Cayuga canal, and to a great extent the Oswego and Oneida canals.

The length of the enlarged canal is 350.5 miles, with 71 locks, 7 feet deep, 110 feet long, by 18 feet wide. The lockage is 654.8 feet.

The present locks admit boats 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet long, with 6 feet draught, carrying from 210 to 220 tons cargo.

The only improvement considered attainable is the construction of locks 220 feet long, and 26 feet wide, with the same depth of channel as at present, by which means a superior class of vessels would navigate the canal. The locks themselves would exact much more than double the quantity of water supply which is now demanded. The vessels which at present pass by the Erie canal can carry 7,000 bushels of wheat, 210 tons. The enlargement would admit vessels propelled by steam, carrying from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of wheat.

We have in the above limit the maximum of enlargement hoped for, and it is based on the admitted fact that increased depth cannot be attained. If sufficient water can be brought to the Rome reach to admit of large locks, and double the present quantity would be indispensable for the same number of lockages, a vessel drawing 6.3 feet, and entering the chamber of a lock 220 feet long, with a width on the guards under 26 feet, is all that can be attained.

REVENUE OF THE CANADIAN CANALS.

Taking the revenue of the Chambly canal, in connection with the Saint Ours lock, for they form one system of navigation, we find the return something less than one per cent. on the cost, as is shown by deducting the charge of the latter from the revenue of the former.

Chambly canal, net revenue, 1863.....	\$9, 183 36
St. Ours lock, excess of expenses	3, 287 14
	<hr/>
	5, 896 22
	<hr/>
The St. Anne's lock cost before the union.....	\$19, 860 02
Since the union.....	71, 191 01
	<hr/>
Total.....	91, 051 03
	<hr/>

Therefore, taken alone, it may be looked upon as paying something less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost of its construction. But it cannot be considered apart from the Ottawa navigation, for it forms the eastern entrance to it. It is possible that eventually the Ottawa canals may pay no small sum to the provincial

exchequer. But great improvements are called for in the Grenville and Carillon canals. At present they do not pay their expenses.

The St. Lawrence canals, in 1863, paid about three-fourths per cent; the Welland canal something over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the construction cost.

Of the total quantity of flour and grain sent eastward from the lake regions, the quantity sent via Montreal averages 11 per cent. in 9 years, while the receipts at Buffalo average 50 per cent. in 8 years.

There is no comparison between the two water routes from the lakes to the seaboard, one by the Erie canal to New York, the other by the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal. The advantage is entirely on the side of the St. Lawrence in every respect. The cost of transport, generally speaking, is about one-half. There is a difference of ten days' time in its favor, and it is estimated that the slowest means of transportation and the least cost is as rapid as the best on the Erie canal. The St. Lawrence vessels are of much greater capacity, and in every point of view the superiority is maintained. One would consider that with all these advantages the St. Lawrence would command not only the trade of western Canada, but also the commerce of the upper American lakes. On looking at the geography of this portion of the continent, the natural outlet for the whole territory certainly appears to be by the river, and it would be inferred that no other would be followed; that by it supplies would be received, and exports transmitted, and that all effort to turn the commerce of the west from the river would be impossible. But the St. Lawrence is not followed; and the vessels which bear the cargoes of cereals deposit them at the American lake ports for transfer to smaller craft, which descend the Erie canal. The Hudson is therefore the highway, and New York the port of the west.

There are many causes to explain this phenomenon, and it has been the long study of a few observing men to penetrate it. In divining the cause they discern the remedy. It is conceded that a ton of freight, in any form soever, arrives at Montreal from a given point in the west at half the cost of transport paid for its transfer to New York. On the other hand, freights from New York to Liverpool are always less than freights from Montreal to Liverpool; as a whole, it results that it is more profitable to ship from New York. While the navigation is kept at the present limit, the relative cost will be maintained, and the system will be unchanged. The reason is evident. New York, from the imperfections of the St. Lawrence, is the importing market for the west, and consequently there are numerous vessels to bear away the produce delivered for export. In Montreal the number of vessels is limited. In the former case vessels seek for freights, and competition induces cheapness. In the latter, the freight seeks vessels, and high prices are maintained.

The present inequality of freight, so far as Canada is concerned, is established by the tables of trade. They show where one ton goes up, from four to five come down. Such is generally the case in agricultural countries. The exports exceed imports of equal value in bulk in the proportion of about four to one. As a consequence, there are not vessels to take the freights, or they must come out in ballast to do so; and in either case, freights must rule high.

Vessels can profitably take the St. Lawrence only on condition that they can go through to the lake port, and then necessarily they would bring back what now goes by the Erie canal and the Hudson river to New York. The demands for freight on British vessels would be limited to Canada produce, much of which might possibly be carried by the sea-going propellers of Illinois and Michigan. From the limit at present imposed on sea-going vessels by the St. Lawrence above Montreal, no voyage above that port can be profitably made by the shippers. This fact must be borne in mind, as a result empirically determined. Accordingly, the western States seek the harbor of New York, not by choice, but by necessity. The importer of the lake States of the Union, did he desire to import by the St. Lawrence, would be understood by his neigh-

bor who had brought in goods by New York. The treasury regulations of the United States operate entirely to the advantage of the Hudson, for the custom duties are calculated according to the goods' value at the country of manufacture. But at Montreal, owing to the necessity of transshipment, the duty would be levied on the value of goods there. No distinction of this character could be made if a western propeller could pass and return by the St Lawrence. The impatience with which the western operator chafes under the restraint is well known.

The commerce of the northwest is not any fanciful speculation, nor is its magnitude in any way questionable. It is a reality, as inquiry will establish. It has outgrown the Erie canal, and the complaint of the west is that the quantity carried is so immense that carriers can command their own terms. The condition of the producers of the west has been described, without exaggeration, as that of men "shut out from the markets of the world, oppressed by the excessive production of their own toil, which remain wasting and worthless upon their hands, depriving labor of half its reward, discouraging industry, and paralyzing enterprise." Yet the prosperity of the west dates from the construction of the Erie canal. Indeed, the existence of these States may be traced to it, for no one of them can refer to more than forty years of settlement. It is the commerce of this region within that period which, more than any other influence, has raised New York to its present wealth. The form in which the contribution has been made, is what can generally be observed between the seaport and its dependencies. The imports for the west are delivered at New York. It is there that bulk is broken and the magazine of supply established. All cereals are delivered there for transfer to the east, or for shipment by the ocean; a tax is levied on every bushel of grain. Accordingly, every interest has received a stimulus, and a large city has grown up to be at the same time the London and the Paris of this continent. *The feeling, however, is strong that this profit has been derived at the expense of the west, and there is an unwillingness longer to submit to the exaction.*

There is only one mode by which these aspirations can be satisfied—by the creation of enlarged channels of communication. In many localities the produce is even without value, for it is without a market. It is estimated that 500 million bushels of Indian corn or maize are raised in the northwest; but not five per cent. of this amount finds its way to the seaboard, owing to the expense of getting it there; and that, out of the sixty cents paid in New England for a bushel of corn, only nine cents goes to the producer, the remainder being expended in freights and commission. *It is this sense of an inferiority of position which has hitherto led to great discontent in the west; for, while Canada evinces its present indifference, New York will still control the carrying trade, and the Erie canal will defy competition.* There is no necessity to nurse a commerce which has surprised the world by the constancy and rapidity of its increase, unless there be the possibility that it will seek other channels; and, although the Hudson offers the best route to the west, it is not the less unsatisfactory and exacting. We can, therefore, readily understand why, in the northwest, public attention has been turned to the Mississippi. There is a desire to improve the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers, and to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal to a navigation of locks 350 feet long, 75 feet wide, and seven feet deep, so that a more ample outlet may be obtained; and by turning to the Mississippi prevent the trade passing by the St. Lawrence, and accordingly retain it in the hands of the United States. Nevertheless, the increase of accommodation is peremptorily insisted upon. It has been argued that it is a national duty of the central government to extend it; that in reality the national exchequer could be no more than temporarily taxed; *that the import duties collected on the return cargoes purchased by the proceeds of exported food, now denied a market, would not only pay the interest of the cost of works, but would eventually pay the capital itself.* This surplussage of

grain accounts for the extended pork trade. The hog is, indeed, regarded as corn in "a concentrated form." Maize is bulky and perishable, and it is found that it furnishes cheap food for animals. The latter, when killed and preserved, are in no danger of suffering from decay. They can be shipped at convenience. Accordingly, from four to five million hogs are annually slaughtered, varying from 200,000 to 250,000 tons.

There can be no ship canal from the west, except by the St. Lawrence. The advantages which it offers cannot otherwise be obtained. To make a ship canal to New York, even by Oswego, is an impossibility, and anything but a ship canal is of secondary importance to the west. The ocean is the prerogative of no State of the Union; and the west will seek the channel which conducts its commerce with the least cost and delay.

A full development of the navigation would at once change every consideration by which it is now regulated. Opposition from the Mississippi need not be argued, and there would remain only the Erie canal, which always must be limited and peculiar. This route retains its trade, not from being inherently preferable, but in spite of the disadvantage and the expense of navigating it, and the higher tolls it imposes. The advantages which it extends are to be found at its terminus.

The State of Illinois has officially represented the condition of the western States with great force. In 1863 the legislature passed a joint resolution appointing commissioners to proceed to Canada and solicit the earnest consideration and early action upon a subject of great and rapidly growing importance both to Canada and the west, "of enlarged and cheaper outlets to tide-water by way of the lakes and rivers, and new or enlarged canals of Canada."

This important document dwells upon "the growing and already vital necessity for enlarged and cheaper avenues to the Atlantic, and advances the importance, both to Great Britain and the United States, of so opening and perfecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence as to afford the commerce of both countries a cheap communication between the shipping ports on the northwestern lakes and Great Britain."

What the State of Illinois asks is a direct trade between the northwestern States and Liverpool, on the plea "that the increasing volume of business cannot be maintained without recourse to the natural outlet of the lakes." If this opportunity be vouchsafed, *and the requisite facilities be given, the surplus produce will be increased with a rapidity even beyond that of the past century.* It is estimated that from the State of Illinois alone there has been shipped annually, for the last ten years, a surplus of food sufficient to feed ten millions of people, and at the same time there has been a positive waste from the inability to bring the crops profitably to market.

The interior of North America is drained by the St. Lawrence, which furnishes for the country bordering upon the lakes a natural highway to the sea. Through its deep channel must pass the agricultural productions of the said lake region. The commercial spirit of the age forbids that international jealousy should interfere with great natural thoroughfares, and the governments of Great Britain and the United States will appreciate this spirit and cheerfully yield to its influence. The great avenue to the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence being once opened to its largest capacity, the laws of trade, which it has never been the policy of the federal government to obstruct, will carry the commerce of the northwest through it.





BOUNTIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

The payment of bounties to soldiers, &c.

JULY 11, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives dated yesterday, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what further legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the payment of additional bounty granted by act of July 28, 1866."

In reply, I would say that, as far as this department is concerned, no further legislation is required to facilitate the payment of the bounty in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

in answer to a resolution of the House of July 8, a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits.

JULY 11, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1867.

Sir: Referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 8, giving information as to the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits from each collection district during the last fiscal year, I herewith transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to whom the resolution in question was referred. It will be seen that it is impossible at present, for reasons stated by the Commissioner, to give fully the particulars desired.

No time will be lost in the collection of the necessary information, which will be laid before the House as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

In reply to your communication received to-day, I would say that it is not practicable for me to enable you to answer the House as to "the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits from each collection district in the several States, the District of Columbia, and each of the collection districts of the several Territories, and each of the collection districts of the several States, for the year which terminated on the thirtieth of June, 1867." The several districts are required by the regulations of the

on or before the 20th of each and every month, to make return of their monthly abstracts of collections for the month preceding. Several weeks are required for the transmission of these reports through the mails from remote districts, and you will therefore readily see that the material necessary for a full reply to your inquiry is not now in my possession. I will immediately write to all the collectors, urging their early attention to this matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of March 6, 1867, a statement of the number of officers of the customs removed, names of new appointees, increased compensation allowed, &c., since March 3, 1866; also, statement of the expenses of collecting the customs during the years 1865 and 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1867.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 6, 1867, I transmit herewith the information called for thereby, as follows:

A statement showing the number of officers of the customs removed, and their places filled by others since March 3, 1866.

A list of additional officers appointed since that date, with the rate of compensation.

A statement of the increase of compensation allowed to officers of customs since the time specified.

A statement of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the years ending December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1866; to which is also added a statement of the receipts from this source during the two years named, from which it will be seen that the excess of expenses of collecting the revenue in 1866 over those of 1865 is six hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents; and the excess of receipts during 1866 over those of 1865 is forty-four million seven hundred and eight thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-six cents.

The excess of expenses for collecting the revenue for 1866 over 1865 is attributable, in a great measure, to the reopening of the southern ports, and appointments of officers for the same.

At many of these ports the expenditures exceed the receipts, and the officers are used principally for the preventive service. The excess is caused also by increase of compensation (by acts of Congress and departmental decisions) of the custom-house employes, and also by the additional number of officers of the customs, whose appointments were rendered necessary to efficiently carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of July 18, 1866, known as the "smuggling act."

I am, very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Officers removed and their places filled by others since March 3, 1866.

Officers removed.	No.	Officers removed.	No.
Collectors of customs	20	Examiners	5
Surveyors of customs	9	Boarding officers	2
Naval officers	5	Bargemen	1
Inspectors	250	Storekeepers	6
Aids to the revenue	33	Female aids to revenue ..	1
Deputy collectors	5	Packers	7
Measurers	3	Cashiers	2
Gaugers	4	Messengers	9
Weighers	5	Custom-house keepers ..	1
Clerks	53	Watchmen	9
Night watchmen	19	Foremen	3
Deputy collectors, inspectors, weigh-		Markers	2
ers, gaugers, and measurers ..	7	Porters	2
Deputy collectors and inspectors ..	38	Superintendents of public stores ..	1
Weigher, gauger, and measurer ..	1		
Laborer	1	Total	566

Additional officers appointed from March 3, 1866, to March 6, 1867, for the collection of the revenue from customs, with rate of compensation.

Officers appointed.	No.	Total.	Officers appointed.	No.	Total.
INSPECTORS.			DEPUTY COLLECTORS.		
At \$4 per diem.....	80	163	At \$2 50 per diem.....	7	26
At \$2 50 per diem.....	34		At \$2 per diem.....	1	
At \$2 per diem.....	9		At \$90 per annum.....	1	
At \$3 per diem.....	29		At \$120 per annum.....	4	
At \$3 50 per diem.....	1		At \$200 per annum.....	3	
At \$100 per annum.....	1		At \$300 per annum.....	2	
At \$120 per annum.....	1		At \$1,500 per annum.....	1	
At \$240 per annum.....	1		At \$1,600 per annum.....	1	
At \$500 per annum.....	1		At \$2,000 per annum.....	1	
At \$600 per annum.....	3		At \$3,000 per annum.....	5	
At \$700 per annum.....	2		DEPUTY SURVEYORS.		
At \$1,500 per annum.....	1		At \$1,600 per annum.....	1	5
DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND INSPECTORS.			At \$2,000 per annum.....	2	
At \$4 per diem.....	1	At \$2,500 per annum.....	2		
At \$3 per diem.....	4	DEPUTY NAVAL OFFICERS.			2
At \$2 50 per diem.....	6	At \$1,400 per annum.....	1		
At \$1 50 per diem.....	1	At \$2,500 per annum.....	1		
At \$120 per annum.....	3	CLERKS.			25
At \$480 per annum.....	1	At \$3 per diem.....	4		
At \$1,000 per annum.....	2	At \$2 75 per diem.....	1		
At \$1,400 per annum.....	1	At \$1 50 per diem.....	1		
DEPUTY COLLECTORS, INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS.			At \$750 per annum.....	1	
At \$1,200 per annum.....	1	At \$800 per annum.....	2		
At \$400 and fees per annum.....	1	At \$900 per annum.....	4		
		At \$1,000 per annum.....	7		
		At \$1,200 per annum.....	28		
		At \$1,300 per annum.....	1		
		At \$1,400 per annum.....	25		

Officers appointed, &c.—Continued.

Officers appointed.	No.	Total.	Officers appointed.	No.	Total.		
CLERKS—Continued.			OPENERS AND PACKERS.				
At \$1,500 per annum.....	21	119	At \$2 75 per diem.....	62	62		
At \$1,560 per annum.....	1						
At \$1,600 per annum.....	9						
At \$1,800 per annum.....	10		ENGINEERS.				
At \$2,000 per annum.....	2		At \$1,000 per annum.....	2	2		
At \$2,500 per annum.....	2						
SPECIAL INSPECTORS.			CASHIERS.				
At \$4 per diem and travelling expenses, not exceeding \$2,500 per annum in the aggregate...	20	20	At \$2,200 per annum.....	1	1		
AIDS TO THE REVENUE.			MEASURERS.				
At \$1 per diem.....	2		24	At \$3 per diem.....		1	2
At \$1 50 per diem.....	1			At \$4 per diem.....	1		
At \$2 per diem.....	4						
At \$2 50 per diem.....	5	GAUGERS.					
At \$2 65 per diem.....	1	At \$1,485 per annum.....		1	1		
At \$3 per diem.....	6						
At \$4 per diem.....	4	ELEVATOR MEN.					
At \$500 per annum.....	1	At \$900 per annum.....		3	3		
FEMALE INSPECTORS.							
At \$2 per diem.....	4	8	SPECIAL AGENTS.				
At \$2 50 per diem.....	1		At \$6 per diem and necessary travelling expenses.....	3	12		
At \$3 per diem.....	2		At \$6 per diem and 10 cents per mile travelling expenses.....	12			
At \$120 per annum.....	1		At \$5 per diem.....	1			
			32	At \$5 per diem and 10 cents per mile travelling expenses.....	1	2	
NIGHT WATCHMEN.				At \$4 per diem and necessary travelling expenses.....	2		
At \$2 per diem.....	4	At \$8 per diem.....		1			
At \$2 50 per diem.....	11	At \$10 per diem and 10 cents per mile travelling expenses.....		2	22		
At \$2 75 per diem.....	5						
At \$3 per diem.....	3	EXAMINERS.					
At \$275 per annum.....	9	60	At \$1,200 per annum.....	16	60		
			At \$1,500 per annum.....	2			
EXAMINERS.			At \$1,600 per annum.....	1			
At \$1,200 per annum.....	16		At \$1,800 per annum.....	14			
At \$1,500 per annum.....	2		At \$2,000 per annum.....	14	60		
At \$1,600 per annum.....	1	At \$2,500 per annum.....	13				
At \$1,800 per annum.....	14						
At \$2,000 per annum.....	14	ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.					
At \$2,500 per annum.....	13	10	At \$3,000 per annum, under act of July 27, 1866.....	10	10		
ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.							
At \$3,000 per annum, under act of July 27, 1866.....	10		53	STOREKEEPERS.			
				At \$800 per annum.....		1	45
STOREKEEPERS.				At \$1,000 per annum.....	2		
At \$800 per annum.....	1	At \$1,095 per annum.....		1			
At \$1,000 per annum.....	2	At \$1,200 per annum.....		3			
At \$1,095 per annum.....	1	53	At \$2,500 per annum.....	1	45		
At \$1,200 per annum.....	3		At \$4 per diem.....	45			
At \$2,500 per annum.....	1						
At \$4 per diem.....	45						
			53	Total.....		659	

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Increase of compensation granted to persons employed in the collection of the revenue from customs from March 3, 1866, to March 6, 1867.

Names.	Office.	District or port.	Amount of increase per annum.
Benjamin M. Flint.....	Deputy collector, &c.....	Calais, Maine.....	\$355 00
Samuel Stevens.....	do.....do.....	Fort Kent, Maine.....	200 00
E. P. Chase.....	Inspector.....	Portland, Maine.....	182 50
O. T. Stacy.....	do.....	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	182 50
John A. Arthur.....	Deputy collector and clerk.....	Burlington, Vermont.....	600 00
Moses F. Chase.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	400 00
William H. Blake.....	do.....do.....	Swanton, Vermont.....	140 00
George W. Hartshorn.....	do.....do.....	Canaan, Vermont.....	140 00
Silas P. Carpenter.....	do.....do.....	Richford, Vermont.....	140 00
R. M. Kimball.....	Inspector.....	Barton, Vermont.....	670 00
W. H. H. McAllister.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	St. Albans, Vermont.....	250 00
M. P. Skeels.....	do.....do.....	Windmill Point, Vermont.....	200 00
William M. Currier.....	Temporary inspector.....	Island Pond, Vermont.....	182 50
E. S. Camp.....	do.....do.....	Montpelier, Vermont.....	365 00
John O. Shaw.....	Clerk.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	400 00
E. W. Hathaway.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	100 00
E. T. Raymond.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	200 00
James P. Draper.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	100 00
Charles H. Torry.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	100 00
Lafayette Culver.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	100 00
Joseph B. Frost.....	Examiner.....	do.....do.....	300 00
Oliver Frost.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	400 00
O. C. Wyman.....	Clerk.....	do.....do.....	200 00
A. A. Waldron.....	Examiner.....	do.....do.....	200 00
William Hardwick.....	Clerk.....	do.....do.....	200 00
John W. Neason.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	200 00
Isaac T. Ripley.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	100 00
Richard Mitchell.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	200 00
William H. Coates.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	Marblehead, Massachusetts.....	365 00
James C. Hitch.....	Clerk.....	New Bedford, Massachusetts.....	200 00
James Taylor.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....do.....	365 00
James V. Cox.....	Inspector.....	do.....do.....	365 00

George B. Richmond.....	Inspector, weigher, ganger, and measurer	.....do	365 00
J. F. Dalton.....	Inspector.....	Salem, Massachusetts	345 00
C. S. Osgood.....	Deputy collector and inspector	.....do	365 00
Ephraim Burr.....	Temporary inspector.....	.....do	365 00
William C. Waters.....	Inspector and storekeeper.....	.....do	365 00
G. P. Bryer.....	Temporary inspector.....	.....do	365 00
John L. Clark.....	Deputy collector and inspector	Providence, Rhode Island	500 00
Henry Orvis.....	.....do	Champlain, New York	500 00
Benjamin C. Moore.....	.....do	.....do	400 00
Lewis W. Pierce.....	.....do	.....do	200 00
Nathan Beman.....	.....do	.....do	600 00
J. T. Buell.....	.....do	.....do	237 50
Henry Hooker.....	.....do	.....do	150 00
F. B. Hitchcock.....	.....do	Oswegatchie, New York	400 00
O. F. Partridge.....	.....do	.....do	300 00
Albert Chismore.....	.....do	.....do	300 00
John P. Rutherford.....	.....do	.....do	250 00
William S. P. Garvin.....	.....do	.....do	250 00
H. C. Goodna.....	Temporary inspector.....	.....do	250 00
Levi Miller.....	Deputy collector and inspector	.....do	250 00
Marcus Wilkison.....	Temporary inspector.....	Cape Vincent, New York	430 00
James McLean.....	Deputy collector and inspector	Oswego, New York	365 00
Philo Bundy.....	.....do	.....do	300 00
W. M. McNell.....	Special inspector.....	.....do	365 00
William T. Simpson.....	Inspector.....	Genesee, New York	365 00
Edward M. Cooper.....	.....do	Sag Harbor, New York	60 00
James B. King.....	Deputy collector and inspector	Niagara, New York	400 00
George G. Moss.....	.....do	.....do	200 00
Benjamin Flagler.....	Deputy collector and watchman	.....do	187 50
Ira Barnard, jr.....	Inspector and clerk	.....do	365 00
A. S. Hayden.....	Inspector.....	Buffalo, New York	150 00
Joseph Saltar.....	Cashier.....	.....do	182 50
Oscar F. Cray.....	Clerk.....	.....do	222 50
Edward Fiske.....	.....do	.....do	200 00
Richard F. Gaggin.....	Deputy collector and inspector	.....do	200 00
George C. McLean.....	Clerk.....	Erle, Pennsylvania	2-7 50
J. F. Hinds.....	.....do	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	300 00
C. F. Hanna.....	.....do	Baltimore, Maryland	200 00
R. G. Morgan.....	.....do	.....do	200 00
Frederick W. Simon.....	.....do	.....do	200 00
C. S. Kudde.....	.....do	.....do	200 00

Increase of compensation granted to persons employed in the collection of the revenue—Continued.

Names.	Office.	District or port.	Amount of increase per annum.
Henry Lovejoy.....	Clerk.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	\$200 00
J. L. Parkhurst.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	Georgetown, District of Columbia.....	400 00
John P. Hilton.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
Jacob Young.....	Temporary inspector.....	do.....	205 00
W. H. Gray.....	Clerk.....	Richmond, Virginia.....	182 50
E. W. Bayley.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	Cherrystone, Virginia.....	200 00
William E. Hamilton.....	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	Richmond, Virginia.....	182 50
Frank H. Hall.....	do.....	Newbern, North Carolina.....	547 50
Charles H. Groves.....	Deputy collector.....	Charleston, South Carolina.....	200 00
Nathaniel Levin.....	Auditor and clerk.....	do.....	200 00
Charles L. Beecher.....	Clerk.....	do.....	100 00
John Timberlake.....	Cashier.....	New Orleans, Louisiana.....	200 00
J. D. Crawford.....	Entry clerk.....	do.....	200 00
J. Strevell.....	Clerk.....	do.....	200 00
W. O. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
Otis Remick.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
Philo Hard.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
John S. Marsh.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
Theodore Roux.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
C. A. Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	800 00
C. O. J. Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	700 00
Henry Gormly.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
F. B. Earhart.....	do.....	do.....	880 00
Theodore Meeks.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
L. A. Foucher.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
D. S. Baker.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
Philip Winfree.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
Victor Lirandius.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
A. J. Young.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
H. F. Hardy.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
J. S. Nason.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
E. A. Vansickle.....	do.....	do.....	100 00

John E. Neelis.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
A. J. Stockdale.....	do.....	do.....	100 00
John Mushaney.....	do.....	do.....	580 00
Henry Post.....	do.....	do.....	1, 180 00
Christian Wallace.....	Keeper.....	do.....	500 00
William W. Dailey.....	Messenger.....	do.....	640 00
E. K. Lowd.....	Clerk.....	do.....	500 00
John Sticher.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	730 00
John J. Delaney.....	do.....	St. Augustine, Florida.....	365 00
J. O. Kishpaugh.....	do.....	Key West, Florida.....	365 00
A. B. Haswell.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
G. S. Walker.....	do.....	Galveston, Texas.....	200 00
Peter Norris.....	Weigher, gauger, measurer, &c.....	do.....	300 00
E. Ricklesen.....	Clerk.....	do.....	300 00
M. E. Morrell.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	547 50
Charles R. Cook.....	Night watchman.....	do.....	365 00
Isaac G. Williams.....	Temporary inspector.....	do.....	365 00
Edward L. Stone.....	Inspector.....	do.....	200 00
James F. Maguire.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	200 00
J. W. McDonough.....	Clerk.....	do.....	300 00
Joseph Backus.....	do.....	El Paso, Texas.....	500 00
Charles C. Hoyt.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	365 00
George E. Spencer.....	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	do.....	365 00
Francis Reast.....	Assistant bookkeeper.....	Brazos de Santiago, Texas.....	400 00
Ludwig Sadler.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	365 00
Octave Aubert.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
Alfred Moses.....	Porter and messenger.....	do.....	600 00
S. W. Russell.....	Entry clerk.....	do.....	365 00
P. L. Kissler.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	365 00
Walter Sherwood.....	do.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	200 00
John C. Harrington.....	Deputy collector and clerk.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	500 00
Charles A. Baldwin.....	Inspector.....	do.....	500 00
Patrick H. Sloan.....	Clerk.....	do.....	547 50
R. Sheridan.....	Inspector.....	do.....	365 00
C. W. Reed.....	Storekeeper.....	do.....	365 00
D. Coness.....	Night inspector.....	San Francisco, California.....	360 00
Z. Coffin.....	Weigher.....	do.....	200 00
P. McIntyre.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
J. F. Westheimer.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
J. W. Probasco.....	do.....	do.....	200 00

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Increase of compensation granted to persons employed in the collection of the revenue—Continued.

Names.	Office.	District or port.	Amount of increase per annum.
D. V. Bell, jr.....	Deputy collector and clerk.....	Detroit, Michigan.....	\$320.00
Ransom Curtis.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	do.....	87 50
A. M. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	205 00
W. R. Dodsley.....	do.....	do.....	187 50
George Davis.....	Porter and messenger.....	do.....	300 00
J. W. Moore.....	Inspector.....	do.....	200 00
Charles Bradford.....	do.....	do.....	203 75
E. G. Spaulding.....	Deputy collector and inspector.....	Port Huron, Michigan.....	300 00
T. C. Leland.....	Clerk.....	New York city.....	500 00
Thomas Brown.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
George Hillier.....	Superintendent of building.....	do.....	500 00
John J. Herrick.....	Assistant auditor.....	do.....	1,000 00
Evans Johnson.....	Clerk.....	do.....	700 00
Frederick Ogden.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
E. B. Morrison, jr.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
Samuel H. Kipp.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
E. M. Evans.....	do.....	do.....	500 00
W. D. Robinson.....	Cashier.....	do.....	1,000 00
A. M. Bennett.....	Clerk.....	do.....	500 00
Samuel N. Burrill.....	do.....	do.....	400 00
A. H. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
J. J. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
Twelve clerks, at \$100 each.....	Surveyor's office.....	do.....	1,200 00
Three clerks, at \$40 each.....	do.....	do.....	120 00
One clerk.....	do.....	do.....	170 00
Twenty-four clerks, at \$200 each.....	do.....	do.....	4,800 00
Robert B. Coffin.....	Clerk.....	do.....	200 00
Charles G. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
W. O. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	do.....	200 00
George M. Wetmore.....	do.....	do.....	300 00
Seven clerks, at \$500 each.....	Collector's office.....	do.....	3,500 00
Ten porters, at \$70 each.....	do.....	do.....	700 00

Five female inspectors, at \$375 each.....	do.....	1, 825 00
Two night inspectors, at \$125 50 each.....	do.....	265 00
James Hunter.....	do.....	200 00
R. B. Baldwin.....	do.....	105 00
Cornelius Moore.....	do.....	105 00
Thirty night watchmen, at \$182 50 each.....	do.....	5, 475 00
Hugh M. Herrick.....	do.....	700 00
William A. Usher.....	do.....	700 00
John R. Lawrence.....	do.....	700 00
John M. Constock.....	do.....	700 00
Emmet M. Fay.....	do.....	200 00
Four clerks, at \$100 each.....	do.....	400 00
Three clerks, at \$100 each.....	do.....	300 00
Four clerks, at \$100 each.....	do.....	400 00
Three messengers, at \$40 each.....	do.....	120 00
Montague.....	do.....	70 00
Porter.....	do.....	4, 400 00
Twenty-two clerks, at \$200 each.....	do.....	

Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

For the year ending December 31, 1865.....	\$5, 628, 180 89
For the year ending December 31, 1866.....	6 267, 894 64
Excess of expenditure in the year 1866 over 1865.....	639, 713 75

Receipts from customs.

For the year ending December 31, 1865.....	\$136, 759, 161 28
For the year ending December 31, 1866.....	181, 467, 531 94
Excess of receipts in 1866 over 1865.....	44, 706, 370 66

RECONSTRUCTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 5, 1867, a report of the Adjutant General relative to the execution and administration of the reconstruction acts.

JULY 12, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 11, 1867.

SIR: In answer to House resolution of the 5th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Adjutant General, accompanied by copies of all instructions, orders, and correspondence called for by said resolution, so far as the same are on file or have been reported to this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith "copies of all instructions, orders, and correspondence relating to, or in any manner connected with, the execution and administration of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto,' called for by resolution of the House of Representatives, dated July 5, 1867.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

[General Orders No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1867.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas ; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established ; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed ; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district ; North Carolina and South Carolina, the second district ; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, the third district ; Mississippi and Arkansas, the fourth district ; and Louisiana and Texas, the fifth district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted ; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district ; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions : *Provided*, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law ; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall

be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 2, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the

United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest :

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

II. In pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," the President directs the following assignments to be made :

First district, State of Virginia, to be commanded by Brevet Major General J. M. Scofield. Headquarters, Richmond, Virginia.

Second district, consisting of North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major General D. E. Sickles. Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina.

* Third district, consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, to be commanded by Major General G. H. Thomas. Headquarters, Montgomery, Alabama; changed to Atlanta, Georgia. General Orders 52.

Fourth district, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord. Headquarters, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Fifth district, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, to be commanded by Major General P. H. Sheridan. Headquarters, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The powers of departmental commanders are hereby delegated to the above-named district commanders.

By command of General Grant :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

[General Orders No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

The President directs that the following change be made, at the request of Major General Thomas, in the assignment announced in General Orders No. 10, of March 11, 1867, of commanders of districts, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the department of the Cumberland, created in General Orders No. 14, of March 12, 1867 :

Brevet Major General John Pope to command the third district, consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; and Major General George H. Thomas to command the department of the Cumberland.

By command of General Grant :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

* Major General Pope assigned to command of third district, instead of Major General Thomas. General Order No. 18.

[General Orders No. 83.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1867.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ———; that I have resided in said State for ——— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ———, or the parish of ———, in said State, (as the case may be;) that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do: so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have

written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballot the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An

act to prescribe an oath of office :” *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made, by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the word “article,” in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean “section.”

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

March 23, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled “An act supplementary to an act entitled ‘An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,’ passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration,” with his objections thereto, the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest :

EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk House of Representatives U. S.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 23, 1867.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled “An act supplementary to an act entitled ‘An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,’ passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration,” returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with the message of the President returning the bill :

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest :

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 51.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 10, 1867.

Ordered, That the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars by the joint resolution of Congress approved March 30, 1867, be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster General, and that he assign an officer of his bureau, in each of the five military districts, to make such disbursements, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster General and approved by the Secretary of War.

The following is the joint resolution of Congress above referred to :

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 32.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sufficient money is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of carrying into full effect in all parts an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, with all its supplementary acts: *Provided*, That the amount shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Approved March 30, 1867.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 52.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1867.

The headquarters of the third military district is hereby transferred from Montgomery, Alabama, to Atlanta, Georgia.

By command of General Grant :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1867.

Whereas several commanders of military districts, created by the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts, have expressed doubts as to the proper construction thereof, and in some respect to some of their powers and duties under said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto ;

And whereas the said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney General have been fully and carefully considered by the President in conference with the heads of the respective departments, the President accepts the following as a practical interpretation of the aforesaid acts of Congress on the points therein presented, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respect-

ive military commanders for their information, in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts :

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath ; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. As to citizenship and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take his oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows :

"That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses : *First*, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United

States; *second*, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Militia officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take, as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

13. Persons who exercised mere employment under State authority are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, and commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in

the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has, by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote, if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. *The mode of voting* is provided in the act to be *by ballot*. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration, and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

By order of the President :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to recommend that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish, for the information and guidance of the commanding generals of the five military districts, copies of the census report of the southern States for 1860; also the rates and manner of payment of persons employed to take the census throughout the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, May 11, 1867.

The estimates for funds to carry out the act of Congress "for the more efficient government of the rebel States," being in excess of the amount appropriated by Congress, district commanders are informed that the Paymaster

General will inform them of the amount each can receive from the present appropriation.

Any expense incurred beyond the present appropriation cannot be paid until Congress supplies the means.

By command of General Grant :

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Commanding First Military District.*

General D. E. SICKLES, *Commanding Second Military District.*

General JOHN POPE, *Commanding Third Military District.*

General E. O. C. ORD, *Commanding Fourth Military District.*

General P. H. SHERIDAN, *Commanding Fifth Military District.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Transmitted by General Grant and received at Adjutant General's Office July 8, 1867.

[Circular.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1867.

The following is sent to district commanders for their guidance :

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
" Washington City, May 18, 1867.

"GENERAL : Recent occurrences in some of the military districts indicate a necessity of great vigilance, on the part of military commanders, to be prepared for the prevention and prompt suppression of riots and breaches of the public peace, especially in towns and cities, and that they should have their forces in hand and so posted, on all occasions where disturbances may be apprehended, as to promptly check, and, if possible, to prevent outbreaks and violence, endangering public or individual safety.

"You will please, therefore, call the attention of the commanders of military districts to this subject, and issue such precautionary orders as may be found necessary for the purpose indicated.

"Yours truly,

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
" *Secretary of War.*

"General U. S. GRANT,

" *Commanding Armies of the United States.*"

The above conveys all the instructions deemed necessary, and will be acted upon by district commanders, making special reports of the precautionary orders issued by them to prevent a recurrence of mobs or other unlawful violence.

By command of General Grant :

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Commanding First Military District.*

General D. E. SICKLES, *Commanding Second Military District.*

General JOHN POPE, *Commanding Third Military District.*

General E. O. C. ORD, *Commanding Fourth Military District.*

General P. H. SHERIDAN, *Commanding Fifth Military District.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FIRST DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, *June 3, 1867.*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing copy of general orders on the subject of registration which you propose to publish as supplemental to General Orders No. 28, of May 13, 1867, and asking for suggestions in relation to said orders, is received.

The order seems to me very full and complete, and I think of nothing to add to it. In the 4th paragraph, you enumerate the classes who are to be excluded from registration, if they have engaged in giving aid and comfort to rebellion as described in the then following paragraphs. I am not prepared to express an opinion as to the correctness of this enumeration, without looking, as I have no doubt you have done, at the laws of Virginia, to see what the special duties are of the State officers. Paragraph 9 gives, in my opinion, proper directions to boards of registration for their action, where they feel a doubt as to the right of an applicant to register, if any direction is to be given on the subject. But a doubt arises in my mind, whether it would not be better to let the board settle the question of the right to register, under the other instructions contained in your orders, without any guide but their own judgment in doubtful cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding First District.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1867.

[Received from Richmond, Va., May 14, 1867—12.30 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT:

Jefferson Davis was yesterday brought before the United States circuit court, discharged from military custody and released upon bail. He left the city and started north this morning. The most perfect order and the utmost good feeling have prevailed throughout the city during the proceedings of the court, and since the release of the prisoner. The troubles which occurred a few days ago were only a temporary ebullition, easily suppressed. The excitement is rapidly passing away.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Major General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office July 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON, *May 6, 1867.*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d of April, enclosing copy of regulations for the registration of voters in your command, was received during my absence from

the city, and either from my neglect, or that of some one else, I have only just read them. The order is without number and without date, from which I infer you are waiting to hear whether there are any suggestions to offer before publishing it. I hasten therefore at this apparently late date to reply.

The order seems to me to meet every point, and to be good. I asked the Secretary of War to know whether he had any suggestions to offer. He said that he had read the order, and found nothing to suggest in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding First District.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request from the Attorney General of the United States an official interpretation of section 3 of the proposed constitutional amendment, entitled article XIV.

The questions involved are, the meaning of the words "executive or judicial officer of any State." What officers are to be considered the executive and judicial officers of the State of Virginia? And of the words "shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, (the United States,) or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." Of what acts must persons have been guilty to cause them to come within the meaning of this clause?

In the execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, questions will arise, in many individual cases, which it is important to be able to answer by reference to a general interpretation of the law from the recognized legal authority, and I respectfully request that the answer of the Attorney General to this request may be so full, if practicable, as to cover all cases.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 26, 1867.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.
MARCH 28, 1867.

Respectfully referred to the President for his directions.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 28, 1867.

Lieutenant GEORGE R. BUFFUM,
*Assistant Superintendent Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
 Halifax Court House, Va., via South Boston, Va.:*

The election for sheriff, ordered to be held in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, April 6, 1867, is hereby suspended until further orders.

Lieutenant George R. Buffum, assistant superintendent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Halifax Court House, will furnish an official copy of this order to Sheriff S. R. Johnson and to the clerk of the county court. Copy by mail.

By command of Major General Schofield:

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Telegraph operator at South Boston will please forward this telegram by courier to Lieutenant Buffum, who will pay the courier.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 29, 1867.

Official copy respectfully furnished the General-in-chief of the army.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 4, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request to be furnished with an official copy of the proposed constitutional amendment, (Article XIV.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1867.

GENERAL: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I enclose herewith an official copy of the proposed constitutional amendment, (Article XIV.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding First Military District.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEMORANDUM.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION--No. 48.]

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That if the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services

in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDW. MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Received at Department of State, June 16, 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, April 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I send you herewith a copy of my proposed regulations for the registration of voters, and will be glad of any suggestions that may occur to you or to the Secretary of War.

I intend to add instructions concerning disfranchisement, based upon the opinion of the Attorney General, when that opinion is received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
April 23, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, (in absence of the General-in-chief.)

Received 10.50 a. m., April 24, 1867.

Submitted to the President and returned to the War Department.

_____, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. —.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, 1867.

The following regulations are prescribed for the registration of voters, as required by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867:

1. Two or more registering officers will be appointed for each county and city, according to its size, and one for each magisterial district or ward.

H. Ex. Doc. 20—2

2. Two of the officers appointed for the county or city will, together with the one appointed for a district or ward, constitute the board of registration for that district or ward, and will thus successively register the voters of all the districts or wards of the county or city.

3. The president of each board, who will be designated in his letter of appointment, will determine the order in which the several districts or wards assigned to his board shall be registered, the time to be allotted to each, and will instruct the registering officer of each district or ward to publish, accordingly, the notices hereinafter required, and to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of the board in his district or ward.

4. The president of the board will also designate the place of registration in each district or ward, which will be selected with reference to the general convenience of voters.

5. There shall be one place of registration, and only one, in each magisterial district or ward, where all the qualified voters, residents of the district or ward, shall be registered.

6. It shall be the duty of the registering officer of each district or ward to register the voters of that district or ward, keep the records, prepare the required reports to the commanding general, and to do such other ministerial duty as may be ordered by the board or by the president thereof. But all questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full board.

7. The board of registration shall, in each district or ward, in five of the most public places therein, cause written or printed notices to be posted, which notices shall designate the time and place, when and where the registration will be held, the number of days the board will be in session for the purposes of registration, and the length of time each day, and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, to appear before the board for registration.

8. These notices shall be posted at least ten days before the commencement of the registration in the district or ward in which they are posted.

9. Persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered.

10. On the day and at the time named in the notices hereinbefore mentioned, the board of registration for the district or ward shall meet at the place designated in such notice, and, having taken the prescribed oath, enter upon their duties.

11. The room in which the registration is to be made shall be so arranged that the board of registration, and persons admitted as challengers and witnesses, shall be separated from those to be registered; no one being permitted within the enclosure, in addition to those named, except the person to be registered or examined for registration. The persons to be registered being admitted one by one; and their entry and egress to be so arranged as to avoid confusion.

12. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote under the provisions of the said act of Congress of March 2, 1867, or the act supplementary thereto, three white and three colored persons, voters of the district, shall be selected by the board, who shall be allowed to remain with the board, and who shall have the privilege, and whose duty it shall be, as well as that of each member of the board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in said acts of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to each cause of disqualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it.

13. In registering the voters, the names of the whites and colored persons

registered shall be entered in separate columns of the list kept for that purpose, which lists, after the registration shall have been completed, shall be alphabetically arranged, the names of the white and colored voters still being kept in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge, after taking the prescribed oath set forth in the first section of the supplement to the aforesaid act; the second those who may be registered after challenge is made, and the third those who may be rejected upon challenge.

14. Opposite the name of each person challenged, whether registered as entitled to vote or not, the cause of challenge will be clearly stated, and also the facts relating thereto as developed by the examination of the board.

15. The board shall sit, at the place designated in the notices hereinbefore mentioned, at least eight hours each day for not less than three consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) as set forth in said notice, to register the names of all persons in said district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of the act and of the act supplementary thereto hereinbefore mentioned. It is expected that all persons entitled to be registered, and who are not prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, will present themselves for registration at this session of the board.

16. Upon the completion of the registration the board shall forward to the commanding general copies of the lists required to be kept, certified in the following form:

We do certify, on honor, that the above is a correct list of the persons (registered as voters without challenge,) (registered as voters after challenge and examination,) or (rejected upon challenge,) (*as the case may be,*) in the _____ district (or ward,) county (or city) of _____, State of Virginia.

A _____ B _____,
President of Board.

C _____ D _____,
Registering Officer of the County, (or city.)

E _____ F _____,
Registering Officer of the District (or ward.)

They shall also cause copies of the lists to be posted in three of the most public places of the district or ward.

17. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected upon challenge at the previous registration, when those thus rejected may be registered, if the evidence warrants it.

18. The name of any one registered after or without challenge may be stricken from the roll, if a cause of disqualification is then established.

19. The names of such persons may be registered, as established by satisfactory proof that the fact of their inability, by reason of sickness, or other unavoidable cause, to attend the registration previously made.

20. The names of all persons in the three separate corrected lists shall, after the session of the board, be entered separately and alphabetically in a book prepared for the purpose, in which the names of the white and colored voters shall be kept separate, for convenience of reference at the ensuing election, and a copy of the list of such register, certified as required by paragraph 16, shall then be forwarded to the commanding general.

21. The registration shall be conclusive as to the right to vote of those whose names appear upon the list of voters. And no person whose name does not appear upon this list shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing election.

22. Boards of registration shall have power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress

disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities, or the nearest commander of troops, for such aid as may be necessary, or they may, at their discretion, summon a special police force for the purpose.

23. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the provisions of these regulations, or who shall, by violence or intimidation, prevent, or endeavor to prevent, the registration of any voter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a military commission.

RULES FOR MAKING OUT ACCOUNTS.

24. All authorized accounts incurred under or by virtue of the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, shall be forwarded to Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster first military district, Richmond, Virginia.

25. Vouchers to accounts for reimbursement for expenses incurred must be supported by the properly receipted original bills of expenditure, made out in duplicate as sub-vouchers. When it is impossible to obtain receipts to sub-vouchers, the claimant, if an officer, must certify; if a civilian, must make affidavit before a civil magistrate or notary public, where practicable, that the amounts claimed for reimbursement were actually and necessarily expended by him in the public service, and that it was impossible to obtain sub-vouchers therefor.

26. The certificates to vouchers for expenditures incurred by a board of registration must be signed by the president of the board.

27. Each voucher must be complete in itself, and be accompanied by all orders and explanations necessary to make it fully understood. And all orders, sub-vouchers, or explanations, must be made in duplicate and filed with the vouchers.

28. Vouchers for expenditures must state the date and place the items and amount, to whom, for what purpose, and the number and names of the persons for whom the expenditure was made. Vouchers for services rendered must also specify the commencement and end of the period for which the expense was incurred, and must *state whether both days are inclusive*.

29. Vouchers *must, in all cases*, be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made. No account will be paid by the disbursing officer unless correctly made out, and the receipts properly signed.

30. The expenses which may properly be incurred by the boards of registration are as follows:

1. For the preparations necessary for carrying out the instructions of paragraph 11.

2. Purchase of necessary stationery for boards.

3. Printing the posters required by paragraph 7; printing the ballots required by section 3, act of March 23, 1867; printing the authorized lists of registered voters as required by paragraph 16; and other printing previously authorized by the commanding general.

4. For postage.

31. No other expenditures than those above mentioned shall be incurred without the previous sanction of the general commanding.

32. Registering officers appointed from civil life, for counties or cities, will be paid at the rate of \$125 per month; those for magisterial districts or wards of cities, at the rate of \$5 per diem, for the time they are actually employed.

33. All registering officers will be allowed ten cents mileage from their places of residence to their stations, and, returning, from their stations to the places of residence. After joining their respective stations, registering officers will be allowed, by way of reimbursement, the actual, necessary, and reasonable expenses of their transportation, while travelling on public duty connected with their office, within their respective counties or districts.

34. Blanks will be furnished registering officers, upon their requisition, from the office of the paymaster of this military district.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 16, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, relative to the recent municipal election in Alexandria, I am directed by General Schofield to inform you that, as speedily as practicable, the necessary preparations will be made to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, concerning the elective franchise and qualifications for office under the provisional government of the State.

As soon as the necessary preparations shall be perfected proper steps will be taken to remedy the error complained of in the late election at Alexandria.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Hon. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD and OTHERS,
Alexandria, Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 18, 1867.

Official copy respectfully furnished the General-in-chief of the army.
 S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

[Special Order No. 4—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 16, 1867.

* * * * *

6. The municipal election in the city of Fredericksburg, which the charter of that city directs to be held on Monday, the eighteenth (18th) instant, is hereby ordered to be suspended until the necessary preparations can be made to fully and fairly execute the provisions of the act of Congress of March second, (2d,) 1867, concerning the elective franchise and qualifications for office.

7. Major James Johnson, Veteran Reserve Corps, Superintendent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Fredericksburg, will furnish an official copy of this order to the mayor of the city, and one to each of the civil officers whose duties in connection with the city election are suspended by this order.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army.

S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 18, 1867.

Official copy respectfully furnished the General-in-chief of the army.
 S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Virginia, March 16, 1867.

COLONEL: I am directed by the major general commanding to propound to you the following questions, and to request a prompt reply to each:

What officers are to be elected at Lynchburg on the first Tuesday in April?

What objection, if any, to postponing the election for a few weeks?

Does the city charter provide that officers shall hold over until their successors are elected and qualified?

What financial question is submitted to the voters at the election?

What evil would result from postponing the vote on such question?

Is it not important before election to have a registration for the purpose of determining who are enfranchised and who disfranchised?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Colonel O. B. WILCOX,

29th U. S. Inf'y, Comd'g Dist. of Lynchburg, Lynchburg, Va.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Virginia, March 18, 1867.

Official copy respectfully furnished the General-in-chief of the army.

S. F. CHALFIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *A. A. General.*

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Virginia, June 27, 1867.

GENERAL : I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a list of the civil appointments which have been made by me in this military district. Each appointment has been reported to the governor of Virginia, who has thereupon issued his commission according to the laws of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Brevet Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding the Armies of the United States.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *A. A. General.*

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

Form used for civil appointments.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Va., ———, 1867.

———— is hereby appointed ———, State of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the ——— of ———, and is empowered to perform all the duties of the said office, according to law, until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified.

Before entering on the duties of his office, he will file in the office of the county clerk of said county the oath and bond required by the laws of the State, and the oath prescribed in General Orders No. 9, of April 5, 1867, from these headquarters.

—————,
Brevet Major General U. S. A. Commanding

List of appointments of civil officers made by Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., commanding first military district.

Name.	Office.	Magisterial district.	County.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
James T. McClaugherty	Commissioner of the revenue.	Second	Giles	April 23, 1867	Vice John M. McClaugherty, deceased.
Horatio P. Hancock	Justice of the peace.	Sixth	Louis	April 26, 1867	Vice Peyton G. Talley, resigned.
Goodrich Durfee	Alderman, city of Williamsburg.			do.	To fill a vacancy.
A. J. Kirby	Justice of the peace.	First	Floyd	April 29, 1867	Vice Harvey Jenkins, resigned.
J. Milton Goulton	do.	do.	Caroline	May 1, 1867	Vice Thomas R. Dew, removed from the district.
Travis Bagby	do.	do.	do.	do.	Vice Robert S. Broadnax, removed from the district.
James A. Watson	do.	do.	Prince Edward	May 8, 1867	Vice H. E. Warren, removed from the district.
Dr. Milton Y. Haskell	Mayor of the town of Abingdon.	First	Washington	May 11, 1867	Vice George R. Dunn, resigned.
Eliannah Fawcett	Commissioner of the revenue.	Seventh	Charlotte	do.	Vice Thomas Pugh, deceased.
Joshua Lockhart	Justice of the peace.	First	Fredrick	May 13, 1867	To fill a vacancy.
Wm. M. Payton	Constable.	Seventh	do.	do.	do.
Charles W. Sullivan	do.	First	Rockbridge	do.	Vice N. B. McCluer, resigned.
Marion Clingenspeel	do.	Fourth	Montgomery	May 20, 1867	To fill a vacancy.
William A. Butler	do.	Second	do.	do.	do.
James P. Charlton	Justice of the peace.	Third	Spotsylvania	do.	Vice John R. Deanden, resigned.
Alfred S. Halladay	do.	Second	do.	do.	Vice Leroy W. Dobyne, resigned.
James M. Stone	Constable.	Third	Henry	May 21, 1867	Vice John C. Pettus, removed from the district.
Thomas H. King	do.	First	do.	do.	To fill a vacancy.
Thomas J. King	Justice of the peace.	Sixth	do.	do.	do.
Benjamin Barrow	Member of the council of the town of Danville.	Second	do.	do.	Vice Peter R. Reamey, resigned.
David T. Harvey	Commissioner of the revenue for St. George's parish.		Pittsylvania	May 22, 1867	Vice Thomas D. Neal, resigned.
Isaac J. Edwards	Overseer of the poor.	Third	Accomac	May 25, 1867	To fill a vacancy.
Benjamin McCollough	Justice of the peace.	First	Montgomery	May 27, 1867	Vice William D. Wynne, removed from the district.
Lewis Ellison	do.	Third	James City	May 30, 1867	Vice N. W. Crider, removed from the district.
John Leetch	Deputy sheriff.	First	Smith	do.	To fill a vacancy.
Theodore P. Caperhaver	Constable.	First	Bontecourt	June 7, 1867	Vice Thomas M. McClure, resigned.
Francis M. Kessler	Overseer of the poor.	Fifth	Chesterfield	do.	Vice Joseph Butler, removed from the county.
Edward T. Pilkinton	Constable.	do.	Mecklenburg	June 11, 1867	To fill a vacancy.
Fyner G. Fitch	Surveyor.	Second	Montgomery	June 12, 1867	Vice Miles Francis, Jr., resigned.
William C. Hagen	Overseer of the poor.	First	Nelson	do.	Vice Thomas G. Graves, removed from the district.
John T. Dillard	Constable.	Second	Westmoreland	June 14, 1867	To fill a vacancy.
John D. King	Justice of the peace.	Third	Henrico	June 18, 1867	do.
William S. Waddy	do.	Fourth	do.	June 19, 1867	Vice George W. Thomas, resigned.
Pleasant C. Larna	do.	do.	New Kent	June 25, 1867	Vice S. G. Waldrup, deceased.
A. S. Storrs	do.	do.	do.	do.	Vice John C. Apperson, deceased.
Charles E. Troutman	do.	do.	Washington	do.	Vice Leonard C. Crump, removed from the district.
Thomas W. Sydnor	do.	do.	do.	do.	To fill a vacancy.
Charles E. Campbell	Constable.	Second	Prince Edward	June 26, 1867	Vice Charles B. Anderson, resigned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,)

Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit Special Orders No. 15, from these headquarters, of this date, and also the papers causing their issue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Special Orders No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,)

Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1867.

I. It appearing, upon the report of the commanding officer of the post of Wilmington, that Sergeant Aldridge and Private Cowan, of the police of Wilmington, have shown a want of discretion and judgment in the discharge of their duties, and have exhibited unnecessary and unwarranted violence in making arrests, they are hereby removed from office. The marshal of Wilmington, in filling these and other vacancies, will be admonished by the post commander to select trustworthy persons.

II. It appearing, from numerous complaints, which, upon investigation, appear to have sufficient foundation, that the organization of the police of Wilmington, as now constituted and directed, requires modification, for the purpose of insuring greater impartiality and discretion in the selection and government of the men comprising the force, it is ordered that the commanding officer of the post assume control of the police of Wilmington; that the marshal shall hereafter report to the post commander for orders; and that all removals and appointments to be made therein shall be first submitted to these headquarters through the post commander, with his remarks and recommendations.

* * * * *

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles:

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1867.

SIR: We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the city of Wilmington, beg leave to make the following statement:

That, in the night of the 11th of February last, while passing along the streets of this city, we were attacked by a posse of police, and brutally beaten—one of the party being stabbed and left for dead; another of us beaten with clubs, and

inflicting severe wounds. All of this treatment was justified because we happened to be singing one of our national airs. Legal proceedings were instituted against us for violating a city ordinance, and were fined accordingly. The mayor's court, before whom this case was heard, positively refused to hear the testimony of twelve witnesses, who would testify that some of the witnesses for the prosecution could not be believed on oath. The fine imposed upon us we paid upon protest, and have instituted an action against the police for trespass *vi et armis*, which is to be heard and determined in the criminal court in this city, on Monday next.

What we now respectfully ask is, that a military court be instituted to hear and determine this cause of action, as no good loyalist can obtain justice in the civil courts in this city; and if this cause of action comes under the late military bill, that the criminal court here be ordered to stay proceedings, and that the parties be arrested or be bound over to answer the judgment of a military court, as the bonds which the parties are now under terminate on being brought into the criminal court, on Monday next.

Hoping, general, that this matter may engage your immediate attention, and that your indorsement upon this statement, or your action upon the matter, may reach us by Sunday next, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOSEPH SWEENEY.
E. C. SWEENEY.
JOHN MALERKY.
DANIEL MCGILL.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, *Department of the South.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,) *Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1867.*

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer of Wilmington, North Carolina, for investigation and report. If necessary, he may take such provisional action as the merits of the case may demand, until the matter is finally decided at these headquarters; but such provisional action must be at once reported to these headquarters. A report of the organization and *personnel* of the police force at Wilmington is also required.

By command of Major General Daniel E. Sickles:

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt 38th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON,
Wilmington, N. C., April 3, 1867.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report as the result of an investigation in the case of Joseph Sweeney and others:

The statements of the parties concerned in this case were so contradictory that I decided to swear each one and take down his testimony, which is herewith transmitted. It embraces, I think, all the evidence in the case. The matter against Lynch and Aldridge, of the police, is now before the criminal court. I could see no provisional action that I could take, except to remove the cases from the jurisdiction of the civil court. This I have not done, believing, that should that court not do full justice in the case, it would be competent for the military authorities to set aside these proceedings and assume jurisdiction. The action of the court in the case of Lynch will be reported as soon as known. Lynch is a citizen, formerly a member of the police. He is a bad man, and the cause of much mischief. He was called to the assistance of

the police in this affair. In my opinion, the evidence in this case shows that the party was going along the street, about two o'clock on the morning of the 11th of February, making some noise, and some of them somewhat under the influence of liquor; they were ordered to desist, which was not immediately complied with; that the arrest of the party was undertaken, and some resistance made—for this they were tried before the mayor and fined. That the police displayed a great want of discretion and judgment, and exercised unnecessary and unwarrantable violence; that Lynch made an unprovoked assault with a knife, with intent to kill, upon the person of Malarkey, which came near causing his death; that his vision is very much impaired, and which he probably will never recover.

I recommend that Aldridge and Cowan be dismissed from the police force, and that, should the action of the court in the case of Lynch not be such as the nature of the case requires, the proceedings be set aside, and he be tried by a court-martial.

In reference to the trial and fines imposed by the mayor, I think the evidence shows that these parties were not entirely blameless, and that the action of the court was perhaps just. At all events, the mayor, though quite an old man, and wanting perhaps in firmness and decision of character, was not unfriendly to these parties, but rather sympathized with them. He is regarded as a Union man, and was elected on that ticket.

My report in reference to the *personnel* of the police force will be made as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Capt. 8th Inf., commanding Post.

Captain J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.,

Charleston, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

April 5, 1867.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the instructions of the major general commanding the second military district, I have the honor to make the following report of the *personnel* of the police force of this city. The marshal, who has the full control and management of the police, is Robert Ransom, a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer of the army. He left at the breaking out of the rebellion and joined the rebel cause, attaining the rank of major general. He has performed his duty as a general thing, I believe, to the satisfaction of all. He is, however, strongly southern in his prejudices, and imbues the police more or less with his feelings. I think it would be well if his place were supplied by a more acceptable person. The strength of the police force is fifty or fifty-one men. They are in good discipline, and as a general thing are sober and faithful in the discharge of their duty to all parties. I have conferred with many of the best and most substantial Union men here on this subject, who concur in the above opinion. There are men here whose zeal in this, as in many other things, exceeds their judgment, who desire the removal of the whole police force, but I do not think it called for; nor, indeed, do I know where competent and reliable men could be had to supply their places. It is true that the force is composed largely if not entirely of ex-rebel soldiers, but there are few others here seeking the position who are fit for it. There are, unquestionably, individual members of the force who ought to be removed, and might be, through the marshal, if proper, from time to time, as they become known. The exami-

nation of the Sweeney case developed some, and the case of Neff and others is understood to be similar.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. FRANK,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Capt. 8th U. S. Inf., commanding Post.

Captain J. W. CLOUS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Charleston, S. C.

John Malarkey, being duly sworn, says: On the night of the 10th of February, about 10 o'clock, when I was coming home from Mr. Sweeney's house, Mr. Sweeney and his brother came along with McGill, and T. M. J. Sweeney and I were singing. Mr. Aldridge and Lynch came up to us and said it was against the ordinance of the town—quit that singing. Sweeney asked if it was against the ordinance of the town to whistle, and then commenced whistling. Sergeant Aldridge then blew his whistle. I told him there was no use in making any noise in the town; that we were all well known; there was no use in alarming the neighbors. The next thing I saw was two policemen whom I did not know, coming to the assistance of Sergeant Aldridge, and by his order arrested the two Sweeneys and McGill. After this Sergeant Aldridge and John Lynch turned round and met me. Lynch having a knife in his hand, stabbed me, and said he owed me something that he would give me. I had a cane or stick in my hand, and struck at him with it. As I did so, Sergeant Aldridge struck me with his club. When I was in the act of falling, Lynch stabbed me in the face again. Sergeant Aldridge followed this with another stroke of his club. I knew nothing that happened afterwards, for I was stupid and benumbed. I knew nothing more until the next day, when my wounds were dressed by Dr. Love.

Dr. H. J. Love, being duly sworn, says: I attended Malarkey and found him suffering from two wounds—one in the face and one in the side. The wound in the side was a dangerous one, and from the circumstances I suppose it penetrated the liver to a slight extent. The wound in the side was made by a knife; the wound in the face there was some doubt about, as it was a ragged wound. It may have been made by a knife, or it may have been made by a blow. The face was not bruised; the jagged appearance of the wound was the only evidence of a blunt weapon having been used. He appeared to have been suffering from exposure from hemorrhage and from loss of blood. I entertained much doubt about his recovery; I considered him in decided danger. I found no injuries about Malarkey that would indicate that he had been struck with a club; he complained of being much bruised about the hips, but he was so low I was not willing to turn him over to examine them. There may have been some contusion about the head, but his other wounds took my exclusive attention. The blow on the face might have produced an aberration of the vision by the effect upon the brain.

Joseph Sweeney, being duly sworn, says: On the morning of the 11th of February an assault was committed upon me by Sergeant Aldridge, of the police. My brother and myself were coming along the street, near Shoemaker Hotel; the party requested me to sing a song, and I complied by singing "Rally round the flag." When we came near the door of Mrs. Richardson Malarkey proposed a drink at her house, and, to the best of my opinion, Malarkey went up and knocked at Mrs. Richardson's door. At that time Sergeant Aldridge and Lynch came up and told us to stop that fuss and singing on Sunday night—this was after 2 o'clock, to the best of my opinion. I answered that it was not Sunday night, it was Monday morning, and asked if there was an ordinance prohibiting whistling. A remark was then made by some of the party to go on, as there was no response to the knock at the door, they being

in bed. I then went off whistling Yankee Doodle, with Malarkey by my side; my brother and McGill came up after us. As we got to the next corner we halted for my brother and McGill to come up. Sergeant Aldridge then came running after and caught McGill by the collar and said, "I will take you to the guard-house anyhow, damn you," I believe were the words he used. McGill had hold of my brother by the arm; my brother asked the police to let McGill alone—what had he done? that he was under his charge, and that he was competent to take him home. The police said that McGill had told him to kiss his arse, and that he would take him anyhow. About that time a policeman tried to blow his whistle. I took hold of his arm and appealed to him not to blow his whistle—not to create a disturbance; that they knew us all; that we were perfectly quiet, and on the way going home with these men; that I would not get my name in the papers for creating a disturbance under any circumstances. About this time two of the policemen were beating McGill with a club; who they were I cannot tell, as it was dark. As I then turned round Sergeant Aldridge had hold of my brother by the arm, and his club raised to strike him. I caught hold of the club and told him not to strike my brother, and appealed to him again not to create a disturbance. He then said I was resisting him in his duty by holding on to his club. I told him that, under those circumstances, I would let go of it, and that if he wanted any assistance to call upon me and I would assist him. As soon as I let go of his club he kicked me on the privates, and I called upon my brother to witness that he had struck me. I then appealed to McGill to go along peaceably with the policeman, and that I would see that we got justice in the morning. About this time I left the party to go to the mayor's house to give security for the appearance of the whole party at court in the morning, to avoid being kept in the guard-house over night. I was soon followed, policeman calling out "stop thief," and was arrested and carried to the guard-house. I saw Sergeant Aldridge striking McGill in the guard-house. They confined three of us in one cell, with a privy in one end of it, till eleven o'clock the next morning.

Cross-examined :

Malarkey and McGill were not what I call drunk, they had taken some liquor to my knowledge; Malarkey was not under the influence of liquor, but McGill, in my opinion, was competent to take care of himself; neither my brother nor myself took charge of Malarkey or McGill, because we thought them too drunk to take care of themselves, but because we were talking about selling out and going where we would not be persecuted on account of Union principles. I do not know whether Malarkey said anything about being cut while Sergeant Aldridge was present; I did not see him after he was cut, and did not know what became of him. I cannot say that I prevented Sergeant Aldridge from blowing his whistle, but I took hold of a policeman's arm and appealed to him not to blow his whistle or create a disturbance. Warrants have been taken out against Aldridge and Lynch; I did not see Aldridge strike Malarkey; I heard a whistle blow, but cannot say who blew it.

Edward C. Sweeney, being duly sworn, says : On the morning of the 11th of February I was walking with Mr. McGill. Sergeant Aldridge came after him, caught him by the collar, and said he would take him to the guard-house; I asked what for; he said he had told him to kiss his arse; I said that I had heard no such words pass, and told him to let him go along with me—McGill holding on to my arm; I heard policeman Drew trying to blow his whistle; it would not blow shrill; I requested him not to blow it—that it would get up a disturbance; we wished to be peaceable; John Lynch then came up and said "Let me blow it," and, I think, did take the whistle. Sergeant Aldridge took hold of my collar; McGill had hold of my left arm; Aldridge raised his club, and my brother caught it. He requested my brother to let go of it, as he was resisting

him in his duty as an officer—he did so; Sergeant Aldridge then kicked my brother on the privates; Aldridge then took charge of me and went as far as the corner of Nutt and Mulberry, and there gave me in charge of Lynch. Lynch drew his knife and said he would cut my damned Yankee guts out—waving his knife up and down in front of me, making several threats. I begged him not to cut me. We then went to Front street; Lynch rushed past me and struck McGill on the back; I, knowing that he had a knife, asked some of the policemen to arrest that man, as he was stabbing McGill, but, on examination, found he was not cut. We were all then taken to the guard-house. I saw Sergeant Aldridge strike McGill in the guard-house; he tore open my clothes and commenced searching my person; did not refuse to let go of McGill; did not have hold of him; I believe the policeman said to me that I was resisting him in the discharge of his duty.

Cross examined :

I did not strike Sergeant Aldridge with a stick at the time he arrested me; did not see him strike Malarkey; was not present all the time. I wish to state that I was tried and fined by the mayor for violation of a city ordinance, and that I paid the fine under protest. He refused to hear any of my witnesses in the case, or to allow me to make any statement why I should not be fined.

Daniel McGill, being duly sworn, says : On the morning of the 11th of February, while going along with Mr. Sweeney and others, Mr. Sweeney was singing. Sergeant Aldridge told him it was against the city ordinance to sing. He asked if it was so to whistle; heard no reply, and he went on whistling. I was neither whistling nor singing. The police said it was Sunday night. I took out my watch and told them it was nearly two o'clock. As I was going along, Sergeant Aldridge came up and caught me by the collar of the coat, and said, "You son of a bitch, I will take you to the guard-house anyhow." I held on to Mr. Sweeney's arm. Mr. S. could not get clear of me. Sergeant Aldridge gave me in charge of another man, and then struck me with his club on the head. Policeman Cowan struck me with his club also a heavy blow. I called on Policeman Drew, as a policeman and a gentleman, to witness how they were abusing me. Some one whom I did not know came up and struck me between the shoulders. After we had reached the guard-house, Aldridge struck me in the face with his fist two or three blows. Policeman Drew, who had charge of me, put up his arm to protect me, saying that I was his prisoner, and he would take charge of me.

Cross-examined :

Sergeant Aldridge told me at the time he arrested me that I had made use of some expressions.

Policeman D. C. Drew, being duly sworn, says : I had McGill at the guard-house, and was present when Sergeant Aldridge struck him. He struck him with his hand. I prevented the blow in part by throwing up my hand. McGill refused to be searched, and would not search himself. He afterwards agreed for me to search him. I think that the cause of Aldridge striking McGill was that he used some insulting expressions.

The examination on the part of Sweeney, Malarkey, and McGill here closed.

Policeman D. C. Drew, a witness for the accused, recalled : On Sunday night or Monday morning of the 11th of February I heard the singing which has been mentioned, and I went up the street; met Sergeant Aldridge and Mr. Lynch. The singing had ceased, and one of the party was knocking at Mrs. Richardson's door. They did not get the door open, and started off, and as they did so some of the party commenced singing again. To the best of my knowledge they did. Sergeant Aldridge asked them not to sing, not to make any disturbance on Sunday night, as it was against the ordinance of the city. Some one of them asked

if it was against the order, and he said yes, and they then asked if it was against orders to whistle. He said they had better not, as it was Sunday night. They took out their watch, and said it was Monday morning, mentioning the hour, and said they would whistle as much as they d—d please. By that time the party had got some fifteen or twenty steps from me. I then saw Sergeant Aldridge make an attempt to arrest McGill, and there was resistance made by the other parties to keep him from taking, and I went to his assistance. When I got there I put my hand on McGill myself, and Sergeant Aldridge turned to some of the other party, I cannot say who. As he turned saw Malarkey raise a stick to strike him, and as he did so Lynch caught the stick with his hands. Lynch said to Malarkey to go along, or to go home quietly. Lynch let go his stick then, and turned from him. I saw Malarkey then raise his stick apparently with the intention of striking Lynch. I saw nothing more of the affair between Malarkey and Lynch. As I attempted to blow my whistle for assistance I was prevented by some of the party; I cannot say who. The whistle did not blow very well, but I was trying the best I could with it. I know nothing more of the case of consequence until we arrived at the guard-house; what happened there I have stated before. I saw no one strike McGill at the time of his arrest; did not see Sergeant Aldridge strike Malarkey.

Cross-examined :

I was asked by McGill to witness how he was being abused, but did not see any lick passed; saw McGill after he was at the guard-house; saw that he was beat, and bruised, and bleeding; he was under my charge part of the time after his arrest. I cannot say whether he was under my charge at the time he was beat and bruised or not. I let him go a part of the time; at the time I blew the whistle I let him go. I think it was Mr. McGill who took out the watch. Resistance was made by some of the party; I cannot say who. They were trying to take McGill away; heard one of the Sweeneys advise McGill to go along to the guard-house quietly, and not to make any resistance. Cannot say that I saw any of the police have Joseph Sweeney in charge at the time of the arrest. At the time one of the Sweeneys said to me not to blow my whistle, not to make any disturbance. It was said in a quiet manner; I cannot say whether it was said in a friendly spirit or otherwise. I remember that one of the Sweeneys said, calling me by name, that he was not drunk; to let them go along in a quiet manner. They were going towards Malarkey's house, after they left Mrs. Richardson's, not quietly, to the best of my opinion. Do not recollect of E. C. Sweeney asking his brother to go to the mayor to give security for their appearance in the morning. Do not know who had J. Sweeney in charge at this time; know that I did not. Was sent by Sergeant Aldridge at this time to stop him; not willing to state whether I called out to "stop thief." My object in giving alarm was to call the attention of the police officers ahead of him. Some of the party I suppose were under the influence of liquor; cannot say that Malarkey was drunk; think that he was under the influence of liquor. I think McGill was under the influence of liquor. To the best of my opinion it was near the Farmers' Hotel that McGill asked me to witness how he was being abused. It was not at the time of the arrest. Have no reason to think that Sergeant Aldridge was under the influence of liquor.

Policeman William W. Cowan, a witness for Sergeant Aldridge, being duly sworn, says: When I came in answer to the whistle, I was ordered back to my beat by Sergeant Aldridge; that there was no use for me. I heard a whistle blow after I was sent back, and returned again. When I returned, Sergeant Aldridge had hold of Ed. Sweeney; did not see Sergeant Aldridge use any unnecessary violence towards McGill, or Sweeney, or Malarkey; did not see Aldridge strike Malarkey or attempt to strike him. I saw Malarkey draw back a stick to strike Aldridge, and Lynch caught it, and told him not to do it; to go along home—that no one would trouble him. At that time Aldridge called Lynch

to his assistance. After Lynch turned to Aldridge's assistance, Malarkey struck Lynch with a stick; did not see Ed. Sweeney strike Aldridge; did not see any licks pass at the time McGill and Sweeney were being arrested; was in the guard-house at the time Sweeney and McGill were being searched. McGill's condition at that time was that of a drunken man, to the best of my opinion. At the time I arrived after the whistle was blown, Malarkey, to the best of my opinion, was under the influence of liquor. Heard McGill abuse Aldridge on the way to the guard-house and after he got there. Do not think any one had hold of J. Sweeney at the time he started for the mayor.

Policeman Thomas Simpson, witness for Sergeant Aldridge, being sworn, says: That when Mr. McGill came in the guard-house I should take him for drunk; he could not walk without staggering. Did not see any blood or bruises on him then; cannot say whether it was from liquor or bruises that he was staggering.

John Malarkey, recalled, says: That since the assault upon me on the 11th of February, my vision has been very much impaired. When looking with both eyes all objects are seen double; does not believe that he will ever recover the perfect use of his eyes; that he is unable to read except by closing one eye; that he is otherwise much debilitated, and that this is the result of the assault made upon him by Sergeant Aldridge and Lynch.

Mr. John Dawson, mayor of Wilmington, North Carolina, being sworn, says: Joseph and Edward Sweeney were tried by me for resisting the police in the discharge of their duty. They were found guilty and fined, one ten dollars and the other fifteen. Joseph Sweeney came forward and said that he would pay his fine under protest; that he would have military law some day, and he would then get justice. I refused to take it in that way. He then handed me ten dollars and I told him to hand it to the marshal. He then laid it on the table in front of the marshal. Sweeney had witnesses in his defence. Some question was raised by the marshal about swearing Catholics upon a bible without a cross on it, but I decided emphatically that it was not necessary. The remark of the marshal created some indignation on the part of the witnesses, and, in consequence, they declined or expressed a desire not to testify in the case. Although I had the power to compel them, I did not see fit to do so. Do not remember whether Mr. Sweeney asked to be heard, or to make any argument in his defence. He was not refused permission to do so.

R. T. FRANK,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain 8th Infantry.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1867.

[From Charleston, S. C., March 21, 1867.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies United States:*

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place yesterday, and have assumed command to-day.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, y 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1867.

GENERAL: Enclosed please find copy of an extract from a letter received yesterday from Governor Orr, and also copy extract from a communication from Governor Worth. All the indications point so far to the successful administration and execution of the recent acts of Congress for the reorganization of these States. Governors Orr and Worth have recently passed a few days here with me, by my invitation. We talked over a good many of the matters appertaining to the work in hand, and upon most questions they acceded without much pressure to my views, and in all things assured me of their acquiescence and co-operation. Such is, I believe, the general disposition throughout the Carolinas.

Truly yours,

D. E. SICKLES, *Major General.*

U. S. GRANT, *General-in-Chief.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 28, 1867.

GENERAL: I hoped to have seen you again in Washington city, and called for the purpose, but, unfortunately, after you had left the city.

You will find the government and people of North Carolina conforming to the requirements of the late reconstruction acts of Congress and your orders thereunder.

There are some provisions as to the construction of which there is diversity of opinion.

* * * * *

I hope it will not be deemed obtrusive on my part to make these suggestions.

I not only desire to avoid any official act which shall expose me to just animadversion on your part, but hope I may be able, as I certainly desire, to make my official action agreeable to you.

Your General Orders No. 1, March 21, 1867, have been received. In the seventh section you declare all orders heretofore published to the department of the south in force. I would be glad to receive a copy of said orders.

I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of North Carolina.

Major General D. E. SICKLES,
Charleston, South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1867.

Official:

J. W. CLOUS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, South Carolina, April 16, 1867.

GENERAL: * * * * *

I have perused with very great satisfaction your General Order No. 10, dated the 11th of April, 1867, and beg leave to express my hearty concurrence in all its provisions.

So far as I have been able to ascertain public sentiment to-day, I think it meets with the unqualified approval of our entire population. The representations made to you as to the number of suits that have been instituted, above twenty dollars, are under, rather than over the mark; and I regret to learn that very many suits have been brought, and property of small value levied upon in cases tried in magistrates' courts, where, as you know, the sums are under twenty dollars.

I have issued a circular to the district officers in each district, (a copy of which is enclosed,) and also to trustworthy men known to me, to furnish me with the names of competent persons to act as registers and managers of elections, and am very sanguine that in most of the districts I shall be able to present for your consideration such names as will secure a faithful execution of the law of Congress.

I apprehend no serious opposition to the policy of the State in going heartily and cordially into the work of reconstruction under that legislation, and avail myself of every occasion, public and private, to give assurance to our leading citizens that we shall receive your kind co-operation in the great work before us.

I have the honor to be, general, very sincerely and truly yours,

JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

Major General D. E. SICKLES,
Charleston, South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1867.

Official:

J. W. CLOUS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph, in cipher.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, June 14, 1867.

ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to state that in the present condition of these States it is not practicable to afford adequate security to persons and property unless the commanding general of the district is authorized to remove civil officers who fail to perform their duties. The military force under my command is insufficient to meet the essential requirements of the reconstruction acts unless, by the exercise of control over all civil functionaries, I can have their prompt and certain co-operation. I will give the most recent one of many instances to illustrate what I have said. In April last, Mac Morris, a resident of Sumpter district, South Carolina, shot and mortally wounded a colored man. Some time after the case was reported to the military authorities, a warrant was issued by a magistrate for the arrest of the offender, and put in the hands of the sheriff for execution. No arrest was made. Meanwhile another outrageous assault was committed in

the same neighborhood upon the person of the Reverend Mr. Tambllyn, a missionary preacher, on his return from a meeting of citizens. No arrest made. On the 28th of May I directed the provost marshal general to inform the sheriff of Sumpter that if Mac Morris was not arrested and turned over to military custody within ten days, the sheriff would be dismissed from office. It did not take the sheriff long to find Mac Morris, for on the the 3d of June his arrest was reported. The governors of these States have no executive control over sheriffs, magistrates, constables, or other like officers. Only the legislature, when in session, or the courts of law, by jury trial, can remove or punish inefficient or culpable officers. Without military control, I believe reconstruction is impossible. Anarchy would rule—ruin to all interests would follow.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th United States Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1867.—Received 12.20 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Headquarters of the Army:*

Sixth section of first military government act authorizes the removal of nearly every civil officer in the south. From governors down, not more than one in twenty could take the oath if required to do so by a military order of three lines. This may become necessary to the successful execution of the reconstruction measure passed by Congress. Not more than twelve removals have yet been made in the Carolinas, and these for positive misconduct in office.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1867.—Received 12 m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Headquarters Army United States:*

The Charleston "Daily News" of this date—organ of the reconstruction party of South Carolina—in a powerful leader on the published semi-official synopsis of the Attorney General's opinion, dissents from its conclusions, and, in the interests of the South and reconstruction, as well as of order, earnestly appeals to the President to adhere to the views expressed in his veto message, and to his patriotic purpose to execute the reconstruction acts as military measures.

The Daily News represents the opinions of four-fifths of the people of South Carolina.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1867.

[From headquarters, Charleston, S. C., June 19, 1867.—12.15 p. m.]

The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army* :

I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command of this military district, and I respectfully demand a court of inquiry upon my official action, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared the so-called State governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that military authority has not superseded them prevents the execution of the reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin.

DAN'L E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1867.*

Respectfully submitted to the President for his instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1867.

Major General D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding 2d District, Charleston, South Carolina :

Your telegram of yesterday received. The Secretary of War will lay it before the President in cabinet meeting to-day for his instructions.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram—Sent 1 p. m.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 21, 1867.

Brevet Major General SICKLES, *Commanding &c., Charleston, S. C. :*

Your telegram asking to be relieved from command of the second military district, and demanding a court of inquiry, was submitted by the Secretary of War yesterday to the President, who directs you to retain your command, and he declines to order the court of inquiry demanded by you.

By order of the President :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

JUNE 21, 1867.

The Adjutant General will send the foregoing telegram to General Sickles.
By direction of the President :

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., July 6, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in my judgment it is not expedient to commence registration in this military district until it shall be finally determined who may be registered. The first meetings of my boards of registration are appointed to be held on the fifteenth instant. (General Orders No. 18, headquarters second military district, dated 8th May, 1867.) Unless otherwise ordered, I shall, however, await the action of Congress upon the measures now understood to be under consideration, so that I may be prepared to issue precise and definitive instructions to the registers.

By the act of March 23, 1867, it is provided that the commanding general shall cause the registration to be made before the first day of September next. It is desirable, if not necessary, in view of the delay caused by the uncertainty as to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress, to extend the time for the completion of the registration at least until the first day of October. Besides the considerations already mentioned, the great destitution prevailing in a large portion of my district, and the paramount importance of concentrating the attention and energies of the people upon the production of a good crop this year, have confirmed my impressions as to the expediency of deferring registration in the Carolinas until the crop can be "laid by" with safety to agricultural interests.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THIRD DISTRICT.

[By telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, *March 27, 1867.*Major General THOMAS, *Louisville, Kentucky :*

Direct commanders of the States of Alabama and Georgia to disallow all elections, State or local, until General Pope arrives and assumes command.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, *March 27, 1867.*COMMANDING OFFICER, *Augusta, Georgia :*

Prohibit all elections within your command until General Pope arrives and gives his orders in the matter. Answer.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1867.

[From Montgomery, Alabama, April 1, 1867—3.40 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT, *General-in-Chief :*

Arrived and assumed command this morning. Orders sent by mail.

JOHN POPE, *Brevet Major General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, *April 2, 1867.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, my order assuming command of the third military district.

The paragraph suspending elections until the registration of voters is completed, and they can be conducted in compliance with the act of Congress, you will readily see the necessity of. I thought it necessary, in retaining the present civil officers, to provide against the exercise of their official influence while holding such offices, to prevent the people from taking action on the reconstruction of their State governments. This was the more necessary as most of the

civil officers are understood to be active secessionists, and disposed to counsel the people to inaction or open opposition.

The effect of the reconstruction bill upon the people of this section of country has been excellent, and it seems certain that in Alabama reconstruction will be accomplished as speedily as the act of Congress will permit. In Georgia, there will be more opposition to any action in that direction, though the advocates of reconstruction are bold and active, and feel assured that by the time the registration is completed the public mind will have been made up to support the necessary measures.

As I have said, no difficulty is apprehended in Alabama, where the governor and most of the State officers are actively committed to reconstruction, and for that and other reasons I deem it judicious to transfer my headquarters to Georgia. General Swayne, the commanding officer in this State, is an intelligent and earnest officer, fully alive to his duties, and interested in the success of the restoration policy. He is in entire harmony with Governor Patton, and matters will work smoothly and well.

In Georgia, the governor has not yet pronounced himself, and matters are more doubtful. Neither is there in that State an officer in command who is likely to be so efficient, or so much interested in the success of the reconstruction measures, and my immediate presence is urged by many of the most prominent men at the head of the movement for the restoration of the State government. With your assent, therefore, I will move my headquarters to Atlanta on or before the 10th instant.

I have no staff officers, and need them extremely. I ought to have an efficient adjutant general. The official correspondence is already very great, and I cannot possibly attend to it. There are very few officers with the troops—not more, indeed, than are absolutely necessary with their companies. These are, besides, young men entirely unacquainted with such duties. I trust you will send me staff officers as soon as possible.

Will you please telegraph me authority for the removal of headquarters to Atlanta?

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office. July 8, 1867.

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Montgomery, Alabama, April 1, 1867.

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 18, dated headquarters of the army, March 15, 1867, the undersigned assumes command of the third military district, which comprises the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

The districts of Georgia and Alabama will remain as at present constituted and with their present commanders, except that the headquarters of the district of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Milledgeville.

The district of Key West is hereby merged into the district of Florida, which will be commanded by Colonel John T. Sprague, seventh United States infantry.

The headquarters of the district of Florida are removed to Tallahassee, to which place the district commander will transfer his headquarters without delay.

II. The civil officers at present in office in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms of service, unless otherwise directed in special cases, so long as justice is impartially and faithfully administered. It is hoped that no necessity may arise for the interposition of the military authorities in the civil administration, and such necessity can only arise from the failure of the civil tribunals to protect the people, without distinction, in their rights of person and property.

III. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties; and whilst holding these offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplemental thereto.

IV. No elections will be held in any of the States comprised in this military district, except such as are provided for in the act of Congress, and in the manner therein established; but all vacancies in civil offices which now exist or which may occur by expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents before the prescribed registration of voters is completed, will be filled by appointment of the general commanding the district.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Official :

J. F. CONYNGHAM,

First Lieut. Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Montgomery, Alabama, April 7, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask what is your understanding of the status of officers of the rebel army paroled at the conclusion of the war? Do these paroles still hold good, or are they set aside by any proclamations of the President?

I ask because I desire to know what action I shall be authorized to take against the rebel officers thus paroled who may actively and openly counsel the people in this district to resist the execution of the late act of Congress providing for reconstruction in the southern States.

Does not that provision of their parole which requires them to go to their homes and obey the laws require them also to refrain from inciting others to neglect or resist the laws of the United States? Is not an attempt on their part to keep up difficulty and prevent the settlement of the southern question in accordance with the act of Congress in violation of parole?

In Alabama I think there will be no trouble whatever in completing the registration and carrying out the objects of the act of Congress. The governor of the State and all or nearly all the State officers, as well as a very large majority of the prominent men in the State, are in favor of reconstruction under the act, and are actively canvassing the State with what may be safely considered certainty of success.

In Georgia there will be far more difficulty. I am going to that State, at the urgent request of many citizens, in a few days, and as a large part of my time will be necessarily spent there I have telegraphed for authority to move my headquarters to Atlanta, which, being the centre of railroad communication, affords very great facilities for easy communication with all parts of the district.

I have just made an order for the registration, which I enclose herewith. To determine the compensation of the registers I would be glad to have from the Census Bureau a table of pay for their employes. The object of graduating the pay of registers by the number of recorded names, is to make sure that the entire freedmen's vote will be brought out. It is for the interest of the registers that no name of a qualified voter is omitted.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in executing the law as far as it refers to the protection of persons in their rights of person and property, and no disturbance whatever is anticipated. There are, however, in the northern parts of Alabama and Georgia bands of mounted robbers who depredate upon the people, and especially upon the negroes.

These bands are beyond the control of the civil authorities, and infantry forces are useless against them. For the same reason that General Thomas finds it necessary to keep four companies of cavalry in Tennessee, I find some companies of cavalry necessary in northern Georgia and Alabama, and I trust a few companies will be sent me as soon as practicable.

In Florida everything is quiet. She will follow the lead of Georgia and Alabama.

No staff officers have yet reported to me except General Dunn. Even if I could take officers enough from their companies for staff duty, (which I cannot do without leaving the companies without officers,) they are wholly unacquainted with staff duties, and are unfit, besides, for any such position.

I presume that an adjutant general and quartermaster at least have been sent me. For these duties I need the best and most discreet officers.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,

General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of April 7, the General-in chief directs me to say that your views upon the obligation of a parole are in strict accordance with his own.

Application will be made to the Secretary of the Interior for the information you desire from the Census Bureau.

Staff officers have been ordered to report to you.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,

Brevet Brigadier General and Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Major General JOHN POPE, U. S. Army,

Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit enclosed a copy of an order which it is my purpose to publish as soon as I have ascertained from Provisional Governor Jenkins whether, at the time he issued his address to the people of this State, he had seen or had knowledge of my Order No. 1.

The course of Governor Jenkins is disapproved and deprecated by every man in the State who favors reconstruction. It is doing great injury, by keeping the people disturbed and uncertain what to do, and in arresting the general movement which was going on for active participation in re-establishing the State government. In addition to this, I am mainly concerned in the total neglect of his duties and the embarrassment in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of good order arising from the fact that there is no lieutenant governor, and no one in the State who can act for him.

Already it has been necessary to interfere with the military authority to arrest the execution of a man who was recommended to executive clemency by both judge and jury, but who would inevitably have been hanged because the provisional governor had absented himself and was not present to perform his duties.

Provisional Governor Jenkins's course in attempting to make Georgia a party to a suit, without authority of law and without the consent of either legislature or people, is creating great dissatisfaction, and is embarrassing me very much in the performance of my duty. His address to the people of this State, advising them to take no action under the late acts of Congress, and denouncing those acts in a manner to excite ill-feeling, if not actual disturbance in their execution, is a positive violation of my Order No. 1, and if not promptly noticed will render that order null and of no effect, and at once array the whole army of State officials against the execution of those acts.

The ill effects of permitting the whole power of the provisional State government, through all its civil departments and in all its ramifications, to be used to frustrate the acts of Congress and to keep up the disturbed condition of the public mind, cannot be overstated. No reconstruction is possible, and it will be next to impossible to secure faithful administration of the laws, while such influences are allowed to go on unchecked, unless the entire civil government is overthrown and the military substituted. I deem it of the last importance to arrest it now, in the person of Provisional Governor Jenkins. If he is permitted to set authority at defiance, it will be useless to notice such offences committed by the minor officers.

I shall wait until the receipt of this letter and order is acknowledged, which I request may be done by telegraph, when, if I am not restrained, I will then publish and execute the order.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

U. S. GRANT,

General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement on the foregoing.]

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. The telegraphic despatch herein enclosed shows that Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has given such pledges to the commander of the third district as to induce him to withhold, for the present, his order suspending the governor.

The conduct of Governor Jenkins demonstrates, however, how possible it is

for discontented civil officers of the reconstructed States to defeat the laws of Congress, if the power does not exist with the district commanders to suspend their functions, for cause, in some way. It seems clear to me that the power is given in the bill "for the more efficient government of the rebel States," to use or not, at the pleasure of district commanders, the *provisional* machinery set up without the authority of Congress, in the States to which the reconstruction act applies. There being doubt, however, on this point, I would respectfully ask an early opinion on the subject.

If the power of removal does not exist with district commanders, then it will become necessary for them to take refuge under that section of the bill which authorizes military commissions.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1867.

[From Atlanta, Georgia, April 20, 1867—10.45 a. m.]

The explanation made by Governor Jenkins and his assurances for the future are satisfactory, and render unnecessary any further consideration of the order I sent you by mail.

JNO. POPE,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Official :

GEO. K. LEET, A. A. G.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Special Order No. —.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 17, 1867.

Charles J. Jenkins, provisional governor of the State of Georgia, having absented himself and still remaining absent from the said State, to the neglect of his official duties and to the embarrassment of both the civil and military administration—being engaged in the city of Washington in his *official* capacity, but without the authority of the legislature or people of the State, in instituting proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of hindering, delaying, and defeating the execution of the late acts of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplemental thereto; and the said provisional governor having, in his *official* capacity, published an address "to the people of Georgia," bearing date Washington, April 10, 1867, denouncing said acts of Congress as palpably unconstitutional and grievously oppressive, and containing other language calculated to create discontent in the minds of the people and to excite animosity against the United States government; and in the same address advising the people of Georgia, whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to refuse acquiescence in and adoption of the measures prescribed in said acts whereby the State of Georgia may be restored to her proper relations to the government, which address is in direct violation of General Orders No. 1.

issued from these headquarters April 1, 1867, wherein, after providing for the retention in office of the civil officers in the States in this military district, is the following paragraph: "III. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties; and while holding these offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments under the act of Congress to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States and the act supplemental thereto;" and it being manifestly impracticable for the general commanding to perform his duties under the laws through the agency of the civil government and tribunals now in existence in this State while the provisional governor thereof proclaims his opposition to the execution of said laws and denounces the same, and violates the orders and defies the authority of the commanding general, who is held responsible that the authority and laws of the United States shall be duly respected in his district:

Therefore, the said Charles J. Jenkins is hereby deposed from the office of provisional governor of the State of Georgia, and the Hon. ————, of said State, is appointed provisional governor thereof, with power to exercise all the authority and perform all the duties of governor of the State of Georgia until further orders.

JNO. POPE,

Major General Commanding.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Address of Governor Jenkins.

To the people of Georgia:

During the late civil war you were distinctly informed by legislative resolves and by executive proclamations emanating from the United States government, that it was waged against you not vindictively, not for the purpose of conquest, but solely for the maintenance of the Union. The theory announced was that by her ordinance of secession Georgia had not placed herself, nor could in any way place herself, without its pale, but that, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, the resistance of her people to the authority of the United States must be suppressed.

With these ideas in your minds, (actuated by what considerations it matters not,) in April, 1865, you, in good faith, ceased that resistance, laid down your arms, and made full submission. From these premises it is undeniable that you had a right to expect, as it is notoriously true you did expect, speedy restoration to the position in the Union from which you had essayed to withdraw—your status unchanged, save in the abolition of slavery, to which, with amazing equanimity, you assented by word and by act.

To this work of restoration the President of the United States, in the recess of the Congress, faithful to the theory promulgated as above stated, addressed himself, with much of circumstantial detail and elaborate machinery, but in a spirit of unaffected kindness.

His prescribed programme you strictly pursued; all that was antagonistic to the United States government you expunged from your records; all that was required to put you again in proper relation with that government you did. When next the Congress assembled, your State government (which had been temporarily suspended) was in full operation. Senators and representatives, regularly elected and duly commissioned, presented themselves, in the halls of

Congress and were refused admission. Yet the postal, revenue, and judicial systems of the federal government were extended over Georgia as over Massachusetts and Ohio. Direct taxes assessed against *the several States* of the Union, by acts previously passed, were collected from you. An amendment of the federal Constitution, proposed by the Congress in the prescribed forms, was presented to your legislature for ratification or rejection, as to those of New York and Pennsylvania. This you ratified, and your ratification was accepted. Your State government moved uninterruptedly in its proper sphere, its legislative and executive departments holding communication with departments of the federal government, as in the palmy, peaceful days of the republic. Thus one long session of the Congress transpired, causing no new regret, save your continued exclusion from the national councils. This you bore, if not uncomplainingly, at least submissively, patiently awaiting the prevalence of counsels more liberal, more just. But during the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress another amendment was proposed to the Constitution and presented to your legislature for consideration and ratification or rejection. This was considered in the interval between the first and second sessions of the thirty-ninth Congress, and in terms entirely respectful, but quite distinct, rejected. Other States (now and always participant in federal legislation, whose status as members of the Union has never been questioned) likewise rejected it, and are unmolested. Against Georgia, and other States similarly situated, the rejection seems to have stimulated the ire of the national legislators. After having treated Georgia as a State, so far as coincided with their convenience or their interest; after having tolerated her government, reconstructed under federal executive auspices, during a period of eighteen months, the thirty-ninth Congress, just at its close, enacted a law providing for the reconstruction of your State government in accordance with their will and pleasure, irrespective of your own, and, *ad interim*, for your military government. The fortieth Congress, taking up the role, immediately upon the expiration of its predecessor, has enacted a law supplementary to the former, placing the whole machinery of reconstruction in the hands of the military governor previously provided for. Construing the two acts together, that official is clothed with dictatorial powers over you, and sustained by as many bayonets as may be necessary to the end in view. They prescribe, as indispensable provisions in your contemplated constitution, several articles which the enacting power well knows you disapprove, and some of which, as applicable to themselves, other States now in full fruition of the Union disapprove, and have recently rejected. Lastly, these enactments, for the purposes of this forced reconstruction, extend the elective franchise to a large class of persons on whom you have never bestowed it, and to whom you, as well as other States now represented in Congress, by the rejection of the last proposed constitutional amendment, have refused to extend it.

These acts of Congress have been vetoed by the President, but have been passed over his veto by two-thirds of each branch of the Congress.

I shall not swell this address by a thorough analysis of these acts. They are fearfully familiar to you. But I hesitate not to say to you that they are palpably unconstitutional and grievously oppressive.

Such, fellow-citizens, is your present condition, and the official relation I bear to you demands that I speak to you of it. The all-absorbing question is, What shall Georgia do?

The public discussions seem to recognize only two alternatives: First, prompt acquiescence in the already rejected proposal for amendment to the federal Constitution, and in all the requirements of the two acts of Congress before mentioned, together with the incorporation of them all, by our own acts, into our constitution and laws; secondly, a firm but temperate refusal of such acquiescence and adoption, and a patient, manly endurance of military government, until, in the efflux of time and on the subsidence of the passions generated by civil war, better

counsels shall prevail at the federal capital—we, meantime, strictly observing law and order, and vigorously addressing ourselves to industrial pursuits.

As between these alternatives I have no hesitation in advising the adoption of the latter, but forbear at this time to assign any reasons for this advice, because, fellow-citizens, I am far from believing that these are the only alternatives. I have strong faith that there remains to us an available remedy. In the federal government there are three departments. Two of them have passed upon these measures, and are in direct antagonism regarding their constitutionality. But in that event the Constitution gives to the legislative department power to override the executive, and they have so done. There still remains, however, the judicial department—the great conservator of the supremacy of the Constitution—whose decrees, unlike the executive veto, cannot be overridden by the Congress. That department has not yet spoken. Should it be found in accord with the executive, this usurpation will be arrested. Then, although for a time you may be denied representation in Congress, your State government will remain intact, and full restoration will not long be delayed.

Watching at home the progress of these measures, I gave, as was my duty to you, earnest consideration to the question whether or not we had any remedy against them. I reached the conclusion that a case could be made, giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, wherein the validity of these acts could be properly tested, and whereby, if found invalid, they could be arrested. Unwilling to trust my own judgment or that of any southern jurist, so liable to be swayed by the bias of southern interest and southern feeling, immediately upon the passage of the first act I came here for the sole purpose of submitting my views to, and consulting with, jurists able and pure, who would view the whole subject from a different standpoint. I have done so, and, by such men, my proposed course has been approved. Before you read this the cause of Georgia will be in that august tribunal, hitherto true to the Constitution—the bulwark of our liberties. The great question of relief from that quarter will be speedily determined. Need I ask you to be calm and quiet, committing yourselves hastily to no particular course of action? Should we fail, (as fail we may,) there will remain nothing that I can do for you. Your destiny will be in your own hands, and you must choose between the alternatives first presented. In making that choice you have my counsel, perhaps erroneous, but certainly honest.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *April 10, 1867.*

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1867.

[From Atlanta, Georgia—10.45 a. m.]

The explanation made by Governor Jenkins and his assurances for the future are satisfactory, and render unnecessary any further consideration of the order I sent you by mail.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Official :

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 24, 1867.

GENERAL : I have the honor to transmit enclosed copies of a correspondence with Provisional Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia. I have concluded, in view of a lengthened conversation with Governor Jenkins, to take no further action in his case for the present.

I think it judicious to retain in office the present civil officers in Georgia, most of whom are still rebels, provided they can be restrained from using any influence to prevent the people from complying with the acts of Congress, and so long as they administer the laws with impartiality and justice. By this arrangement they will be prevented from doing the injury to the cause of reconstruction that they might do if allowed, in an unofficial capacity, to take an active part in the political discussions which will arise in the progress of registration and election.

As soon as I find that they are not thus restrained, I will remove them from office, and, if necessary, bring them to trial.

I shall in a few days publish an order prohibiting the newspapers or speakers, in their discussions about the policy of reconstruction under the late acts of Congress, from abusing or denouncing the government or any of its departments, or using personal epithets or misrepresentation personally of any officer of the United States government for any acts done in performance of his duty ; in fact, from any abuse whatever that may tend to weaken the authority or bring into contempt or excite any feeling of ill-will toward any such officer.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

U. S. GRANT,
General in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 17, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, a copy of my general order assuming command of this military district. Copies were sent to you at the time, addressed to Milledgeville. Paragraph III of that order reads as follows :

" III. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and whilst holding their offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State government, under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and the act supplementary thereto."

I have the honor to request that you will inform me, at as early a day as possible, whether, when you issued your address to the people of Georgia, dated Washington, D. C., April 10, 1867, you had seen or had knowledge of the enclosed order.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Provisional Governor, Milledgeville, Georgia.

A duplicate of this letter has been addressed to you at Washington city.

A true copy :

G. K. SANDERSON,
Capt. 33d U. S. Infantry, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 20, 1867.

SIR : On yesterday evening a copy of a communication from you, addressed to me at Milledgeville on the 17th instant, was handed to me in this hotel. With that communication was transmitted a copy of your General Order No. 1, issued from Montgomery, Alabama; and my attention being called to paragraph 3 of that order, you inquire whether, when I issued my address to the people of Georgia, dated Washington, D. C., April 10, 1867, I had seen or had knowledge of your order above mentioned. I answer that, at that time, I had neither seen nor had knowledge of it.

I supposed I was exercising such freedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office.

So much for the past, general, and I will only add that in the future I shall do and say what I may believe is required of me by the duty to which my oath of office binds me, and this, I trust, will not involve either conflict or controversy between us in the execution of our respective trusts, as I think it need not. Everything of this character I certainly desire to avoid.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Governor of Georgia.

Brevet Major General JOHN POPE,
Commanding, &c.

A true copy :

G. K. SANDERSON,
Capt. Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta, Georgia, April 22, 1867.

GOVERNOR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in answer to mine of the 17th.

It gives me pleasure to say that your explanation is satisfactory so far as the past is concerned, and I cordially concur with you in the hope that our relations in the future may be harmonious and agreeable.

I would content myself with this answer to your letter but for the following remark which it contains. You say: "I supposed I was using such freedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office." This expression seems to indicate that you think that in some manner, either personally or officially, you have been wronged by that paragraph of my order which has occasioned this correspondence, and that I am seeking to abridge the liberty of speech in this State in an unnecessary and oppressive manner. I trust that I may be able to disabuse your mind of this idea. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the late acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, recognize the existing State government of Georgia as merely provisional, and that the object in recognizing it at all was only that the ordinary course of business in the civil tribunals and the administration of the laws of the State by the customary agencies might not be interrupted further than was necessary for the strict execution of the laws of the United States. It is not doubted that Congress might have legislated the present State government of Georgia out of existence as easily as

they have recognized it as provisional, and it is as little to be doubted that Congress would have done so could it have been foreseen that the entire machinery of the provisional State government would be used to defeat the very law by whose sufferance alone it has any existence at all.

It is very clear that Congress did not intend to recognize or permit to exist by these reconstruction acts a powerful organization to be used against their execution, nor can such use be made of the State government of Georgia without greatly obstructing, if not, indeed, entirely frustrating, the performance of the duty required of me by these acts.

The existing State government was permitted to stand, for the convenience of the people of Georgia, in the ordinary administration of the local civil laws, and to that end it should be carefully confined.

It was in this view that paragraph 3 of my order assuming command was considered, and it is not easy to see how it can be regarded as oppressive or unjust.

Holding your office by permission of the United States government, you are debarred, as I am, from expressing opinions or using influences to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, or to excite ill feeling and opposition to the general government, which is executing these acts of Congress.

With your personal opinions, or those of any citizen of Georgia, or their expression within the limits of the law, I have nothing to do; but the distinction between personal opinion, openly expressed in an official capacity, and official opinion, is too nice for the common understanding.

The influence of your opinions, openly avowed, must of necessity be very great with the civil officers of the State in all its departments, when the tenure of office is largely dependent upon your pleasure. Your opinions as a private citizen without official station and the same opinions while governor of Georgia have a very different significance, and produce a very different effect.

It only requires that the civil machinery of the State of Georgia be not perverted so as to frustrate the execution of the laws of the United States, and for that reason I exact from the civil officers that while they retain their offices they confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and do not use their influence to prevent the people of the State from submitting to and carrying out the laws of the United States.

In your address to the people of Georgia, which occasioned this correspondence, you denounce the acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, as "palpably unconstitutional" and "grievously oppressive," and advise the people, whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take no action under those laws. While you counsel them not to resist by violence, you at the same time, by open official denunciation of the law, invite the very action which you seem to deprecate.

It is manifestly impossible for me to perform the duties required of me by the acts of Congress while the provisional governor of the State is openly denouncing them, and giving advice to the public in his official capacity, the result of which will be to excite discontent and to array the whole army of office-holders in the State in opposition to their execution, unless, indeed, the whole civil government of the State is overthrown and the military substituted. I think such a change would be as distasteful to the people of Georgia as it would be to me; and yet, if the civil officers of the State follow the example which your excellency has set them, there will be no escape from such a result.

The third paragraph of my order imposes no restrictions on you to which I am not myself subjected. You hold your office by permission of the United States government. I hold mine, as do thousands of others, both civil and military, by substantially the same tenure. Custom, old enough to be law itself, restricts us in conversation and action precisely as paragraph 3 of my order

restricts you. There is a very simple mode of freeing ourselves from such restrictions when they become too oppressive.

In conclusion, governor, it seems necessary for me to say, in general reply to the latter portion of your letter, that the paragraph of my order to which you object was very carefully considered; that it means precisely what it says, and that to the full extent of my power it will be strictly enforced.

My great respect for your personal character has made it painful to me to write you this letter; but as a fair and full understanding between us is absolutely essential to anything like harmonious relations, I have thought it necessary, even at the risk of giving offence, to acquaint you fully with my understanding of my duty and of the status of the civil officers of the provisional State governments under the late acts of Congress.

I again assure you that it shall be my study, as it will be my pleasure, to preserve unimpaired friendly and harmonious relations with you, and I trust that our views on the subject of this correspondence may be made to harmonize sufficiently to secure this result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Provisional Governor CHARLES J. JENKINS,

Milledgeville, Georgia.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1867.

[From Atlanta, Georgia, May 22, 1867—11.40 a. m.]

General U. S. GRANT:

Official reports of the late riot at Mobile received and transmitted to you to-day by mail.

I have deposed the mayor and chief of police, and replaced them by efficient Union men. The whole city government will be remodelled in a day or two. The military forces exercise, and will continue to do so, general supervision over the municipal government. The principal instigator of the riot is in confinement at Fort Gaines, and will be tried by military commission. Active exertions are being made to apprehend other riotous parties.

Full details by mail.

JOHN POPE.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DIVISION,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA.)

Atlanta, Georgia, June 5, 1867.

GENERAL: The city government of Mobile is now remodelled as far as is essential to the smooth working of the new authorities. The appointees were very carefully selected by General Swayne after a full conference with responsible citizens of Mobile, and it is believed that they give very general satisfaction.

I feel satisfied that the change of authority in Mobile was essential to the peace of the city in the future, and to the best interests otherwise of the people.

It had been plain, ever since I arrived here, that the city government of Mobile was inefficient, and unsatisfactory to the citizens. The disturbance which was the immediate occasion of the removal of the municipal authorities, was only the natural result of long-continued bad management. Something of the kind had been expected for some time.

I think it safe to say that the peace and quiet of the city for the three months during which registration is progressing, and during which the excitement of political discussion will be at its height, will be far more secure in the hands of the present municipal authorities than in those of their predecessors in office.

As soon as registration is completed the usual elections will be held for these and other civil offices, temporarily filled by appointment.

I trust, on all accounts, that these changes in Mobile will not be interfered with. Aside from the want of confidence in the deposed officials, the very fact of the interposition of the President in the affairs of so unsettled a place as Mobile, and the reinstatement of these deposed officials, would create so much excitement and alarm that I should feel bound, at once, to declare martial law in that city, and entirely set aside the civil authorities.

I think you know, general, that I desire to act judiciously and carefully in these matters, and not to interfere with existing civil authorities at all if I can help it, and certainly no further than the peace and security of the people absolutely demand.

What I have done in Mobile I consider absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property in that city, and I trust that the authorities in Washington, acting at such a distance from the scene, and of course much less able to understand the necessities of the case, will be very careful in taking any action which will set aside so deliberate and well-considered an act as the removal of the municipal officers in Mobile.

The fact that I have made no removals elsewhere, and have interfered not at all with the civil administration in any other place, ought to be good evidence that I am not disposed to act hastily, and that when I interpose I do so reluctantly, and only because I think it cannot be avoided, in view of the security of property and person to citizens, for whose safety I am held responsible by the law.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement on the foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, *June 8, 1867.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 34.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.)*Atlanta, Georgia, May 31, 1867.*

III. In pursuance of the recommendation made by Major General Wager Swayne, commanding district of Alabama, in his communication of the 20th instant, touching the recent disturbance at Mobile, Alabama, and for the reasons therein stated, the offices of city tax collector, city treasurer, and the boards of aldermen and common council of the city of Mobile are hereby vacated by the removal of the present incumbents, and the following named persons are appointed in their stead:

To be city tax collector, William Hurter.

To be city treasurer, Willard Freeman.

To be members of the board of aldermen: ward 1, B. Moog and S. W. Fosdick; ward 2, P. M. Cafferty and Fred. Bomberg; ward 3, J. H. Duvall and W. H. Lemkemf; ward 4, J. D. Spear, Jonathan Kirkbride, and M. S. Foote; ward 5, Thomas Manser and James Blyth; ward 6, James Shaw, W. D. Genon, and W. G. Johnson; ward 7, Dr. J. W. Coale and R. J. McLarren; ward 8, Thomas R. Sumrall, Charles Partridge, and J. R. Eastburn.

To be members of the common council: ward 1, John Grant; ward 2, G. F. Tartleton; ward 3, Newton St. John; ward 4, Robert S. Bunker; ward 5, B. F. Scattergood; ward 7, Balthazar Tardy.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope:

G. K. SANDERSON,

Captain 33d U. S. Infantry and A. A. A. G.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1867.

[From Atlanta, Ga., June 17, 1867.—Received 2.30 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

It is untrue that negroes have been appointed in the municipal government of Mobile. The city government is complete, and of the best men in the city. The following is an extract from a letter of General Swayne:

"Governor Parsons leaves for Washington to-night, and informs me that he will probably take with him the spontaneous expression of the best public men in this State against the restoration of any of the persons removed."

JOHN POPE,

Major General Commanding.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Telegram in cipher.]

ATLANTA, GA., June 27, 1867.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies United States:*

Day before yesterday I received a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on registration, sent me for my information through the Assistant Adjutant General, by order of the President.

Ten days ago I had made and published instructions to registers which will have to be dropped if the Attorney General's opinion is enforced. The opinion sent me by the President's order does not seem to be an order to me on the subject; but as there may be room for doubt, I ask that I be informed by telegraph whether or not I am ordered by the President to conform my action to the Attorney General's opinion. I stand ready to obey the President's orders on the subject, but I wrote you fully on the subject yesterday the probable result of enforcing the Attorney General's opinion in this district, enclosing also copies of my orders and instructions about registration.

Please answer by telegram as soon as possible, as it is manifest that there should be no delay in my being informed of the President's purpose.

JOHN POPE,

Major General Commanding.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph in cipher.]

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1867.*

Major General J. POPE, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order; nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1867.

[From Little Rock, Arkansas, March 8, 1867.—Received 5.30 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

The law creating military districts authorizes commanders to allow local civil tribunals to try offenders. Does this mean existing tribunals regardless of eligibility under sixth section?

E. O. C. ORD.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, March 27, 1867.

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Order No. 1. General Gillem, district commander, informs me that the 24th infantry is the only regiment, or troops, in the State; that he has but fifteen company officers for duty. I have not (owing to failure of eastern mails up to the 23d instant) received General Grant's Order No. 10, nor official copy of either law of Congress defining duties of district commanders; please send me special copies. From what I can learn, there are but few counties in this State where loyal men can be found to perform the duties of registering voters. In a majority of counties in this State and in Arkansas, a military force will be the first thing applied for by persons appointed to register voters, upon the grounds that they would be unsafe without military protection. I shall have to forward their applications, because the force at present in this State, or available, will not suffice for one-third the counties, *nor is any of it mounted*. I propose organizing for the registering duty as many parties of mounted men as possible, and to require them to take the counties in succession. General Gillem is of opinion that the parties should not be less than twenty each. I therefore have directed the chief quartermaster to apply for five hundred horses to mount fifteen or twenty parties; half the horses will probably break down on the first march. I shall require all the company and regimental officers, as the non-commissioned are recruits and unfit to be trusted with independent commands. I propose, in appointing the registers of voters and judges of elections, to select two out of every three from the late volunteer officers of our army when it is practicable, and the third as loyal a citizen as can be found, when there is one. In order to reach the freedmen on the plantations *at all* with the law of Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau should have an agent in every county; now there are but eleven in sixty counties of this State, and but fifteen who can be of any use in the fifty-five counties of Arkansas. I intended to visit every county in the latter State and make appointments; but nearly half the State is under water, all travel is suspended in that half, and a large part of Mississippi presents the same gloomy waste of waters. I hope, general, I shall receive for this district a fair share of the funds appropriated by the law of Congress, to defray the expenses of organizing it. My impression is that General Sickles, for a district but little more than half as large as this, has nearly twice the number of troops. General Sherman has authorized me to keep the 28th infantry; but four of its companies will have to remain at Forts Arbuckle and Gibson until relieved, which will probably not be until July or August, too late for me. I can, however, get along in Arkansas with 16 companies; here in Mississippi I should have two regiments at least, and during the registering, I think General Thomas, or the department of the Cumberland, having no such work, could spare at least one regiment—that at Memphis.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Major General JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Armies U. S.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at the Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

[Telegram.—Received 9.20 p. m.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 2, 1867.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

Two reliable officers to take charge of the registration, one in each State of this district, are much needed ; also a judge advocate and inspector general.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General.

* Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.—Sent 3.25 p. m.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, May 10, 1867.

Major General ORD, *Commanding 4th Military District, Vicksburg, Miss.:*

It has to-day been represented by Mr. Walker to the Supreme Court—

1st. That you have dispersed the legislature of Arkansas, and have seized and taken from the treasurer of that State the public money and records and property of the State.

2d. That you threaten also to do the same or similar acts in respect to the legislature and public funds and property of the State of Mississippi.

The Attorney General desires to know the facts in respect to these allegations, in order that he may meet them in court.

You will, therefore, please make immediate and full report, by telegraph, of what you have done in Arkansas in reference to the subjects mentioned, and the reasons therefor ; and also, whether you have made any threats or design to make any such seizures in Mississippi.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Received 6.45 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Miss., May 11, 1867.

SIR : Your telegram of to-day is received. I send herewith copies of my letter to Governor Murphy in regard to legislature of Arkansas, and of my letter to Colonel Smith in reference to the State treasurer of Arkansas. I wrote the letter to Governor Murphy, because the legislature was adjourned to the month of July next, for the purpose of trying two of the State judges, the case of one of whom was before them at the time of adjournment, and I believed that the third section of the act referred to in that letter imposed upon me the duty of protecting all persons in their rights of person, and of punishing, or causing to be punished, all criminals ; and I believed that in these cases it would not conduce to that end to allow the legislature, as a local civil tribunal, to take jurisdiction and try the accused, one of whom was, I believe, a loyal man, and who, I was satisfied, would be tried mainly for the reason that he had attempted, in

his judicial capacity, to protect loyal men from being tried by disloyal, and therefore, in the State, filling at the time, manifestly, unfair juries. The letter to Colonel H. Smith was written because I had reason to believe that the State treasurer had been or would be called on to receive as State funds scrip or warrants, which were issued by assumed State authority during the rebellion, and which I learned were, under a recent decision of the supreme court of the State of Arkansas, (case of Jacob Hawkins *versus* L. M. Filkins,) receivable for dues. I also believed that he would improperly dispose of the State funds, all this to the injury of the community, and that the act of Congress made it my duty to protect the community from injury.

I have made no threats to depose any civil officer of the State of Mississippi, except for failure to do impartial justice to offenders, or persons accused of offence.

No civil officer in Mississippi has been deposed by me, or by my orders, unless the trial of certain civil offenders by military commission, authorized in the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and recently ordered by me in special cases, may be considered as deposing the civil authority, who might otherwise have tried the cases. No threats to depose or interfere with the legislature of Mississippi have been made by me. I design to make no seizures of State property at present in this State, unless I find that the law of Congress cannot otherwise be enforced.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
Vicksburg, Miss., April 15, 1867.

SIR: Will you, through the proper channel and in the most expeditious manner, please inform the members of the provisional legislature of the State of Arkansas, recently in session, that their reconvening is incompatible with the act of Congress to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and that they therefore will not reassemble, as may have been appointed by them. Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and state the steps which you may have taken in accordance therewith.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor State of Arkansas, Little Rock.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
Vicksburg, Miss., April 15, 1867.

SIR: Please direct an officer of your staff to call at once on the treasurer of the provisional government of the State of Arkansas and learn if he is eligible to hold office under the third section of the joint resolution providing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteenth. If he is not so eligible, direct Brevet Colonel Henry Page, assistant quartermaster United States volunteers,

to relieve him immediately of bonds, books, papers, &c., pertaining to his office. Colonel Page will make out and send to these headquarters direct the same reports and returns required from the treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures. He will pay all warrants for salaries which may be or become due, and legitimate expenditures for support of the penitentiary, State asylums, and the support of the provisional State government, but no scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kind than those specified will be paid without special authority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds which may accrue in the same manner as though they were those of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Colonel C. H. SMITH,

Commanding Sub-district, State of Arkansas.

Copies of these letters were left by me at Grant's headquarters.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Miss., April 15, 1867.

SIR: I enclose a copy of an order directing that if the present treasurer of the provisional government of the State of Arkansas is not eligible to that office under the sixth section of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, Brevet Colonel Page, assistant quartermaster, will relieve him as State treasurer. If, as I learned, the treasurer is not so eligible, and Brevet Colonel Page takes his place, will you please send, or have sent at once, a circular notice of the fact to all sheriffs and other county and State officers having or receiving State funds, and those who may be entitled to salaries, that they may deposit with or draw from Brevet Colonel Page. It is important that the State funds should be all deposited with an officer whose competence under the law of Congress is undoubted. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, and state what steps may have been taken in compliance therewith, and please send a copy of my order and this letter to the treasurer deemed incompetent, so that he may be notified that he will be held to a strict compliance with the terms of both.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

HON. ISAAC MURPHY,

Governor of the State of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1867.

Brevet Major General E. O. C. ORD, *Vicksburg, Mississippi* :

There is no legal authority for employing a civilian as judge advocate. A judge advocate of the army will be sent from here to report to you at once. Delay trial until he arrives.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1867.

[From Helena, Arkansas, May 15, 1867—12.15 p. m.—Corrected copy.]

General U. S. GRANT :

Many conscientious Union men ask if they can register as voters when they have furnished a child clothing while in rebel army. Can I get opinion of Attorney General hereon?

E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Major General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Telegram.—Received 5 p. m.]

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,
June 7, 1867.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

I request permission to designate the Dry Tortugas as the place of punishment for horse thieves sentenced by military commission convened under the reconstruction act. The moral effect would be very great.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General Commanding.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1867.

Brevet Major General E. O. C. ORD,

Commanding Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Mississippi :

Permission to send a limited number of prisoners, not exceeding (15) fifteen,

to the Dry Tortugas, for punishment, has been granted you. Report each case so disposed of to this office.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1867.

[From Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1867—7.20 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT :

Registration progressing satisfactorily in thirty-five (35) counties of Mississippi, and in a few of Arkansas, where it has been detained by successive overflows.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Major General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1867.

GENERAL: I enclose a copy of my final order in the matter of registering doubtful cases. You will perceive that the number of State officials excluded by me is greater than the number excluded by General Schofield. I have, I think as near as may be, covered the intention of Congress. I also separate all whom the boards may deem disqualified from those they may consider qualified, and place before the former the penalties of the only law under which cases of persons disqualified by the law can be decided. I think with the certainty of trial before them, but few who should not, will register. This, I believe, accords with the intention of Congress. The system of colored or white challengers is utterly impracticable in this district; I can hardly find loyal men enough for registrars.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Major General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Circular of Instructions to Boards of Registration.*HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)*Vicksburg, Miss., June 10, 1867.*

1. *Precinct books* will not be made in duplicate, but the *county books* will be. Precinct books will be retained by the boards until after the election, as they constitute the *poll-books* of the respective precincts. After the election they will be forwarded to these headquarters, under cover, to the assistant adjutant general. The county books will be made by transcribing from the precinct books, immediately after registration in the county is closed, and both copies will be sent at once to the assistant adjutant general at these headquarters.

2. No charge is allowed to be made by the board, or any one connected therewith, for registering a voter under any circumstances. If such charge has been made in any case, or should it hereafter be made, the facts should be at once reported to these headquarters, that the offender may be brought to trial by military commission.

3. The act of Congress requires that every registered voter shall have taken and *subscribed* the oath which is printed at the top of each page of the precinct registration books. Boards of registration will therefore require every one registered to subscribe his name in the column under the heading "Name;" or, if he cannot write, his name will be entered in the column and his mark or cross made and witnessed by a member of the board.

4. Boards are informed that the acts of Congress providing for this registration are the sole guide and rule for their action. The board of registration is not empowered to decide in doubtful cases upon the question of qualification or disqualification, but is required to register and grant certificates of registration to all persons who take and subscribe the prescribed oath. In the first instance, the applicant himself must determine on his own responsibility, and at his peril, his ability or disability; and, afterwards, the tribunal authorized to try those who falsely take the oath, and not the registrars, is the arbiter appointed to decide this question. But the registrars are expected promptly to report to these headquarters, for investigation by a military commission, all cases in which it shall appear that any disqualified person has taken and subscribed the oath. When, therefore, any doubt is known to exist, it is the duty of the board to exert every proper means in its power to ascertain the antecedents of the applicants, who also should be particularly interrogated (the questions and answers being noted) respecting the supposed ground of disqualification. If there is cause for believing that he is disqualified by reason of having held office and afterwards engaged in rebellion, he should be warned of the penalty affixed by section 6th of the supplementary act to perjury, and that his case will be reported to the headquarters for investigation, and then be asked whether he ever held any public office. If so, what; where and when, and for what period? Whether in assuming or exercising such office he took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and whether he afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or ever voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. If he insists upon his ability to take the oath prescribed by law, it shall be administered to and subscribed by him, when the board will issue to him a certificate of registration. In every such case there will be entered in the register opposite the name of such person the remark, "Reported for investigation;" and the board will immediately make the report heretofore directed of all the facts to the headquarters, setting forth the ground and evidence of such supposed disqualifications, the names of witnesses, and with as much care as possible the facts, dates, and place in question. In addition to the report made to district headquarters, a list of persons so registered and reported

will be submitted by every board to the officer detailed to inspect and supervise the registration in the county.

5. The following officers in this district are regarded as clearly included within the terms executive or judicial officers of any State, viz: governors, secretaries of state, auditors, State treasurers, attorneys general, judges of the supreme court, of the high court of appeals, chancellors, judges of the circuit court, judges or justices of county courts, sheriffs, coroners, and adjutants general and quartermasters general, who have actually exercised the duties and received the salaries of their offices, and mayors authorized to act in a judicial capacity.

6. To give an opportunity for the registration of all persons who have not been able to present themselves, or have been rejected by the boards on account of previous instructions to reject all doubtful cases, but who may under the above instructions take the oath and register, each board will meet at the most accessible place for all the people in the county for at least two days, of which meeting ten days' notice shall have been generally published, and at this meeting the registration of the county will be completed.

7. Owing to the misapprehension of registrars in Mississippi, relative to the sketch maps required by previous instructions, the following paragraph is promulgated, and it is expected that hereafter there will be no mistake upon this subject:

1. They will prepare a sketch map of each police beat or district, showing clearly and accurately the police beat or district limits, which is to be attached to the precinct registering book; and

2. A sketch map, in triplicate, of the county, with county and police beat; or in Arkansas, the precinct lines correctly drawn, and a full description of each beat or precinct appended. One copy of this map should be forwarded, upon its completion, promptly to these headquarters, and the other two copies attached to each of the county registering books.

The information necessary to enable the board to prepare these maps, if not already in their possession, can be obtained as they proceed from precinct to precinct in the work of registration.

By command of Brevet Major General Ord:

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Official:

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1867.

GENERAL: Copy of your final instructions to boards of registration of June 10, 1867, is just received.

I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duty of registrars to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the board of registration to see so far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end registers should be allowed to ad-

minister oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it; and, in my opinion, the Attorney General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law, the district commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Brevet Major General E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Fourth District.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1867.

[From Vicksburg, Miss., July 1, 1867—7.50 p. m.]

GENERAL: The cholera has broken out badly here, and among troops at headquarters. Shall have to move them, probably. Is there any objection to taking headquarters to Mississippi City for a month? Registration progressing in all the counties of this State. Registers appointed and books furnished throughout Arkansas.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General.

General U. S. GRANT.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with a transcript of the list of registered enemies kept in this city under the administration of Generals Butler and Banks, all the records of their commands having been sent to Washington in accordance with General Orders No. 66, Adjutant General's office, of 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 25, 1867.

ADJUTANT GENERAL: Secretary of War orders these books to be sent to General Sheridan by express immediately.

E. SCHRIVER,
Inspector General.

Sent by express April 25, 1867.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Cipher telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 2, 1867.

GENERAL: I transmit by mail to-day a communication from General Griffin, in which he asks for the removal of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas. I feel like General Griffin on this subject—that he ought to be removed, and I fear I will be obliged to remove the governor of Louisiana; he is impeding me as much as he can.

I will commence the registration in Louisiana as soon as the supplemental bill reaches me officially.

I feel myself fully equal to this new task, and hope to get through with it creditably to the military.

I send General Griffin's application and the telegram, asking the benefit of your judgment.

It is my intention to make but few removals.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Texas, March 28, 1867.

MAJOR: I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding the district to the necessity of superseding some of the chief civil officers of this State. I deem this step absolutely necessary in order that the military and supplemental bills may be fairly and impartially carried into effect.

I cannot find an officer holding position under the State laws whose antecedents will justify me in reposing trust in him in assisting in the registration.

Again and again have I called the notice of the governor to outrages and murders perpetrated on loyal men, white and black, and I have yet to ascertain a single instance in which the offender has been punished. I advise his immediate removal. He is not the only person disqualified by the military bill from holding office, but also the lieutenant governor, G. W. Jones; and, in fact, all the officers of the State government are disloyal.

They will submit to the laws because they cannot do otherwise, although they think them unjust and oppressive; but the laws ought to be executed in *spirit*, then the reorganization will be achieved in accordance with the national intention.

The appointment of suitable registrars will be a difficult and embarrassing

duty, requiring judgment and great prudence; but upon these selections hinges the whole question. My duties must be more arduous than those of any other district commander, resulting from the extent of territory, the want of rapid communication, the irreclaimable character of many of the leading men who, I believe, will endeavor to throw obstacles in my way in order that some advantage may be secured to the disloyal element.

I am anxious that the registration in this State shall be properly and satisfactorily made, and it is for this reason that I am compelled to recommend the removal of the chief executive, for I feel confident that I cannot receive a hearty co-operation from him in the performance of my duties.

I do not advise other removals at this time, although I feel certain that others will have to be made, but they can follow the registration.

If I may be allowed to suggest a man for the position of provisional governor, I give the name of Judge C. Caldwell, an old resident of the State, at present residing in New Orleans. I also give the name of Judge Baldwin, an excellent man.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GRIFFIN,

Brevet Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

Major GEORGE A. FORSYTH, *Secretary of Civil Affairs,*
Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 2, 1867.

Official :

GEORGE A. FORSYTH,
Major U. S. A., Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 19, 1867.

GENERAL: On the 27th day of March last I removed from office Judge E. Abell, of the criminal court of New Orleans, Andrew S. Herron, attorney general of the State of Louisiana, and John T. Monroe, mayor of the city of New Orleans. These removals were made under the powers granted me in what is usually termed the "military bill," passed March 2, 1867, by the Congress of the United States.

I did not deem it necessary to give any reason for the removal of these men, especially after the investigations made by the military board on the massacre of July 30, 1866, and the report of the congressional committee on the same massacre; but as some inquiry has been made for the cause of removal, I would respectfully state as follows:

The court over which Judge Abell presided is the only criminal court in the city of New Orleans, and for a period of at least nine months previous to the riot of July 30 he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising no prosecution in his court against the offenders, in case such an event occurred. The records of his court

will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty has been prosecuted.

In reference to Andrew J. Herron, attorney general of the State of Louisiana, I considered it his duty to indict these men before this criminal court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters; in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was therefore, in my belief, an able coadjutor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30.

Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an attorney general who would not prosecute the guilty, and a judge who advised the grand jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre.

With these three men exercising a large influence over the worst elements of the population of this city, giving to those elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-chief will see how insecurely I felt in letting them occupy their respective positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization of this State.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1867.

Official copy :

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

[From New Orleans, 6.30 p. m., July 2, 1867.—Received 8.40 p. m.]

GENERAL GRANT, *Commanding* :

I did not get your despatch of June 29 until to-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension in the State, except parish of Orleans, until the 15th of July, and after receipt of your letter of the 24th the extension was made indefinite. The boards now have nothing to do in this city and in most of the parishes.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Cipher telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 3, 1867—12 m.

Major General SHERIDAN, *New Orleans :*

Application having been made to the President by the governor of Louisiana, and others, for revocation of your order removing the board of levee commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further information. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for making it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date in reference to the levee commissioners in this State.

The following were my reasons for abolishing the two former boards, although I intended that my order should be sufficiently explanatory :

Previous to the adjournment of the legislature last winter it passed an act continuing the old levee board in office, so that the four millions of dollars (\$4,000,000) in bonds appropriated by the legislature might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents.

After its adjournment the governor of the State appointed a board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to me in person that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it the vote of the employés at the time of election.

The board continued in office by the legislature refused to turn over to the governor's board, and each side appealed to me to sustain it, which I would not do. The question must then have gone to the courts, which, according to the governor's judgment when he was appealing to me to be sustained, would require one year for decision. Meantime the State was overflowed, the levee boards tied up by political chicanery, and nothing done to relieve the poor people, now fed by the charity of the government and charitable associations of the north.

To obviate this trouble, and to secure to the overflowed districts of the State the immediate relief which the honest disbursement of the four millions (\$4,000,000) would give, my order dissolving both boards was issued.

I say now, unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a dishonest man. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers who had not yet doffed their gray uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State and joining those who were preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake.

I say again that he is dishonest, and that dishonesty is more than must be expected of me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 34.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., May 3, 1867.

3. To relieve the State of Louisiana from the incubus of the quarrel which now exists between his excellency the governor and the State legislature, as to which political party shall have the disbursement of the four million dollars (\$4,000,000) of levee bonds authorized by the last legislature, and in order to have the money distributed for the best interests of the overflowed district of the State, all existing or pretended boards of levee commissioners are hereby abolished, and the following board appointed. It will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Cipher telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, June 4, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to your telegram of yesterday, I suspended the operations of the levee commissioners.

It is very important that this board of honest and capable men be permitted to go on with their labors.

The State has been overflowed, and wide-spread destruction has followed; in addition there are many debts due to laboring men.

Now is the time to commence work on the levees, and it will be a great mis-

fortune to the State to let the funds appropriated be controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

[Cipher telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, June 6, 1867.

SIR : I see that Governor Wells asserts that he appointed his board of levee, commissioners in accordance with law. This is not so. There was no law for the appointment of his board in the statutes of Louisiana, and the governor of Maine might as well have done so.

He also asserts that the bonds were being negotiated. This is not so either. There was simply an agent sent on to have the bonds struck off in New York.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., June 4, 1867—12.30 p. m.]

GENERAL : I found it necessary yesterday to remove Governor Wells. He has embarrassed me very much since I came in command by his subterfuge and political chicanery. This necessary act will be approved here by every class and shade of political opinion. He has not a friend who is an honest man.

I enclose by mail copy of the order removing him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

General U. S. GRANT.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegram in cipher.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1867.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.* :

I see a despatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for your action in removing the governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1867.

[From New Orleans, Louisiana, June 18, 1867—12.40 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States :

I have the honor to report that I have extended the registration in the parish of Orleans until the thirtieth (30th) June, at which time registration will be closed in this city. In the State there are now eighty thousand voters registered, which indicates that the registration in the State is nearly completed. In eighteen hundred and sixty (1860) the vote of the State was fifty thousand (50,000.) I will extend the time until the tenth of July in some of the parishes where the population is large, so as to give no just grounds of complaint. I have to say again that the registration throughout the State has been harmonious, the boards having been kindly received everywhere.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 10, 1867—1.50 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States :

GENERAL: I have returns up to the present date from twenty-five parishes

of this State, and find that over fifty-seven thousand (57,000) voters have been registered, and everything going on well.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, June 10, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official : E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

[From New Orleans, July 2, 1867—7.45 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding :*

GENERAL: The latest returns from forty-seven (47) parishes of this State show one hundred and two thousand one hundred and twenty-six (102,126) voters registered. As some of the returns are fifteen days' old there will be considerable increase up to the present date.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official : E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 4, 1867—2 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States :

GENERAL: Have returns of registration from most of the parishes of this State, also the reports of the officers supervising, and can report to you the greatest success and the best of feeling existing among the people.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Official : E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., June 6, 1867.—Received 11.10 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT :

GENERAL: Mr. T. J. Durant having declined the appointment of governor of this State, Mr. B. T. Flanders has been appointed in his stead. The back-

bone of the trouble has been broken by the removal of Governor Wells. I think you need not hereafter have any anxiety about the condition of affairs here.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1867.

[From New Orleans, May 30, 1867—5.45 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States :

GENERAL: On the twenty-seventh (27th) instant I extended the time for registration in this city to June twentieth, (20th.) The most cheering reports are sent in by the boards throughout the State of the success of registration and the good will with which they were received by all classes. There is a very good condition of affairs throughout my command. Last night the largest political assembly which ever collected together in this city, mostly of colored people, paraded the streets without the slightest disturbance. I had made every preparation should any disturbance occur, but did not show publicly a single soldier. I desired to make this case a test one, and the result was most satisfactory.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 29, 1867.

[Copy of telegram—sent 2.30 p. m.]

Major General SHERIDAN, *New Orleans :*

Recalling your attention to General Grant's telegram in respect to the extension of time of registration in your district, especially at New Orleans, which appears to have been received after you had made a temporary extension, you will please make such further extension at New Orleans and through your district as may be necessary to secure a full and fair registration. Please acknowledge this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1867.

From New Orleans, May 23, 1867.—Received 7 p. m., in cipher.]

GENERAL GRANT: The most encouraging reports are coming in from every section of the State of the progress and success of registration.

If the Attorney General is to give an interpretation, it should be sent as soon as possible, otherwise the registration may be unnecessarily delayed beyond the time allotted, viz., the 30th of June.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, May 23, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Texas, May 29, 1867.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 25th instant, enclosing copy of despatch to General Grant in reference to Circular Order No. 13, current series, from these headquarters, I have the honor to state that it was issued solely to protect loyal residents in their lives, liberties, and property.

All the unqualified Unionists of Texas, so far as my observation extends, approve of the order and beg that it may not be modified, declaring that they would much prefer having their suits tried by a jury of loyal blacks than by one composed of disloyal whites.

The many appeals made to district headquarters by Union citizens, in all parts of the State, for protection against the unjust acts of the courts, necessitated some measure of relief.

It was after weeks of reflection and consultation with the ablest legal minds that I became satisfied that this object could only be accomplished by requiring that the jurors shall be composed of loyal men.

The oath is the same as that required by Congress from all government officials.

There was no intention in this order to prescribe whether the jurors should be white or black.

The decision of this question rests with the local authorities whose duty it is to impanel juries.

The State enactment, defining the disqualifications of jurors is still in force, so far as it does not conflict with the civil rights bill; and this enactment requires that each juror shall not only be a voter, but a householder in the county or freeholder in the State.

This one qualification excludes nearly every colored voter.

The class who clamor against the order are, for the most part, those who failed, after four years of war, to sever the Union, and have not yet learned the lesson of loyalty.

Many who protest the loudest and are most unscrupulous in their misinterpretation of the jury order, are disfranchised: their object is attained if they can again fill the jury boxes of Texas with men of secession antecedents, inimical to the general government, and hostile towards Union citizens. Their motto seems to be "Rule or ruin."

His excellency Governor Throckmorton, in a recent communication to the President of the United States, declared "that the federal judges holding the

'courts of the United States for this State have ruled that the petit jurors of their courts are not required to take the oath contained in the order referred to.'

This is a grave misstatement; no such ruling has ever been made.

The only truthful rendering that can be made of Circular No. 13 is that it is an attempt to open the courts of Texas to loyal jurors for the protection of all good citizens.

Upon the passage of the military bill, the people of the State were ready to submit to the will of the national Congress, and had the disfranchised office-holders been superseded, as they themselves expected, by loyal appointees, the courts to-day would have been administering justice as impartially as they are doing in New York or Massachusetts.

But no removals have been made, and some officials have taken courage. They are allowing the inference to circulate that no man who ever gave a crust of bread or a drink of water to a rebel soldier can take the required oath. By this they hope to show that the courts of justice are practically closed, and thus obtain a modification or revocation of the order.

In conclusion, I do not hesitate to say that there is not an organized county in the State where, with proper officials, loyal juries cannot be obtained.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GRIFFIN,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Official copy respectfully furnished General Grant, commanding armies of the United States, for his information.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, Louisiana, May 25, 1867.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Please find enclosed a copy of a despatch sent to General Grant on your circular.

If any of the judges or other officers of the courts in Texas attempt to embarrass you by selecting colored men who are unfitted to act as jurors, report their names and the circumstances of the case to me for their removal.

I am, general, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General U. S. Army.

Brevet Major General CHARLES GRIFFIN,

Commanding District of Texas, Galveston, Texas.

Official :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1867.

[From New Orleans, May 22, 1867.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies United States*:

There is a persistent effort made to construe the order of General Griffin, in circular number thirteen (13,) as forcing colored jurors on the courts in Texas. General Griffin tells me he had no such intention, but it was to force the courts to put on loyal citizens, of which there is in each county sufficient number to give security to Union people, and to relieve himself from the pressure of applications of this class of the country for redress in the most grievous wrongs.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
May 23, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.
U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Circular No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Texas, April 27, 1867.

The attention of the commanding general of the district having been directed to the fact that persons disqualified by law are drawn to serve as jurors in the civil courts of the State of Texas, it is hereby ordered that, hereafter, no person shall be held eligible to serve, or to be sworn in, as a jurymen, until he shall have taken the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter; so help me God.

To prevent the exclusion of loyal citizens from the jury box, on account of race or color, and for the guidance of officials authorized to impanel juries in the State of Texas, the following section of the civil rights bill is published:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right

secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

By command of Brevet Major General Griffin :

A. H. M. TAYLOR,
Second Lieut. Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, May 20, 1867.—Received 7.20 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT :

On the fourth I telegraphed you, stating the reason why there was such a preponderance of colored voters registered in this city was because the whites staid away from the registration offices until the colored got through. This proves to be true, and the tables are now turned, and the ratio is about one hundred whites to thirty colored, daily. The white is increasing on the colored very fast.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., May 18, 1867.—Received 5 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT :

I have the honor to report my return from Galveston. General Griffin issued his orders for registration while I was there, and the machinery is now in full operation in Texas. There has been some excitement in New Orleans during my absence, but without much political significance. It was a strike on part of colored laborers, which produced a stampede and consequent exaggeration. All is now quiet and will continue so. The night before I arrived at Galveston, there was some little trouble at a political meeting, but of little significance or importance. Generals Porter and Babcock have gone to the Rio Grande.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., May 18, 1867—10.30 a. m.—Received 1.30 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cipher telegram of the ninth. I had already extended the time in the city until the 31st of May.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General*.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., May 11, 1867.—Received 3 p. m., in cipher.]

General GRANT:

The reports of the progress of registration from the different parishes in this State are now coming in, and indicate that the machinery is in good working order. I have to contend with all kinds of attempted fraud in this city to-day. I have to dismiss the clerk of the 5th district court for issuing false certificates of naturalization, and the same thing has been done in one other, and in perhaps all of the courts, but I have been too sharp for them. I will go to Texas with Porter and Babcock to-morrow. Will be back in about six days.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General*.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 10, 1867.

[By telegraph, 6 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT:

The bitterness which has existed in this city for the last two weeks about the street car question has subsided. I advised the companies to make no distinction, as there was no law, State or municipal, to support them, and that ultimately the colored people would be permitted to ride in any car. This view they cheerfully adopted, and the excitement died out at once. There is no trouble now.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General U. S. A.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, May 9, 1867.

[In cipher.]

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

The President thinks the 15th of May too short a time for the registration of

voters in the parish of Orleans, and thinks so much of the order as limits registration to that date should be rescinded.

Official :

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 7, 1867.

GENERAL : In General Sheridan's order relating to the registering of voters in the parish of New Orleans, he directs that the registry must be completed by the fifteenth of this month. The President is of opinion that the time allowed by General Sheridan's order, as above mentioned, is too short for a full and fair registry, and that so much of said order as limits the registry to the fifteenth of May should be rescinded.

You will please communicate this to Major General Sheridan.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

General GRANT, *Commanding, &c., &c.*

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1867.

[From New Orleans, May 4, 1867—4.40 p. m.]

GENERAL : The registration in the city and in the State is progressing very well. The proportion of colored voters registered in the city is much in excess of the white, for the reason that the colored people are excited and crowd the registration offices, the white people preferring to wait until the colored people finish their registration, when they will register. Politicians are trying to make it appear that the few white voters registered is on account of the stringency in registration, but this is not the case. The white people are waiting until the colored get through. It must not be disguised, however, that quite a large number of whites will not register because they do not like the military bill.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies U. S.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., April 24, 1867—1.30 p. m.—Received 8.30 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

The registration is going on quietly and with fairness. The general condition of affairs in this State is good.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[Special Orders No. 15.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.

* * * * *

II. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law, in the parish of Orleans will be commenced on the fifteenth instant, and must be completed by the fifteenth of May.

* * * * *

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 23.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 20, 1867.

I. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the

RECONSTRUCTION.

legal voters, according to that law, in the State of Louisiana will be commenced on the first of May, and must be completed by the thirtieth of June.

* * * * *

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 39.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., May 9, 1867.

I. There appearing to be a necessity for more time for complete registration in the parish of Orleans than is given in Special Orders No. 15, from these headquarters, that time is hereby extended until the 31st of May.

* * * * *

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Orders No. 53.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., May 27, 1867.

* * * * *

II. The time for the completion of the registration of voters in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, provided in Special Orders No. 15, and extended in Special Orders No. 39, current series from these headquarters, is hereby further extended to the 20th of June next, and the hours for registration will hereafter be from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I issued my order for the registration of the State of Louisiana yesterday, giving until the 30th of June to accomplish the work. Should I not be able to accomplish the work an extension of the time will be given.

I anticipate no trouble in the work; the people generally will register. I have in no way sought, by consultations with governors, legislatures, or public assemblies, to mould the public mind by such political machinery to an acceptance or non-acceptance of the law; but I have given them clearly to understand that the law would be enforced and the reorganization accomplished, and I believe my course is not unacceptable to the majority of the people in the State.

By pursuing this course I am freed, as I ought to be, from any just charge of giving partisan support. My only desire is to faithfully carry out the law as a military order.

Some of the public prints in the city are loud in denouncing the boards of registrars here, but it is unjust. There have been, from the developments already made, the most unparalleled frauds in the voting here in this city, and I am now not surprised at the conduct of some of the best citizens here in never voting, or that bad men should have ruled in the city government.

In the appointment of registrars for the State, I have in nearly every case selected two citizens, residents of the parish, and one ex-army officer from the city of New Orleans. This gives me a check on each board by having a good and tried man as chairman of each. Then in addition I have the boards supervised by intelligent army officers. I deem this caution necessary for many good reasons.

The Attorney General should not hamper me too much; no one can conceive or estimate, at so great a distance, the precautions necessary to be taken in the present condition of society here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the U. S., Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1867.

Official copy:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, April 19, 2 p. m., 1867.—Received 6.45 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

The registration in the city is progressing well. There is some dissatisfaction among a few sore-heads because we cannot interpret the law to suit them. No one will be refused registration of his name in my command who is legally entitled to it.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opportunity is given for the correction of any errors that may occur.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 16, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate of telegram sent you this day, and the memorandums therein referred to; also extracts from the "Revised Statutes of Louisiana," treating of oaths.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General, U. S. Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

[Cipher telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 16, 1867.

GENERAL: The registration was commenced in this city yesterday, and is progressing without trouble or ill-feeling—colored and white registering at the same offices.

I will send by to-day's mail a memorandum showing what classes are disqualified in this State.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

At a meeting of the board of registrars for the five districts of Orleans parish, the following was unanimously agreed to :

Memoranda of disqualifications.

1. Every person who has acted as United States senator or representative.
2. All who have acted as electors of President and Vice-President.
3. Every person who held any position in the army or navy of the United States.

4. Every person who held any position under the United States, in which they were required to take an oath before they entered upon the duties of the office—such as officers in the custom-house, post office, mint, judges, and all officers of the United States courts, United States marshals and deputies.

5. All who have been governors of the State, State senators and representatives, secretary of state, treasurer, and all officers provided for in the constitution of the State made in 1845 and 1852, including judges of courts, justices of peace, clerks of courts and deputies, sheriffs and deputies, constables and deputies, tax-collectors, assessors, coroners, police jurors, auctioneers, pilots, harbor masters, recorders of conveyance and mortgages, parish recorders, notaries public, and all commissioned officers in the State militia.

Every person who has acted as mayor of the city, treasurer, comptroller, recorder, alderman, assistant alderman, assessors, tax collectors, administrators of the charity hospital, members of the board of health, commissioners of elections and their clerk, chief of police, lieutenants of police, and all who have served on the police force, wardens and under-wardens of the parish prison and workhouse, board of school directors, city surveyors and deputies, street commissioners and deputies, city attorney and assistant attorney, superintendent of public schools, inspectors of tobacco, flour, beef, and pork, and weights and measures, managers of the asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind, and sextons of cemeteries.

All who in 1862 and 1864 registered themselves as aliens, or who obtained protection papers from the representatives of foreign powers.

Any person who at any time held any of the above offices, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, are disqualified from voting.

Questions to be answered by persons proposing to register.

1. Have you been United States senator, representative, or elector of President or Vice-President, at any time before January 26, 1861?

2. Have you held any office under the United States government of any kind whatsoever before January 26, 1861?

3. Have you held any office under the government of this State of any kind whatsoever to which you were elected or appointed prior to January 26, 1861?

4. Have you held any office under the city government of any kind whatsoever to which you were elected or appointed prior to January 26, 1861?

5. Did you in 1862 or 1864 register yourself as an alien, or did you obtain protection papers from the representatives of any foreign power?

In case any of the preceding questions are answered "Yes," or should you know they ought to be so answered, it will be proper to ask the following:

6. Were you in the confederate service, military, naval, or civil, or did you give aid and comfort to those engaged in hostility to the United States?

If answered "Yes," or if you know it to be so, they must not be registered.

OATH.

Constitutional provision.

ARTICLE 90. Members of the general assembly and all officers before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall take the following oath or affirmation

[Extract.]

I (A B) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially

discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ———, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

* * * * *

SECTION 1. The oath required by article ninetieth of the Constitution shall be taken by all officers of the State before entering on the duties of their office; it may be administered by the governor of the State, any judge or justice of the peace, clerk, or deputy clerk, and shall be subscribed by the party taking it, and be certified in his commission by the person administering it.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. The governor and judges, and all other civil and military officers elected or appointed under the authority of this State, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation required by article ninety of the constitution.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New Orleans, La., April 16—11 a. m., 1867.—Received 1.40 p. m., in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT:

The registration was commenced in this city yesterday, and is progressing without trouble or ill feeling, colored and whites registering at the same offices. I will send by to-day's mail a memorandum showing what classes are disqualified under the military bill in this State.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[By telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, *April 13, 1867.*

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

Direct paymaster to make requisition for one month's supply of funds, in pursuance of accompanying order—Circular No. 56, Paymaster General's office, April 11, 1867.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., April 12, 1867—5.40 p. m.]

GENERAL: I have already issued the order for the registration of New Orleans, and by next Monday or Tuesday will issue the order for registration of the State of Louisiana, and will then go over to help General Griffin.

I am very much embarrassed for want of funds. Can some be sent me for Louisiana and Texas?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

General GRANT, *Commanding United States Army.*

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1867.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, Louisiana:*

Your question, as to who are ineligible for registration, was submitted to the Attorney General. No answer has been received. Go on giving your own interpretation to the law until answer is given.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., April 6, 1867—3 p. m.]

GENERAL: I am in readiness to commence the registration in this city. Will in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. A reply to my telegram asking an authoritative decision on what classes are disfranchised is very important.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies United States.*

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., April 5, 1867.*

[Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., April 5, 1867—5.45 p. m.]

GENERAL: There is not one word of truth in the rumored Indian massacre in Texas, near Camp Verdi. These reports are now manufactured wholesale

to effect the removal of troops from the interior to the frontier, it being known that it is contemplated sending a small detachment of troops to nearly every parish in Louisiana and in as many counties in Texas as I can, so there may be a just registration and a fair vote.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT.

Official :

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at War Department, April 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, April 2, 1867.

GENERAL : The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt of copy of a telegram from Major General Sheridan, dated April 1, in relation to prohibition from voting, and directs me to inform you that it was submitted to the President in cabinet, and instructions deferred until the Attorney General completes his opinion upon the same point, heretofore presented by General Schofield, and on reference by the President, now under consideration of the Attorney General.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1867.

[From New Orleans, La., April 1, 1867—1.15 p. m.]

Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies of the United States :*

In consequence of diversity of opinion I have the honor to request an authoritative decision, showing who are prohibited from voting under the military bills covering all cases.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
April 1, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

APRIL 2, 1867.

Submitted to the President in cabinet, and instructions deferred until the Attorney General completes his opinion upon the same point heretofore presented

by General Schofield, and on reference by the President, now under consideration of the Attorney General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Louisiana, March 29, 1867.

GENERAL: The supplementary bill has passed Congress, and we will now have to go to work to reorganize under its provisions.

General Orders No 1 confers the power on you to take all the necessary steps for this reorganization, and the letter of instructions, dated the 23d instant, places a considerable force at your disposal, which can be used to assist you if necessary.

You will, therefore, at once, make the necessary arrangements, &c.

As soon as the law is officially received, commence the reorganization under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1867, and the act supplementary to it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Brevet Major General CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Commanding District of Texas, Galveston, Texas.

Respectfully furnished for the information of General U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., March 8, 1867— 10 p. m.]

GENERAL: It is important that the district commander under the late act of Congress be made as soon as possible for this district, as the mayor of this city and the governor of the State are exciting the public mind over question of authority pending his appointment and presence here.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

Galveston, June 10, 1867.

MAJOR : I beg to represent to the major general commanding the district the necessity of superseding some of the officials in this State ; they are attempting to make it appear that the courts are closed by the enforcement of Circular No. 13, current series, from these headquarters.

Many of the officers were nominated on their record of disloyalty to the general government, and elected upon the merits of their services in the attempt to destroy it. Numbers are disfranchised ; while the sympathy of others is with the "lost cause." Union men are averse to having the courts presided over by such officials. Judge J. J. Holt, of the tenth judicial district, states that he was unable to hold court in Lavaca county, owing to the impossibility of obtaining jurors who could take the oath. He exhausted the regular venire, then declined to go outside, as the law provides, for jurors.

The governor has forwarded thirty-eight names, all white, who are qualified to act as registrars, and I have sixteen white from other sources.

Judge Holt's antecedents are of the most disloyal character, and I have assurances that he is as confirmed a rebel to-day as at the hour secession was declared ; and Mr. Wesley Ogden, of Lavaca, Calhoun county, is recommended as his successor.

In the eighth district, presided over by Judge H. B. Malry, no court was held in Titus or Wood counties ; the others are not heard from. The judge and district attorney allowed the disloyal bar outside to construe the oath to mean that no man who had ever given a dinner or a pair of socks, or anything, to a rebel soldier, whether relative or friend, could take the oath, thus deterring Union men from doing their duty.

His excellency J. W. Throckmorton has furnished me with the names of thirty-five men, all white, from Titus, qualified to act as registrars, and I have some from other sources. Wood county elected a Union man to the reconstruction convention by a vote of two to one, and was called the "free State of Wood" during the war, owing to the loyal principles of her inhabitants. A list for registrars has not yet been received from the governor, but the best of assurances are given that qualified jurors can be found in abundance. The name of Winston Banks is presented as a proper person to supersede Judge Malry, and A. P. Shuford to supersede G. T. Todd, the present district attorney. My attention has been called to other officers who have failed to carry out Circular No. 13, and to some who endeavored to dissuade, by their language, freedmen from registering ; still, it is my aim to request as few removals as possible, but some are necessary for a check.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Major GEORGE A. FORSYTH, *Secretary of Civil Affairs,*
Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

Official copy respectfully furnished General U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States, for his information.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.—Received 1.40 p. m.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 30, 1867.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday's date, directing a further extension of registration. I had already (on the 27th instant) extended the time in this city to the 20th June next, and should it be necessary will further extend it. The registration in the State extends to June 30, and will, if necessary, be extended still further; but I think it will be completed before that time, as the boards of registration throughout the State have had great success in the undertaking. So far they have been well received, and report most favorably of the encouragement given to them by all classes.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1867.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The registration in the State of Louisiana will be continued in obedience to the orders of the President unless I receive further orders from him to the contrary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Order No. 65.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 10, 1867.

I. In June, 1866, Judges Thomas H. Stribling and W. P. Bacon, strong Union men, were elected judges of the fourth and eleventh judicial districts in Western Texas by large majorities. The legislature of the State afterwards passed an act, approved October 11, 1866, to take effect December 31, 1866, abolishing the fourth and eleventh judicial districts of the State by consolidation with other districts, thereby creating districts of such extent as to make it impossible to administer justice within them through the courts. The sole object of this act, as publicly stated by its advocates, having been to get rid of the before-mentioned judges on account of their political opinions, regardless of the public interests or wishes, said act will be considered as null and void, and the numbers and boundaries of these judicial districts, as they existed before the passage of the act, restored. Judges Thomas H. Stribling and W. P. Bacon

will resume the duties of judges of the districts to which they were respectively elected.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan :

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *March 28, 1867.*

SIR : The undersigned citizens of the city of San Antonio, Texas, beg leave to call your attention to a great evil which the people of this portion of our State now suffer in consequence of the partial and unjust action of our last legislature, and most respectfully ask of you to remedy this evil.

Prior to the rebellion there were two judicial districts in Western Texas, known as the fourth and the eleventh. The former was composed of the counties of Bexar, Comal, Blanco, Gillespie, Kerr, and Kendall, and the latter of the counties of Presidio and El Paso. During the rebellion the people of these districts were distinguished for their loyalty to the government of the United States, and, in consequence, they were greatly persecuted and suffered much. The convention called by Governor Hamilton, under the direction of the President, in the constitution framed and submitted to the people for their adoption, did not pretend to change these judicial districts, but the convention, on the last day of its session, when many of its members had returned home, passed a separate ordinance whereby they authorized the legislature, at its first session, or at any time thereafter, to redistrict the State so as to equalize and apportion the labor of the several judges. As we stated, this ordinance did not form a part of the organic law, and Union men supposed at the time it was intended as a pretext to legislate out of office all persons elected who might be opposed to the principles of secession. The constitution expressly declares that judges shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district, and that they shall hold their offices for and during the term of eight years.

At the first election in June last, Thomas H. Stribling, a prominent and well-known Union man, was elected judge of the fourth judicial district over a very prominent and active rebel, by about eight hundred majority. W. P. Bacon, another prominent Union man, and who had served in the Union army, was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district with only sixteen dissenting votes, and that over an active rebel, who has since received an official appointment of importance under the present State government.

The legislature at its last session, under the pretext of appointing and equalizing the labor of the different judges, partitioned and divided out these and two other districts, which had also elected Union judges, among the surrounding judges, who were lately active rebels and are now notorious rebel sympathizers ; and thus, not one Union judge was left in the State, and the avowed argument used in the legislature in support of this extraordinary proceeding was, to get rid of the radical judges.

This county of Bexar was added to the fourteenth judicial district, of which B. F. Neal is the district judge and resides at Corpus Christi, about 180 miles distant, and with little or no communication between the places. Judge Neal had been a member of the State legislature before the rebellion and was an active participator in the rebellion. He is therefore not eligible to the office under the military bill. The counties of Comal and Gillespie, Kerr and Kendall, of the fourth ; Medina, Uvalde, Frio, Maverick, and Kinney, and Bandera, of the

eighteenth; Presidio and El Paso, of the eleventh, and two other counties, were all included in one district and called the fourth, and the judge of the eighteenth, G. H. Noonan, was, by legislative enactment, made judge of this district. The county of Blanco, of the fourth, was added to the judicial district of John Ireland, a well-known rebel sympathizer and remarkable for his hostility to the government of the United States. Judge Noonan was originally a Union man, and in his sympathies for the rebel cause has never been violent, and is believed now to be Union in his feelings and sentiments and is a very good man. The only office held by Judge Noonan before the rebellion was that of notary public, and he was judge of the eighteenth district during the rebellion. It is impossible, however, for him to discharge the duties of district judge over a county of more than seven hundred miles in extent, from the county of El Paso to Comal.

By this nefarious act of the legislature more than three thousand voters were disfranchised in the fourth judicial district, and they placed under the jurisdiction of two other judges, in both of whose districts together there were not more than two-thirds the number of voters. This county, Bexar, alone, has a population very nearly as large as both those judicial districts. This, by far the largest commercial city in the interior of Texas, is left without a judge to grant a conservative writ without travelling a week's journey to procure the order. And all this has been inflicted upon us because of the election of Union judges.

Now we, the undersigned, loyal citizens of this city, ask of you to remedy this evil, and if, under the provisional government, judges are to be maintained, as we suppose from your order they will be, we beg that the judicial districts be restored to the condition in which they were at the beginning of the rebellion, and as they continued up to the time of the action of the last legislature. We ask that Judge Thomas H. Stribling be restored to the fourth judicial district, and W. P. Bacon, of El Paso, to the eleventh, to which they were respectively elected by such large Union majorities in June last. They are both true Union men, able and competent. Judge Stribling held the office of district judge for a time under the confederacy, until forced to leave the country on account of his Union sentiments, but never held any position, prior to the rebellion, as a public functionary, except as alderman of this city. Judge Bacon took no part in the rebellion. Of course we should also rejoice to see the other two judges elected last June, and legislated out of office on account of their Union sentiments, restored, but, as we have no direct interest in the matter, we leave it to your own judgment. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

T. Cross.
L. York.
F. Schenck.
August Notte.
Dr. T. Hertzberg.
L. Iwowski.
E. Pentenrieder.
W. A. Brunett.
R. Wulfig.
M. Slocum.
William W. Gamble.
S. P. Gambia.

W. B. Moore.
Christopher Rhodins.
Julius Dreser.
I. A. Paschal.
E. Degener.
John O. French.
A. Dillmar.
Peyton Smythe.
I. I. Thornton.
Alexander Rosey.
O. E. Rowendorf.
Samuel Bell.
D. Bell.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Military District of Louisiana and Texas,
Headquarters, New Orleans.*

[Extract.]

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, *April 23, 1867.*

Without the aid of the United States troops our laws are not well executed; in fact, they are a farce. Our district judge, an inefficient man with strong rebel proclivities, disqualified for holding the office by the constitutional amendment, as he was a member of the State legislature and engaged in the rebellion, raised a company in this place, and while in command of it two northern men were inhumanly murdered without any kind of trial, for attempting to make their escape to the blockading vessels off Arkansas Pass, near where the company was stationed. I am informed that the judge did not take an active part in the tragical affair, but was only too inefficient to prevent it.

The community at large complain of him as a judge, and there are more suitable men within the district that are and have been truly "loyal" men, and of unswerving national principles, and such a man is Thomas H. Stribbling of San Antonio, considered to be by loyal men, and well, qualified to honor the situation.

I should not have turned your attention so much to this matter, only from the long acquaintance with this country and the people. I think that the best interests of the people require it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DIX,

Sub-Assistant Commissioner, &c.

First Lieutenant J. T. KIRKMAN,

Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

A true copy :

N. GRIME,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

It appearing that an ordinance passed on the last day of the Texas State constitutional convention, dividing the State into new judicial districts, has resulted in the displacement of loyal judges and the maintenance in office of men of rebel sympathies, much to the detriment of the interests of the loyal people of western Texas, and it appearing, also, that owing to the extent of some of the judicial districts thus created justice cannot properly and promptly be administered, it is ordered that the judicial districts be re-established as existing before the passage of said ordinance, which is hereby rescinded.

The judges then in office will resume their judicial powers. This order will take effect on the 1st of July, 1867.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, *April 30, 1867.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, making inquiry in regard to the district judges, and the cause of some of them having been legislated out of office. Enclosed I send you a list of the judges elected in June, 1866, and also memoranda of the judicial districts as they existed prior to the act of the last legislature reorganizing the districts. Mr. Allen, who goes down to-day, can give you very full information on the subject.

During the debate in the legislature upon the bill reorganizing these districts, Doctor Ashbel Smith, of Houston, one of the leading men of the house, as well

as other speakers, stated and boasted that the districts had been so reorganized as to legislate out of office Judges Stribling and Bacon, whom he was pleased to denounce as "radicals," and regret was expressed that the districts could not be so arranged as to exclude Judge Noonan. Also, to show the iniquity of the reorganization, it is only necessary to cite the case of the counties of El Paso and Presidio, (Judge Bacon's district,) which were attached to the eighth district, at least 700 miles (through a country infested with Indians) distant from the residence of the judge, which is a clear and evident denial of the protection of the laws to these counties, which vote about 1,500 votes.

Very respectfully,

J. L. HAYNES.

Major General CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Commanding the Department of Texas, Headquarters, Galveston.

A true copy :

N. GRIMES,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

List of the judges elected June 25, 1866.

- District No. 1. Benj. Strophshire, a rebel quartermaster.
- District No. 2. John Ireland, a confederate receiver.
- District No. 3. James E. Sheppard, a rebel colonel.
- District No. 4. Thomas H. Stribling,* Union man.
- District No. 5. C. Payn.*
- District No. 6. M. D. Ector, rebel general.
- District No. 7. J. B. Kennard.*
- District No. 8. H. P. Malray, rebel colonel.
- District No. 9. Reuben A. Reeves, secession politician.
- District No. 10. J. J. Holt, secession politician.
- District No. 11. W. P. Bacon,* Union man.
- District No. 12. Stephen Powers, a Yankee secessionist.
- District No. 13. R. S. Gould, a rebel colonel.
- District No. 14. B. F. Neall, original Union man.
- District No. 15. Lane Wilson.
- District No. 16. J. J. Good, rebel brigadier general.
- District No. 17. T. P. Hughes,* original Union man, but fell from grace.
- District No. 18. G. H. Noonan, Union man.
- District No. 19. Thomas Harrison, rebel general.
- District No. 20. W. G. T. Weaver, original Union man.

J. L. HAYNES.

Judicial districts, as they stood before the last act of the legislature.

- District No. 1. Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Matagorda, and Austin.
- District No. 2. Travis, Hayes, Guadalupe, Caldwell, and Bastrop.
- District No. 3. Washington, Brazos, Burleson, and Milan.
- District No. 4. Comal, Kendall, Kerr, Blanco, Gillespie, and Bexar.
- District No. 5. Newton, Jasper, Sabine, Shelby, San Augustine, and Nacogdoches.
- District No. 6. Wood, Upshur, Harrison, Panola, and Rusk.
- District No. 7. Walker, Grimes, Harris, Montgomery, and Galveston.

* Legislated out of office.

District No. 8. Red River, Bowie, Davis, Titus, Hopkins, Marion, Lamar.

District No. 9. Houston, Cherokee, Anderson, Smith.

District No. 10. Victoria, Jackson, La Vaca, Dewitt, Gonzales, and Calhoun.

District No. 11. Presidio, El Paso, and Worth.

District No. 12. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zopata, Webb, and Kenney.

District No. 13. Madison, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Hill, Freestone, Leon, Navarro.

District No. 14. San Patricio, Live Oak, Karnes, Goliad, Bee, Refugee, and Nueces.

District No. 15. Chambers, Liberty, Polk, Trinity, Tyler, Hardin, Jefferson, Orange.

District No. 16. Ellis, Johnson, Parker, Dallas, Tarrant, Kaufman, and Vanzandt.

District No. 17. Burnett, Starr, Mason, Menard, McCulloch, San Saba, Browne, Lampasas, Williamson.

District No. 18. Atascosa, Bandera, Uvalde, Medina, Wilson, Maverick, and Kenney.

District No. 19. Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Comanche, Palo Pinto, Erath, Bosque, and McLennan.

District No. 20. Collins, Denton, Hunt, Wise, Jack, Fannin, Young, Throckmorton, Archer, Clay, Montague, Cooke, and Grayson.

For districts as arranged by last legislature see General Laws, XI, p. 26, and also p. 28.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph, in cipher.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1867.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, Louisiana :*

I think it advisable for you to extend the time for registration in Louisiana to the 10th of July, throughout the State. The President will have returned before that, and decide as to the further extension.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph, in cipher.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, Louisiana :*

Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitling

it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

Official :

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1867.

[From New Orleans, La., June 28, 1867—11 a. m.—Received 1 p. m., in cipher.]

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General's department, dated 20th June, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology is not that of an order; but I may be mistaken, and ask for information whether I am to regard it as an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 28, 1867—12.50 p. m.]

GENERAL: Returns from forty-three (43) parishes out of forty-eight (48) in this State show eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one (87,941) registered voters, as far as reported, up to present date.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies United States.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 27, 1867.]

GENERAL: The result of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant opposition to all acts of the military commander by impeding

and rendering helpless the civil officers acting under his appointment. For instance, the mayor of this city notifies the common council that one and a quarter (1 $\frac{1}{4}$) million of illegal money has been issued by the comptroller and treasurer. The common council refuse to investigate to ascertain the facts. The city attorney refuses to sue it on injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which the opinion will make if carried out is but little understood. Every civil officer in the State will administer justice according to his own views; many of them, denouncing the military bill as unconstitutional, will throw every impediment in the way of its execution; and bad will go to worse unless this embarrassing condition of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my just course, which was indorsed by all the people except those disfranchised, most of whom are office holders or desired to be so.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.*
Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

[By telegraph, in cipher.]

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1867.*

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

I would advise that no removal of governors of States be made at present. It is a question now under consideration whether the power exists under the law to remove except by special act of Congress, or by trial under the 6th section of the act promulgated in order 33.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., June 8, 1867—2.45 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT:

Governor Flanders assumed the duties of his office this morning. He is a man of integrity and ability, and I now feel as though I was relieved of half of my labors. As it has been heretofore there was no security, and I feel, as the people of the whole State feel, that we have gotten rid of an unprincipled governor and the set of disreputable tricksters which he had about him. Nothing will answer here but a bold and strong course, and in taking it I am supported unanimously by every class and party.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General office,
July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1867.

[From New Orleans June 19, 1867—5.50 p. m.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies of United States* :

Since my telegram of yesterday I have additional information of the registration in Louisiana.

The latest returns made the number of registered voters eighty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, (87,488.) There will be a large number of whites in the State who are entitled to register, but who decline on account of objection to the military bill.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 21, 1867—1.30 p. m.

Major General SHERIDAN, *Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:*

Your telegram to General Grant, proposing to close the registration in New Orleans on the 30th of this month, and at some other places in Louisiana on the 10th of July, has been submitted to the President, who is of opinion that the proposed limitation of time for registry will be too short for a full and fair registration, and that electors in your district should be allowed until the first of August to register themselves, especially as it is not probable that the registration in other districts will be completed before that time. He therefore directs that the registry be not closed before the first of August, unless there be some good reason to the contrary, which you will report for the President's information and judgment.

By order of the President :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

JUNE 21, 1867.

The Adjutant General will transmit by telegraph the foregoing instructions to General Sheridan.

By order of the President :

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 19, 1867.

COLONEL : Pursuant to Special Orders No. 70 of the 17th instant, from these headquarters, and under instructions from the commanding general, I proceeded

to Thibodeaux, Louisiana, yesterday, and respectfully submitted the following report regarding affairs in that place, referring more particularly to the trouble which resulted in the arrest and confinement of Charles Daniels, late a lieutenant of the thirteenth Connecticut volunteers; Paul Cole, late private of the seventy-eighth United States colored infantry; and Albert J. Brooks, colored.

It appears that, on the evening of the 19th instant, Daniels, in some way, came in contact with, upon the street, a man named Wm. E. Niles, who was drunk. Niles was wrangling with another ex-confederate about a small dog, whose ill-looks he was defending, when Daniels approached. Niles here turned his attention to the new-comer, and, having a knife in his hand, probably cut Daniels, though this point is not very clear, and is of little importance, as the man was drunk, and the affair could not have been premeditated.

The cut received by Daniels on the finger was very slight, scarcely any trace of it being visible now; but as blood was upon his hand he naturally became somewhat excited, and ran to the coffee-house kept by Brooks, and told him and the people lounging about that Niles had cut him, and asked for a pistol to defend himself. Daniels is a member of the club (political) of which Brooks is president, and is one of their acknowledged champions. Brooks seems to have behaved very well under the circumstances; counselled the boys to do nothing rash, and went himself to the mayor and demanded that Niles be immediately arrested and lodged in jail. The mayor, fearing trouble, promptly ordered the arrest, which was made—a number of the colored people going to the jail to be sure of it, and nearly all of them following Daniels home to see that no one molested or harmed him.

All now became quiet. The colored people were satisfied and went peaceably to their homes while it was yet early.

Niles was put under bonds to keep the peace the next morning, and with this the whole matter should have ended. Not one of the citizens of Thibodeaux, who saw the whole affair, would make affidavit against Daniels or Brooks charging them with inciting a riot. The only person who felt called upon to do so was Mr. J. D. Rich, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who acknowledges that he did not see or even hear anything of the trouble until the next day. Mr. Rich filed an affidavit with Mr. Rogers, justice of the peace, which reads as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Lafourche :

Personally appeared before the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for the parish of Lafourche, Major James D. Rich of said parish, and provost marshal, located at Thibodeaux, who first being duly sworn, deposes : That Albert J. Brooks, Charles Daniels, and Paul Cole, with others unknown to affiant, on the occasion of an affray between Wm. E. Niles and Charles Daniels on the night of the —, wherein the latter was slightly cut in the hand, and the former immediately afterwards incarcerated in the common jail of the parish, and thereupon the said Brooks, Daniels, and Cole did, by word, discourse, conversation, and action, create an excitement among the colored citizens of the neighborhood, and cause fifty or more to congregate, most of them being armed, in the town of Thibodeaux, and thereupon did use such discourse, conversation, sign, and action, calculated to bring about a riot and insurrection, to the great terror of the peaceable citizens of Thibodeaux, and which acts and demonstrations, discourse, conversation, and action on the part of said Brooks, Daniels, Cole, and others, having a tendency to produce discontent among the *free colored* population of this State, all of which is contrary to the form of the statute of the State of Louisiana, in contempt of the authority of the State aforesaid, and against its peace and dignity, wherefore said affiant prays that

said Brooks, Daniels, Cole, and others, be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

J. D. RICH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th day of June, A. D. 1867.

JAMES ROGERS,
Justice of the Peace.

Upon this affidavit Justice Rogers issued warrants and caused the arrest of the parties accused. The two colored men were examined upon the 10th instant, refused bail by the justice, who ruled that their offence was criminal to the extent made punishable with hard labor, or death, at the discretion of the court, under the 28th section of what is known as the "black code" of the State laws of Louisiana (see Revised Statutes of 1856) and therefore not bailable, though good and sufficient security for their appearance was offered, and they were committed to jail to await trial before the third district court at its next term, which will be in December of the present year, although the said court was then in session, and has continued so until to-day when it adjourned, at Thibodeaux.

Daniels being sick was not arrested until the 11th instant, when he was examined and disposed of the same way, and by virtue of the same law, as had been the two colored men.

Mr. Rich, whose duty as bureau agent should be to be present at all trials affecting the rights of colored persons, and act as their counsel in case they were not better provided for, and see that justice was administered, not only made the affidavit against the parties whose interest he should have had at heart, and not only failed to counsel them, but volunteered to assist Justice Rogers, and, unsworn, acted as clerk at the examination, (the original testimony now in the possession of Rogers is in the handwriting of Rich,) thus assisting and acquiescing in what appears to be a great injustice in committing these parties upon the distorted decision of an ignorant and prejudiced magistrate, founded upon a law which can only be considered as obsolete, and null and void from the date of the act establishing the civil rights bill.

None of the parties had counsel at their examination. Daniels told me that he applied to Colonel Bush, one of the most prominent lawyers of the place, to defend him, and received the answer, "It will hurt my business in Thibodeaux. I had rather not engage your case."

Of the testimony offered it is not my province to decide upon. I enclose with this such rough copies of the same as I could obtain from the shabby memorandum called by Justice Rogers records of proceedings. It will be seen that the witness for the State, of most importance next to Mayor Gresamore, is Justice Rogers himself, who permitted himself to testify before himself to make the case clearer. Doubtless he believed himself, and, deciding to commit, gave his own testimony due weight. I believe Mayor Gresamore, an ex-confederate officer, to be an honest man, and that he gave his testimony conscientiously; what he saw and heard appeared to him to be the foreboding of trouble. None of the colored men complain of the mayor. He was only anxious for the peace of the city and acted wisely in the prompt arrest of Niles. Brooks is a man of great influence among his people, and any demonstration would naturally be charged to his leadership. Regarding the man Cole, I am unable to find or hear of any evidence against him, except that he was with Brooks. He is probably considered accessory to the crime of which Brooks is not guilty. Cole was with Brooks during the evening of the trouble. Only one examination was had for them both, and Cole appears to have been confined more for the sake of keeping Brooks company than by virtue of any evidence referring at all to him. The head and front of Daniels's offending seems to be that he went home followed by the crowd. To the mayor this style of going home protected looked

like Daniels heading a procession. Mr. Gresamore thinks he saw three guns upon the shoulders of three men.

Upon my arrival in Thibodeaux I immediately went to Justice Rogers and asked him why these prisoners were not admitted to bail, and who was responsible for their detention. He said he was not, and under the instructions of the district judge to his juries he had no jurisdiction; that the judge was responsible. I then started to find the judge, Fred. Gates, Rogers following me and seeming somewhat anxious—asking Judge Gates the same questions I had asked Rogers. I found he was not willing to shoulder the wrong. He said he had no official knowledge of the case, and could not be expected to go out of his court inquiring for criminals to release. "However," says he, "I can assure you no one is to blame but the prisoners themselves; they prefer to remain in jail. They have only to apply to the sheriff to be bailed out. If they had only asked the sheriff to take their bonds and let them go at large, I would have instructed him to receive them." I then went with the sheriff to the jail, leaving the judge talking with Rogers, saying I was anxious to see the three men who preferred to remain in jail. The prisoners were all anxious to get out on any terms. Mrs. Daniels was with her husband, and I despatched her at once for security for his bond, telling her to make formal application again, and if the bond was not accepted to let me know it. I also sent a man on the same errand for the negroes. The bonds were accepted and the three prisoners released yesterday, conditioned to appear for trial at next term of court, or from term to term until they be tried on an indictment to be made by the district attorney from the records sent up by the justice committing when he shall make his returns, although the judge of the district court still persists that such bail is all wrong if the men were fairly committed under the "black code," which he shall continue to regard a law until instructed otherwise by the supreme court. The bail for Daniels was fixed at one thousand dollars; that of the colored men at five hundred each.

The whole affair looks very much like a persecution for partisan reasons, and I think it was clearly the intention of all the civil officers concerned to keep or allow the prisoners to remain in jail until the next term of court.

Judge Gates's sympathies are with the rebels, and in cases where they are arrayed against Union men his administration of justice needs watching.

Justice Rogers is a bitter and unrepentant old rebel, an appointment of Governor Wells, and I have no hesitation in saying he would take the trouble to go beyond the line of his duty to injure a Union man, as this affair shows. He is unfit for the position he occupies.

Daniels is a man of weak nature, and is not entitled to as much consideration as I could wish he was. He is often visibly under the influence of liquor.

The conduct of Rich has been reprehensible in the extreme. He has been relieved by General Mower from duty as bureau agent, and ought to be relieved from his position as registrar. He has not the confidence of the colored people, whom he has never befriended and often led astray, nor the respect of the whites whose dupe he has been.

Another man, whose influence is bad upon the negroes, is Justice Lartin, an extreme radical, now in this city as member of the republican convention. This man was as zealous for the confederate cause in its beginning as he is now for radicalism. He has been known to go on a plantation during working hours and induce all hands to leave and come to the registration office, telling them it was their last chance before they were reduced again to slavery. He then charges them a small fee for the information. To be mild, he is a lunatic; yet in his madness is a method.

The leading colored men make no complaint of being disturbed at their meetings. They say they are allowed to meet and speak as they please, suffering

no annoyance except now and then from an idler or two who lounge about and laugh at them.

Lieutenant Warren is at Thibodeaux since the 15th instant, with fourteen men of the thirty-ninth infantry. The mayor says he has no objections to the presence of troops, but does not consider them necessary for the preservation of peace. I apprehend no further trouble.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL BURBANK,

Second Lieut. Thirty-seventh U. S. Inf, Ass't Sec. for Civil Affairs.

Brevet Colonel GEORGE A. FORSVYTH,

Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Official copy :

GEORGE LEE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, Louisiana, June 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I respectfully call the attention of the General-in-chief to the enclosed report of one of my staff officers, showing the manner of administering justice in the parish of Lafourche, Louisiana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Brevet Major General JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 21, 1867.]

GENERAL: I have extended the registration in the State of Louisiana until the fifteenth (15th) of July. I consider the registration now nearly closed, but deemed it best to give fifteen days' grace. I wrote you some time ago about the necessity for additional funds; some will be necessary, but not as much as I expected. My expenses so far are only thirty-six thousand (36,000) dollars. Our system has been very complete, thorough, and economical.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding United States Armies.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S., *June 22, 1867.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Official copy :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1867.

[From New Orleans, June 20, 1867.]

GENERAL: I forward by to-day's mail the reasons for the reinstating of the two Union judges in Texas. The reported conduct of the officer at El Paso is a humbug. However, the post is yet and has been under General Sherman's command. Doubtless the people of El Paso county sought justice in the courts of New Mexico, as that county used to do formerly; because when Judge Bacon, who lives there, was legislated out of office and that county joined to another district, no courts could be held on account of the great distance and the necessity of having a large escort between San Antonio and El Paso.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S., June 22, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-POST OF SHREVEPORT, LA.,
Jefferson, Texas, May 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of facts concerning an outrageous, cold-blooded murder perpetrated in the city of Jefferson, and the action of the civil authorities and myself in the matter.

On the morning after the murder, early, a negro came to my quarters and reported that another negro, Rough Alexander, had been called out of bed and shot the night before, and that circumstances pointed strongly toward Hugh Freeman, a young white man, as the murderer; also, that it was probable that Freeman would escape unless I took measures to arrest him. Shortly afterwards another negro came to me and reported that the coroner's jury was holding an inquest, and that Freeman was still in town, at liberty. I ordered a sergeant and eight men to cross the bayou and await my orders, and went myself to hear the testimony of the witnesses and note the course pursued by the coroner and his jury.

J. C. Jones, esq., justice of the peace, was acting as coroner; the jury was composed of white citizens. The testimony of the witnesses, particularly that of Mr. Draper, a white citizen, confirmed the popular belief that Freeman was one of the parties guilty of the murder. Freeman and the negro had had a quarrel a day or two before, when Freeman beat the negro over the head with a revolver. This, by the way, is a trick which Freeman indulges in pretty freely, *i. e.*, beating negroes for amusement. Two other parties were *particeps criminis* with Freeman in this affair—John Shepherd and a young man by the name of Tumlin. Shepherd entered the house at night, sent a negro into Alexander's room to call him out, tried to get him out of the house, beat him over the head with a revolver, and then shot him through the breast. The negro staggered to his wife, fell, and died. Shepherd went out, but soon returned, got a fagot, or rather ordered a negro to get one, and then examined his victim to see if his work was fully accomplished, after which all three went away. While the murder was being perpetrated Freeman stood as guard at the door, and Tumlin at the window.

So strongly did the evidence point to Shepherd as the one who fired the fatal shot that Jones, the justice of the peace, issued a warrant for his arrest, which warrant he offered first to John L. Whitmore, deputy sheriff, and then to L. H. Wright, constable, both officers refusing flatly to take it, or undertake the arrest. Had there been no troops here there might be some reason for these officers refusing to arrest those men, as their (Freeman's and Shepherd's) friends were prepared to attempt, if not effect, a rescue or resistance; but about two hours before the sheriff told me he might need assistance, and I informed him that I had made arrangements for that, and could have a squad there in less than five minutes at any time; and both Whitmore and Wright saw me in the room where the coroner's jury convened, and knew that they could get assistance from me. The conduct of these officers in this matter is such, I think, as to demand a removal, if nothing more severe. If they will not execute a warrant for the arrest of a murderer, what security is there for life here? Shortly afterward Whitmore and Wright both pointed out Shepherd, walking alone over a hill about half a mile off, but neither seemed at all disposed to arrest him. Calling the squad, (which I had in the meantime sent for, by request of the magistrate,) I ran after Shepherd, and soon came in sight of him and Freeman and another man, the latter two on horses, near a thicket outside the city on the Marshall road. All three ran—Freeman down the road, and the others into the thicket. They were fired after, but without effect. Before I could get to where they had been they were out of sight. I immediately sent a non-commissioned officer to the telegraph office with a telegram for Lieutenant Hawley, at Marshall, to look for the murderers on the road to that place. After hunting in the thickets awhile I returned to the city, and found that Freeman had returned to the city on full gallop, and rode unmolested through the streets. I have learned since that several parties had buckled on their revolvers with the intention of attempting a rescue, in case I made any arrests. I have not been able to learn who these parties were.

The action of the coroner and his jury deserves some notice. J. C. Jones, justice of the peace, acting coroner, did all in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice; he did his duty fully, and I have not the least doubt if other officers and the coroner's jury had not acted as stumbling blocks instead of aids that the murderer and his accomplices would be under guard to-day and awaiting trial. The jury smothered down all evidence which pointed out the guilty parties, as far as they could. They said the negro came to his death by a shot; their duty was ended; it was not their business to find out who committed the deed; that was the business of the next district court. The coroner had half a dozen other witnesses whom he wanted to examine, for the purpose of fixing the crime on the guilty parties, but the jury refused to listen to them. The murderers are still at large. I have watched for them, and once sent a squad of soldiers to the city to search for them, (since the day after the murder,) but have not succeeded in getting a clue of their whereabouts. The most respectable part of the citizens have expressed a regret that such an occurrence should take place here, especially as they think (knowing that it should be so) that it will make it harder for them in having military officers to take the place of their inefficient civil officers. But the rough class, which greatly predominates here, rejoice at seeing justice foiled in every instance where a negro or "yankee" is interested, and are ever ready to aid in baffling the efforts of all who may attempt to see justice done.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

STANTON WEAVER,

First Lieut. Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Sub-post.
POST ADJUTANT, Shreveport, Louisiana.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SHREVEPORT,

Shreveport, Louisiana, June 1, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded. I have directed First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, commanding sub-post of Shreveport, Jefferson, Texas, to arrest the persons named in this communication as the murderers, to suspend in office Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright, until the orders of the commanding general of fifth military district be known; to call upon the civil authorities to make the arrest, or assist him in making it; to report any failure in compliance on their part, and all facts looking to their removal from office he may see fit to report.

Should the arrest be made, knowledge thereof will be immediately forwarded, and a military commission requested for the trial of the accused.

Attention is respectfully invited in this connection to an accompanying copy of memorandum instructions from these headquarters to Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, commanding sub-post of Shreveport, Jefferson, Texas, covering this case, and others.

I have the honor to recommend that Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright be removed from office.

J. M. CUTTS,

*Bvt Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.,**Capt. Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

New Orleans, Louisiana, June 13, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, United States army, secretary civil affairs fifth military district.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,

Bvt Major General U. S. A., Commanding District of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, Louisiana, June 14, 1867.

Official copy of letter and indorsements.

GEORGE A. FORSYTH,

Bvt Colonel U. S. A., Secretary Civil Affairs.

Official copy :

GEORGE LEE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, Louisiana, June 25, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Major General John A. Rawlins, chief of staff, armies of the United States, for the information of General U. S. Grant.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from memorandum instructions given by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Cutts, commanding post Shreveport, Louisiana, to Lieutenant Latchford, commanding sub-post of Jefferson, Texas.

A copy of Lieutenant Weaver's communication is herewith enclosed to you, and you are hereby instructed to use your best endeavors to arrest the parties therein named as the murderers, viz: John Shepherd, Tomlin, and Hugh Free-

man. You will use sufficient force for the purpose indicated, act with secrecy, promptness, and despatch, and should you be unable to arrest the parties accused, you will furnish me with a full and accurate description of them, to be furnished post commanders throughout the States of Texas and Louisiana, should the commanding general fifth military district so direct. You will yourself communicate with First Lieutenant William Hawley, commanding sub-post of Shreveport, Marshall, Texas, who has been made acquainted with the subject-matter, and been directed to make the arrest himself, or to render you all the assistance in his power, or which you may require. You will suspend Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright in their offices, and absolutely forbid them to exercise, or attempt to exercise, any of the duties of their offices until the orders of the commanding general fifth military district in the case can be received. Should they attempt to violate this order, you will arrest either or both of them. You will call upon the mayor of Jefferson and the sheriff of the county and inform them of the action you have been directed to take; also upon the judge of the court, if there be one, and you will require of the civil authorities to use their utmost endeavors to make the arrests themselves, or assist you in making the same; and should they fail to do so, you will report the fact to these headquarters, with such information or suggestions, looking to their removal from office, as the facts may authorize.

J. M. CUTTS,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, Capt. Twentieth Infantry, Comd'g Post.

A true copy of extract from memorandum instructions.

GEORGE BALDEY,

First Lieut. U. S. Army, A. D. C., Sec. of Civil Affairs.

Official:

GEORGE LEE,

First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

[Special Orders No. 72.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

New Orleans, La., June 19, 1867.

* * * * *

G. It having been officially reported to these headquarters that an atrociously cold-blooded and deliberate murder was committed in Jefferson, Texas, and that Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright, of that place, each absolutely refused to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of the murderer, said officers are hereby removed from their respective offices. The commanding officer at Jefferson will, if possible, cause the arrest of the murderer.

* * * * *

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan:

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

GEORGE LEE,

First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office, July 8, 1867.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

New Orleans, June 18, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a memorial addressed to me, and signed by many respectable citizens of the parish of Natchitoches, in relation to the murder of Cyrus W. Stauffer, and the arrest, safe-keeping, and trial of his murderers.

The memorial has an indorsement by Major Cromie, sub-assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who gives it as his opinion that an impartial trial of the parties charged with the crime and a just verdict cannot be had in the civil courts of the section of county where the killing was done, and he suggests that they be taken and tried by a military commission.

This opinion is supported by the testimony of other parties, disclaiming any prejudice toward the parties implicated. I believe the ends of justice require that they should be tried by a military commission.

Should you acquiesce in this course, the prisoners would come under military custody, and their safety be secured, of which grave apprehensions are expressed by the memorialists if they are allowed to remain in the parish jail.

I would state that as soon as I received authentic information of the murder, and that the chief party engaged had escaped, I offered a reward of one thousand dollars for his arrest, a copy of which proclamation is herewith annexed.

The name of Beuvens is not named in the petition of the memorialists as implicated in the murder, but I have evidence that he was, and that he is in prison on that charge.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS,

Governor of Louisiana.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Fifth Military District.

Official:

GEORGE LEE,

First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Proclamation by Benjamin F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas I have official knowledge that an atrocious murder was committed by John T. Jones, aided and abetted by R. B. Jones, Richard Jones, and Isadore Beuvens, on the person of Cyrus W. Stauffer, at the town of Natchitoches, on the 3d day of June, 1867; and whereas the said John T. Jones is still at large: now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the State, I do hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the said John T. Jones, and his delivery to the sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1867, and the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS.

By the governor:

J. H. HARDY,

Secretary of State.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., June 10, 1867.

We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the parish of Natchitoches, would most respectfully make the following statement :

On the third instant Mr. C. W. Stauffer was murdered by John S. Jones, aided by his two brothers, Robert B. Jones, late judge of the supreme court, and Dr. Richard Jones. John S. Jones escaped, and is at large at present. Robert B. Jones and Dr. Richard Jones are now confined in the parish jail in the town of Natchitoches, and as the evidence against them shows conclusively that they all three conspired to murder Mr. Stauffer, and from the district attorney's statement, that these two in confinement are as guilty as the one escaped, and the jail being not secure nor in a condition for the safe-keeping of criminals, we would most respectfully request you to have the above-mentioned persons removed and confined in a secure place, and a reward offered for the apprehension of John S. Jones.

We have the honor to be, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

I. I. A. MARTIN.
M. P. BLACKSTONE.
J. R. WILLIAMS.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
JAMES GENIUS.
I. LEONARD BALLARD.
GEORGE MONROE.
CHARLES H. BALLARD,
THEODORE SHUMAN.
W. S. CY. SHEPHERD, *Fl. M.*
ROBERT G. LADD.
S. PARSON.
RAFORD BLUNT.
CHARLES LEROY.
J. H. CONNER.
R. E. HAYWARD,
H. JAFFA.
ISAAC HORN.

His Excellency B. F. FLANDERS,
*Governor State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La.*

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., June 10, 1867.

The within request has been presented to me, by a few of those whose names are signed. I know them all to be loyal. I willingly bear testimony to the facts, and would further state that it was one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in a civilized community ; the testimony is so complete, that there is no doubt but a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of killing Mr. S. There is no doubt but they will have a change of venue ; and if such is the case, they will either make their escape from this prison or be acquitted in another parish. It has been urged on me that I should represent that the military authorities should take it in charge ; and from the fact that three-fourths of the grand jury here now assembled are disfranchised, there is good ground that these men will either escape or be acquitted, and I respectfully and

H. Ex. Doc. 20—8

earnestly join in the request that they either be tried by a military commission, or taken from this place for better security.

JAMES CROMIE,
Capt. Veteran Reserve Corps and Bvt. Major U. S. Vols.,
Assist. Com. Bureau Refugees, Fourth Sub-Dist. of Louisiana.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieut. Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

New Orleans, June 18, 1867.

SIR : I have examined the accompanying memorial addressed to his excellency Governor Flanders by several respectable citizens of Natchitoches, and the indorsement thereon by Major Cromie, an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, in relation to the case of the brothers Robert B and Dr. Richard Jones, charged with the murder of Cyrus W. Stauffer, at Natchitoches, on the 3d instant.

From this examination and my own knowledge of the laxity and inefficiency with which the criminal laws of the State are now administered in many of the parishes on Red river; from the demoralization and lawlessness of jurors in these parishes; the corruption and tricks resorted to in selecting them at criminal trials; the social and pecuniary influences brought to bear on them by influential well-to-do offenders; the fear of the vengeance of desperate criminals; the poverty and isolation of the widow of the deceased, and his well known uncompromising principles of loyalty and devotion to the government, I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that the parties charged with the assassination of Cyrus W. Stauffer can be brought to justice only by means of a trial by a military commission. In saying this, I desire to cast no blame or reproach on the judiciary of that section. It is not the judges, but the other instrumentalities of the courts that have left the criminal law of Louisiana a dead letter in many of the parishes.

I therefore respectfully indorse the suggestion in the governor's letter of this date, as to the expediency of trying Robert B. and Dr. Richard Jones by a military commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. LYNCH,
Attorney General of Louisiana.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Fifth Military District.

Official :

GEORGE LEE,
First Lieutenant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 20, 1867.

GENERAL: The governor and the attorney general of the State of Louisiana having represented that the civil authorities will not be able to retain the murderers of C. W. Stauffer in custody and administer justice in the case, and having recommended that they be taken charge of by military authority and tried by military commission, the major general commanding directs that you take from the civil authorities at Natchitoches, Louisiana, the charge and custody of Robert B. Jones and Dr. Richard Jones, accused of the murder of Mr. Stauffer, and that you cause the arrest, if possible, of John S. Jones, also accused of said murder, and keep them securely in charge until further orders from these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 G. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General J. A. MOWER,
Commanding District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

Official copy:

GEORGE LEE,
A. A. Adjutant General, Fifth Military District.
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Major General John A. Rawlins, chief of staff, armies of the United States, for the information of General U. S. Grant.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. Army Commanding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Transmitted by General Grant, and received at Adjutant General's office,
 July 8, 1867.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 9th July, 1867, a communication of the Paymaster General relative to the payment of the additional bounty granted by act of July 28, 1866.

JULY 12, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 11, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 9, 1867, asking to be informed "what further legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the payment of additional bounty granted by act of July 28, 1866," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of this date on the subject, by the Paymaster General of the army, from which it will be seen that, so far as relates to the pay department, no further legislation is deemed necessary.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1867.

The Paymaster General, to whom is referred House resolution of July 9, 1867, directing the Secretaries of War and the Treasury "to inform this House what further legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the payment of additional bounty granted by act of July 28, 1866," reports as follows:

So far as relates to this bureau I am of opinion that no further legislation is necessary. Paymasters and clerks, as many as can successfully engage in the

work of examining and paying the claims for additional bounty, are diligently and industriously so employed. Any change in the system now in favorable progress I feel sure would tend rather to retard than facilitate the accomplishment of the desired end.

It is proper to explain that the rolls, to which reference must be had for the authentication of each bounty claim, have passed from the custody of this office to that branch of the Treasury Department (the office of the Second Auditor) to which they finally pertain for the examination and settlement of disbursing officers' accounts.

This bureau is, therefore, dependent upon the Auditor for essential facts to be derived from the rolls in his possession before claims can be finally determined and paid. The payments follow just as rapidly as the answers to our inquiries are received from the Auditor.

With the present facilities of this office the number paid monthly could be largely increased if it were possible for the Second Auditor to supply us with the needed data. Whether that officer, with an increase of his clerical force, could hasten the work in his office, or whether he has not already as many clerks engaged at the special matter of furnishing data to us as, from its nature, can be profitably so employed, are questions properly to be answered by himself.

Respectfully submitted:

B. W. BRICE, *Paymaster General*.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FRAUDS ON INTERNAL REVENUE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 9th July, 1867, a communication of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to frauds on the internal revenue in the fifth district of North Carolina.

JULY 13, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1867.

SIR : In reply to the resolution of July 9th requesting me to furnish, for the information of the House of Representatives, "any report or reports on file in the Treasury Department regarding alleged frauds on the internal revenue in the fifth collection district of North Carolina," I herewith transmit a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with the report of Special Agent Fuller, therein enclosed.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

SIR : In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting information in regard to alleged frauds on the internal revenue in the fifth district of North Carolina, I have the honor to submit, herewith, copy of the report of Francis A. Fuller, special agent of the Treasury Department.

I also return the resolution of the House of Representatives, as requested by you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Report of Francis A. Fuller, special agent on internal revenue department, Greensboro', North Carolina, March 13, 1867.

GREENSBORO', NORTH CAROLINA,
March 13, 1867.

SIR: On the 28th February last, I received instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 28, 1867.

SIR: You are hereby directed to go to Greensboro', North Carolina, and investigate certain frauds, concerning which you have received information. For your guidance in making this investigation you will receive instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

F. A. FULLER, Esq.,
Special Treasury Agent, Washington, D. C.

Having received written instructions from you, I have the honor to report that I left Washington on the 1st of the present month, arriving here on the 3d, and commenced investigating the affairs in office of collector of internal revenue on the 4th instant.

Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, the collector, instructed his deputy, Mr. T. M. Owen, to furnish me free access to all the books and papers in the office for said investigation. Having discharged the duties assigned to me, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Assessors' lists returned to collector.

Total amount of assessments rendered from October 15, 1865, to March 1, 1867.....	\$299, 551 29
Total amount collected (as shown by books) from June 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867	122, 234 56
Balance uncollected	177, 316 73
Less amount bonded (see bond account).....	12, 806 40
Total amount outstanding March 1, 1867.....	164, 510 33

Disbursements.

Amount deposited in authorized depositories from June 20, 1866, to March 1, 1867, as per certificates.....	\$118, 389 98
Amount loaned Wm. H. Thompson, collector, as per receipts on file in office, from January 1 to March 1, 1867	2, 554 95
	120, 944 93

As no cash-book is kept in office containing items disbursed excepting the above amount of \$2,554 95 paid to the collector, and from the fact that the present cashier, Mr. Owen, only came into office in January last, I had no means of ascertaining what amounts had been collected and disbursed by the former deputy, (Mr. Geo. S. Thompson,) who acted as cashier until January last, although it appears from an examination of the assessment lists that considerable sums of money have been paid to the collector, and his deputy, Geo. S. Thompson, but said moneys are not accounted for.

Stamp account.

Amount of revenue stamps received from June 26, 1866, to March 1, 1867.....	\$4, 944 00
Cash received from sale of stamps and deposited with Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., bankers, from December 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867.....	\$2, 687 90
Stamps in hands of George S. Thompson.....	135 00
Stamps on hand.....	200 00
Stamps in hands of outside parties to sell on commission	1, 454 56
Cash on hand.....	123 00
	<hr/> 4, 600 46
Balance unaccounted for.....	<hr/> 343 54

Fourteen hundred fifty-four $\frac{56}{100}$ dollars of above amount in stamps were distributed among various parties by the deputy collector, George S. Thompson, who took their receipts for the same, to sell on commission. The responsibility of said parties I am unable to obtain.

Collector deposits in banking-house.

From an investigation it appears that Mr. Thompson, the collector, has deposited from his collections the sum of nineteen thousand one hundred three dollars and seventy-four cents, (from February 2 to March 6, 1867,) with Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., bankers, of this place, also two thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents on account of stamps sold. Mr. Thompson, it appears, placed the above amount with said parties, as he states, for safe-keeping, until ready to deposit at the authorized depository. Instead of said funds having been on special deposit, it appears that Messrs. Brenizer, Kellogg & Co. have used the amounts in their business without compensation therefor. I would call your attention to a bond given by them for forty thousand dollars, and to the conditions of said bond, marked J. As the department has not authorized said collector to place funds in any other than a designated depository, I think he has transcended his duties. The above firm have a small capital, as will be seen by a copy of their returns to the assessor, marked A, accompanying this report, and from the fact that said firm returned for February last "average amount of deposits held for month of February, \$1,000," when in fact they had received from the collector the above sum of \$19,103 74 for general circulation, goes to show very conclusively that said deposits should not be continued with that firm any longer. If this banking-house can transmit government moneys to said depository, why cannot the collector also transmit, and not lose interest on the same?

Collections and disbursements.

From the receipts and disbursements made by the collector and his deputies, it is shown that a balance of \$3,844 58 is due the United States on revenue account, and \$1,589 56 on stamp account. Besides the above, I find that considerable money has been paid as per assessment lists in collector's office, which moneys cannot be accounted for in said office. On many of the assessment lists is marked in the margin "paid," in pencil marks, and in other instances "paid," in ink. Mr. Owen, the deputy, *supposes* that the collector had the money, but he could not state positively. It is almost impossible to ascertain at present how much money has been paid in without going over all the lists as furnished by the assessor, many of said lists being now in the hands of the deputies who are out collecting.

As an instance of the above, I was in the collector's office on the 11th instant, when a Mr. John Ireland, from one of the lower counties, was present, having come in to transact some business with the collector. I had some conversation with him, when he informed me that on January 24, 1867, he paid a tax of five hundred dollars to Wm. H. Thompson, collector, on an assessment made as follows:

John Ireland's assessment, July, 1866.....	\$470 21
T. Tickles's assessment, July, 1866	536 75
	<hr/>
	1, 006 96
	<hr/>

That Thompson gave him a receipt for five hundred dollars on joint account, which receipt he produced to me; still no entry was made of said payment; and how can it be ascertained from the lists what has been paid unless they are checked and marked paid on the same, and the date thereof?

Upon a further examination I find that the above man Tickles paid \$100 on his assessment, of which no entry was made.

I will state that these transactions are quite common. Mr. Owen, the present deputy collector, has been in office since the first of January last, and is not responsible for money transactions previous to that time.

Neglect of duty of collector.

December, 1865, W. H. Foy, assessment on tobacco, not paid	\$600
December, 1865, John Grogan, assessment on spirits, not paid	337
September, 1866, J. R. Sands, assessment on tobacco, not paid	800
September, 1866, H. R. Selow, assessment on tobacco, not paid	1,800
	<hr/>
	3,537

making a total of three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, which could and should have been collected.

I mention the above as only a few of very many similar cases.

Bonded account.

The collector has in his possession notes amounting to twelve thousand eight hundred and six dollars and forty cents, received in payment for tobacco shipped in bond. Many of said notes are past due, as will be seen by schedule marked D, accompanying this report. On referring to the schedule I find that \$665 30 should be deducted, this amount having been paid.

The following is a copy of the form of notes taken:

\$ ———.

At sight, we promise to pay unto William H. Thompson, collector internal revenue, the sum of ——— dollars, United States currency.

The conditions of this obligation are such, that said Collector Thompson may enforce the internal revenue laws and make this money, as in cases where taxes are due and uncollectable.

Given at ——— this ——— day of ———.

Test:

_____. [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]

I would respectfully call your attention to the above schedule, marked D, and also to the following:

Alexander Thompson, of Leakville, owed \$1,800 taxes on tobacco. He gave Thompson a note for \$1,200 in part payment of above, which note expired January 13 last, and no action has yet been taken to collect the same. In many instances tax-payers have had notice sent them to call and "pay up," or their property would be sold, when they had already paid said taxes and had the receipts for the same, thereby subjecting them to travel, in many instances, a long distance to explain what the collector should have known himself. If his deputy or deputies failed to do their duty, (as they have done,) he should have discharged them and placed others in their places.

From the manner in which the business of this office has been conducted, it appears that a large number of the sureties on the bond of said collector have become considerably alarmed, and desire to be released from said bond; and in my opinion their complaint is not without foundation.

An assessment was made in November last in fourth division, Rockingham county, on tobacco, manufactured by R. H. Holderby, on 5,201 pounds, amounting to \$2,080 40. A note was made, payable to William H. Thompson, collector, and said note remains in hands of one Fitzgerald, railroad agent, at Ruffin station, instead of being held by said Thompson. This is another instance of neglect of duty on the part of the collector.

George S. Thompson.

Mr. George S. Thompson is at present a deputy collector, fifth collection district, and was acting clerk to the collector from June 20, 1866, to January 11, 1867. He was formerly in the service of the confederate government, (so called,) and consequently cannot take the oath required to hold the above office. Considerable money has passed into his hands from payments made on account of revenue during the above period, and it is almost impossible to show by the books in office what amount has really been collected. On many of the assessment lists I find marked in pencil in the margin, "Paid; Geo. S. T.;" but no record is made on the books of said payments. His habits, I have been informed, are not good at times, and in my opinion he is not a suitable person to have the care and custody of large amounts of money. I find that, on February 26 last, said George S. Thompson had in his possession the sum of \$195 62, the clerk, Mr. Owen, holding his receipt for the same. If a payment had been made to him on account of services rendered, it should have been specified in said receipt, and charged to him and entered in the cash-book. Mr. Thompson also has in his possession one hundred and thirty-five dollars' worth of revenue stamps. If he took said stamps to dispose of when out making his collections, the amount should have been charged to him on the books in the office.

William E. Thompson.

Mr. William E. Thompson is at present deputy collector; was formerly in the confederate service, and consequently cannot take the oath required to hold said office. His duties are to make collections in certain counties. I believe his habits are good, although he has not much business capacity. On the 10th of November last he reported that he was robbed in Randolph county of \$2,709 60 of government money, while on his way to Greenboro', a report of which has already been forwarded to you. I would call your attention to his statement marked E, accompanying this report.

M. S. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood was formerly deputy collector, but at the present time is not connected with the collector's office.

William R. Albright.

Mr. Albright was appointed deputy collector in February last, and resigned same month. He is surety on the bond of the collector, and accepted the position of deputy for the purpose of making collections, in order that the collector's liabilities should be somewhat reduced. He is a resident of Graham, and a gentleman of high character.

Joseph F. Causey.

Mr. Joseph F. Causey is deputy collector, and is a distraining officer—a young man of some business qualifications, but has exceeded his authority in office in very many instances. I would call your attention to the affidavit of Mr. George Smith, of Guilford county, (see paper marked G accompanying this report;) also copy of letter from O. C. Anthony to honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated Greensboro', North Carolina, February 11, 1867, and marked H, also accompanying this report, which I have thoroughly investigated, and find to be true. Also, to the following statement made to me by said Causey:

On the 11th of the present month he, the said Causey, sold for the payment of taxes due a certain parcel of land belonging to one Robert Moore, of Alamance county; said land was sold for cash, to recover the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars due from said Moore. The purchasers were William J. Murray and George Kernodle. One hundred dollars was paid in cash, and a note taken for the balance. The following is a copy of said note now in hands of said Causey

"Five days after date we, or either of us, promise to pay Joseph F. Causey, deputy collector 5th division, North Carolina, three hundred and thirty-two dollars on account internal revenue tax, to be collected according to the internal revenue laws of the United States.

"WILLIAM J. MURRAY. [SEAL.]

"GEORGE KERNODLE. [SEAL.]

"MARCH 11, 1867."

Mr. Causey has exceeded his authority in many other instances, but the above statements will show that he is not a proper person to hold the office of deputy.

The collector, William H. Thompson, required Mr. William E. Thompson, deputy, to give bonds for \$15,000. George L. Thompson has not executed his bond. Joseph F. Causey gave bonds also for \$15,000, and Mr. William R. Albright, late deputy, gave bonds for a similar amount, but having resigned his office, his bond is cancelled. Mr. Thomas M. Owen, deputy and cashier, is under \$20,000 bonds.

Inspector of spirits.

Mr. W. H. Thompson was appointed inspector about September 16, 1865; appointment renewed November, 1866; no bond of him required. Inspected spirits only when ordered to do so by collector, Mr. Solomon Miller. Inspector resides in Forsyth county, and is not under bonds. Has never reported to collector. In my opinion these inspectors render very little service to the government, and are inefficient in the performance of their duties. Inspectors should be required to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Tobacco returns.

From the assessors' returns from October, 1865, to March 1, 1867, it appears that the quantity of tobacco subjected to tax amounted to 233,483 lbs.; free of

tax, 1,137,827 lbs.; and, from information obtained from a manufacturer, it is estimated that two millions pounds will be produced the present year in Rockingham county alone. Large quantities of tobacco have been sent out of the State without the payment of the tax required, and in my opinion there is a very large lot of tobacco manufactured last year now in the State, secreted, awaiting shipment. I would respectfully call your attention to papers marked A B, accompanying this report, being letter February 1, 1867, from Assistant Assessor Anthony to W. H. Thompson, collector, in relation to the seizure of forty-eight boxes tobacco at High Point, N. C.; also affidavit of E. P. Barnes, annexed. I have examined said tobacco, and find that it is subject to tax. I also refer you to a copy of notice served on A. V. Sullivan, agent North Carolina railroad at High Point, March 9 last, who retains said tobacco in his possession. As Mr. Anthony, assistant assessor, was *not* authorized to seize said tobacco, I took with me Mr. W. E. Thompson, deputy collector, and had him make a formal seizure.

I will also state that I caused to be seized same day, March 9, 1867, at High Point, twenty-six boxes tobacco, in transit from that point to Augusta, Ga., said tobacco being at that time going on board a train of cars. I detained at High Point two of the above twenty-six boxes, and after examining said tobacco sent a telegram to Lexington, N. C., the next station, for the agent of the railroad at that place to stop said twenty-four boxes in transit, which was done, and the same is now in his custody. It appears this tobacco was sent from or near Madison, Rockingham county, by wagons to High Point, and was marked as follows: "Blair & Smith, Augusta, Ga.," and branded, "No duty in insurrectionary States. P. H. Bilbo, United States inspector, second collection district, North Carolina, January, 1866." The amount of tobacco seized is two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, *gross weight*. I respectfully refer you to my letter of the 9th instant informing you of said seizure. On my return from High Point and Lexington to Greensboro', I sent for Mr. P. H. Bilbo, the inspector above referred to, and examined him fully in relation to the branding of said boxes. He informed me that he did not brand them, but gave me to understand that some one had got a false brand, as his brands had never been out of his possession. Had time allowed, I would have gone to Rockingham county and seen the manufacturers; but can investigate more fully this matter hereafter.

Tobacco inspectors.

Peyton H. Bilbo, inspector of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, was appointed September 16, 1865; appointment renewed May 2, 1866. Under bond for five hundred dollars. Receives a fee of twenty cents per hundred pounds for inspection and branding, as authorized by department. (See letter June 28, 1866.)

Inspector informs me that he does not *always* inspect, but in some instances he brands from representations made by the manufacturer "*and the looks of the boxes.*" As a case in point, the forty-eight boxes seized by Anthony, assistant assessor, January 28, 1867: said tobacco was not inspected; had it been, it would have been shown that said tobacco was manufactured during the year 1866.

I am not yet able to judge whether Mr. Bilbo is a reliable man or not, but propose to investigate more fully this matter hereafter. I would, however, recommend that the bond of tobacco inspectors be made not less than ten thousand dollars, which amount would furnish good and reliable men.

Mr. James G. Jones is also an inspector of tobacco; bond for one thousand dollars, dated October 9, 1866; has not reported to collector for a long time. He is now absent from this county.

Whiskey insurrection.

The manufacture of distilled spirits is carried on so largely in this State that it would be almost impossible for me to enter fully into the *wholesale* frauds committed by distillers and dealers.

From the best information obtained there are at the present time about one hundred and fifty stills in active operation in this district, and at least one hundred others not in operation. Few if any of them are running according to law. Whiskey can be purchased for one dollar and forty cents per gallon, branded, and for one dollar and thirty cents per gallon unbranded; it only costs ten cents a gallon to brand, and an ordinary man can make a handsome living when engaged in this business, provided he can hold his position, say, for the space of three months. There are only two inspectors appointed for this district, and they are under the direction of the collector and know a very little what is going on at the distillers'. When distillers are found violating the law they are simply *requested* to close up their stills, and no fines, penalties, or forfeitures are exacted of them, except in some few instances. There are but three bonded warehouses in the district, viz: one in Graham, Alamance county, one in Guilford county, seventeen miles south of Greensboro', and the other at the "Haw River House," Alamance county.

I am not surprised that distillers and dealers violate the law to some extent when government officers encourage them to do so, and are themselves implicated. I would respectfully call your attention to the letter of O. C. Anthony, assistant assessor of this district, (marked C, and accompanying this report,) of January 2, 1867, and addressed to you. I have examined the case very thoroughly and am satisfied that all the facts, as stated therein, are strictly true. I also ask your attention to the affidavit of A. W. Tourgee, marked I, accompanying this report, in which will be shown that a deputy collector has neglected his duty. The Mr. McAdoo referred to in said affidavit is a large dealer in liquors in this place, and when he made his monthly returns to the assessor, he has always shown by said returns that he had *sold* the *same quantity* of liquors that he had *purchased*.

Daniel Cable, manufacturer, makes returns of 700 gallons manufactured in 1866, when his books show a business of 2,000 gallons. I think, sir, I have shown enough, in this report, to satisfy you that the revenue laws are evaded, both by manufacturers and dealers, and that most of the officers connected with the revenue department in the collector's office are totally unfit for the positions they occupy. In regard to Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, the collector, from all the information obtained during my investigation, I cannot think that he is a party to any frauds committed on the government. He bears a high character for honesty and integrity and is a good citizen. But he has not those qualifications necessary to fill the responsible position which he now occupies. I think, sir, you can judge from the position of affairs in his office that the business has been greatly neglected, and that a very large amount of revenue remains uncollected, which would have been collected had a business man been at the head of his department. I therefore recommend that his successor be appointed, and he be directed to close up his business at the earliest possible moment. By appointing a thorough business man to succeed him, he could then appoint such deputies as would administer the affairs of this branch of the department with credit to both the government and himself.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. FULLER,
Special Agent Treasury Department.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 12th instant in regard to the appropriations necessary to carry out the reconstruction acts.

JULY 13, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 13, 1867.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives on the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate by the Adjutant General and Paymaster General for an additional appropriation to carry into effect the acts to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1867.

SIR: The undersigned, to whom the subject has been referred, have the honor to report that a further appropriation of one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars (\$1,648,277) would appear from the estimates received to be possibly necessary to complete the work of reconstruction in the rebel States under the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867.

The original appropriation for this object (\$500,000 by joint resolution of March 30, 1867,) having been distributed to the respective districts as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION.

First district	\$69, 444 44
Second district	69, 444 45
Third district	97, 222 22
Fourth district	97, 222 22
Fifth district.....	166, 666 67
	<hr/>
	500, 000 00
	<hr/>

It appears by the estimates transmitted, that a further large amount is requisite, as follows :

First district, estimates for further sum necessary to complete...	\$80, 000 00
Second district, same	461, 805 00
Third district, same	27, 778 00
Fourth district, estimate to July 1, in addition to the amount, \$97,222 22, already supplied	245, 539 00
Fifth district, estimates for one month, dated April 17, for \$243,420 00, of which \$166,666 67 have already been supplied, leaving a remainder called for.....	76, 753 00
	<hr/>
Total	891, 875 00
	<hr/>

If General Ord's (fourth district) registrars, estimated for to the 1st of July only, should be continued on duty under pay to the end of July, then there should be added to the above the expenses for that month at the rates of compensation stated in his estimate, the sum of \$159,781, and if continued to the end of August, double that sum, \$319,562.

The same likewise of General Sheridan's district, (fifth,) whose estimate received is for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rates stated, they will amount to the further sum of \$218,420. If for three months, to \$436,840.

These figures give the sum of \$1,648,277, as possibly required, but dependent upon contingencies which cannot now be determined.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. W. BRICE,

Paymaster General.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FLOGGING OF A CIVILIAN AT FORT SEDGWICK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 3d instant, relative to the flogging of a civilian at Fort Sedgwick.

JULY 15, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 13, 1867.

SIR: In relation to the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 3, respecting the flogging of a civilian by order of Colonel Dodge, at Fort Sedgwick, I have the honor to state that there being no information in the department on the subject, the resolution was referred to General Grant, by whom the following report has been made:

“No official information of the flogging of a civilian at Fort Sedgwick has been received at these headquarters. On the 28th June, 1867, a newspaper slip containing an account of the affair was sent to General Augur, commanding department of the Platte, indorsed as follows:

“Respectfully referred to General Augur for investigation. If the newspaper statement is found correct, General Augur will order the trial by general court-martial of the offender. Otherwise the statement will be contradicted.”

“Immediately on its receipt the report of General Augur will be transmitted to the Secretary of War.

“U. S. GRANT, *General.*”

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY RETAINED IN ACTIVE SERVICE
AFTER FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of the 13th instant, relative to the retention in service
of certain officers of the navy.*

JULY 17, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House "whether any officer of the navy has been retained on the active list after fifty-five years or longer in the service, or after he should have been retired by law; and if so, by whose order or authority."

In compliance with the resolution, I have the honor to state that the only officers of the navy on the active list who appear by the register to have been fifty-five years or longer in the service are Admiral D. G. Farragut and Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough.

Rear-Admiral Goldsborough's original entry into the service was, according to the Navy Register, on the 18th of June, 1812.

By that record, which is the governing rule of the department, he had been an officer of the navy fifty-five years on the 18th of June, 1867. Rear-Admiral Goldsborough claims, however, that though his appointment is registered of that date, he did not receive orders or pay until July 1, 1816, and that his record of service should not commence until the date last mentioned. This claim conflicts with the usage of the department, and, consequently, was not sanctioned by it. A correspondence of some length took place between Rear-Admiral Goldsborough and the department on the subject, which eventuated in a submission of the question, by request, to the President and cabinet, when the opinion of the department was overruled, and Rear-Admiral Goldsborough is therefore still registered as on the active list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 16th July, 1867, in regard to the Washington Monument Association.

JULY 17, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, making certain inquiries touching "an association known as the Washington Monument Association," I have the honor to state that, inasmuch as the files and records of this department did not furnish the requested information, I immediately addressed a communication on the subject to John Carroll Brent, esq., secretary of the society. A copy of that communication and of his reply are herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1867.

SIR: To enable the department to comply with the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives, I have to request that the department be furnished with a list of the officers of the Washington Monument Association, its present condition, and the proposed disposition of funds now on hand and which may hereafter accrue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Esq.,
Secretary Washington National Monument Association.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your communication of yesterday, requesting that I should furnish you with a "list of the officers of the Washington National Monument Association, its present condition, and proposed disposition of funds now on hand and which may hereafter accrue," I have the honor to state that the officers of the society elected for the current term are—

Second vice-president, General Ulysses S. Grant; third vice-president, General Peter Force; treasurer, J. B. H. Smith; secretary, John Carroll Brent.

That the officers *ex officio* are—

President, the President of the United States; first vice-president, the mayor of Washington.

That the treasurer in his last annual report gave—

Balance in bank January 1, 1867..... \$847 44

On hand invested—

Corporation stock..... \$9,005 00

Two United States seven-thirty bonds, \$1,000 each... 2,000 00

11,005 00

11,852 44

That it is the purpose of the society to dispose of the funds now on hand and which may hereafter accrue, after the payment of current expenses, to the resumption of the interrupted work, so soon as a sufficient amount has accumulated to justify the undertaking.

That the only present sources of revenue are the interest on the said investments, and collections made at the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institute, and from visitors to the monument, with the sums of twenty dollars per annum for a lot at Monument Place, and a temporary rent of five dollars per month from a room in the lapidarium. That the amount received from the agent at the Patent Office for the year 1866 was \$261 75, and that the average amount of receipts from above-mentioned sources may be stated as seven hundred dollars (\$700) per annum.

The expenses of the society are fifty dollars per month wages to the watchman at Monument Place, four dollars per month to the messenger of this office, with the additional of such sums as may be required for keeping the lapidarium and buildings in repair, and to defray cost of fuel and stationery for the use of the society. No other persons than these two employes receive any remuneration.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN CARROLL BRENT, *Secretary.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

REAR-ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 17th July, calling for information relative to the case of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough.

JULY 18, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 17th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House "all the correspondence between his department and Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, of the United States navy, relating to the question of the length of service of the said Goldsborough, and whether he is subject by law to be placed on the retired list; and also any former official communications of that officer relative to the length of time he has been in the service, and any other facts showing how long he has been, or has claimed to be, borne on the list of officers of the navy."

In compliance with the resolution, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of a recent correspondence between the department and Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, on the subject of his claim to be continued on the active list of the navy, together with copies of the enclosures referred to in the correspondence.

As the resolution requires that the House be informed "of any former official communications of that officer relative to the length of time he has been in the service, and any other facts," &c., it is deemed necessary also to transmit copies of papers filed in support of a claim advanced by Captain L. M. Goldsborough, in the year 1858, for the amount of pay alleged to be due him between the date of his appointment as a midshipman in the navy and his first order to duty.

This claim was disallowed by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and on an appeal to the department, was disallowed by it also, not upon the grounds upon which the accounting officer placed his decision in his letter of May 6, 1858, but on the ground stated in his subsequent letter of May 26, 1858, that the appointment of Mr. Goldsborough was accompanied by the expressed understanding that his pay was not to commence until he was ordered to report for duty.

As the pay of midshipmen at that time was regulated by the President, under authority of law, and as the appointment of Mr. Goldsborough, at an early age, was intended rather to secure to him a position in the service than to secure to the public the benefit of his services, the express agreement whereby he re-

nounced his claim to pay was not only legal but proper, if such an appointment was to be made; and the advancement of the claim after the lapse of so many years was considered as an attempt to violate the conditions upon which he had secured a place in the service.

The papers in relation to this claim are considered a necessary part of the information called for by the resolution, because the letter of the accounting officer of May 6, 1858, has been cited and urged as a reason for setting aside the usage of the Navy Department, and continuing Rear-Admiral Goldsborough on the active list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[No. 41, series 2.]

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER FROLIC, (4TH RATE),
Lisbon, July 3, 1866.

SIR: I beg to be permitted to lay before you the following statement, which, as you will perceive, deeply concerns my naval position, and, consequently, to a large degree, my own welfare and happiness for the remaining days of my life; and I most respectfully invoke your determination upon the claim it sets forth. The essential points mentioned can, I presume, be readily verified by the records of the department:

I. I was born on the 18th of February, 1805.

II. Although my warrant as a midshipman bears date the 18th of June, 1812, at which period I was but seven years and four months old, yet, in fact, it was not given to me, issued, or even executed, until, perhaps, a year or two (or more, it may have been) afterwards; and it was thus antedated, as I have always understood, at the instance of the then Secretary of the Navy himself, with whom I happened to be a favorite as a child, in order to indulge an idea of making it of the same date as that of the declaration of war against England. My father at the time was the chief clerk of the Navy Department, and the relations between him and the Secretary were then, and ever afterwards during life, of a very intimate character.

III. And when the warrant was given to me, the letter of appointment accompanying it distinctly stated that I was not to receive any pay or emolument whatever until I should be ordered into actual service.

IV. I was not so ordered until the month of June, or July—June, I think—1816, and I aver that I never did receive a farthing of either pay or emolument prior to this period, and that none was, or ever has been, allowed me.

V. I conceive, and I always have conceived, that then, and not till then, my career in the navy, *in reality*, did begin, or actually first took date, for then it was that I received my first substantive appointment into the service, and my pay and emolument first commenced, to wit, in June or July, 1816.

VI. And in support of this conclusion I may remark that no advantage or benefit whatever, either of rank or pay, or of any other sort or kind, of which I am conscious, ever has accrued to me from the government owing to the fact that I did *nominally* hold a warrant as a midshipman for some four years before I did *really* enter the service. Besides a refusal of all pay and emolument for this whole period, as I have already stated, I was also refused an examination for a lieutenancy because I had not attained the age of eighteen prescribed at the time, and on the ground that the mere date of my warrant counted as nothing in the matter; and very many holding warrants very much younger in date,

as the registers will attest, were in the mean time examined and promoted accordingly. Indeed, in consequence of this refusal, and of being kept at sea, I was not given or allowed my examination until early in 1825, when I was twenty years of age, or two years older than the regulations then required, and when eight and a half years had elapsed from the time of receiving my first orders in 1816. Then it was that I received my promotion to a lieutenantcy, but all who had been examined previously to myself, (except a few who had failed once of success,) and who were advanced at the same time, were placed over me, although I had the good fortune to pass at the head of the few who were examined with me.

VII. By the first section of the act of December 21, 1861, construed as the act to amend it of June 25, 1864, enjoins, separately applied to my situation, and without any reference to the fact that I have received the thanks of Congress, it will be perceived that thus I am exempted from the retired list until the 18th of February, 1867, for until then I shall not have reached sixty-two years of age. In other words, such would be the aspect of my case if I had not received the thanks of Congress. But this aspect, although I have received those thanks, is scarcely changed at all in my case by the application of the eighth section of the act of July 16, 1862, which was evidently intended to accord a prolongation of ten years on the active list. If my entry into the service be made to date from the 18th of June, 1812, the only difference obtained is from February to June of 1867, or a period of *four months*, instead of ten years, as contemplated, and which benefit others who have been given the same thanks will and must receive. Even by extending to me what I really think is clearly right, viz., that my entry into the service shall date from 1816, the period of my remaining on the active list will then be prolonged but four years beyond that deduced above on the supposition that no thanks of Congress had been bestowed, or from 1867 to 1871.

VIII. Such is the statement I have now the honor to submit for your consideration.

IX. And in conclusion, I ask that I may not next to wholly be deprived of the advantage obviously intended to be conferred by the 8th section of the act of July 16, 1862; or, indeed, deprived of it greatly more than others coming within its purview. All, I suppose, I can hope for, from the action of the department itself, is the determination that 1816 shall be regarded as the initial period of my naval service, for I am well aware of the restraints and obligations of law. But I trust nevertheless that hereafter, if legislation to do more in the premises should be judged necessary and proper, or expedient, it may be moved in my behalf. There is ever, I know, great difficulty in framing general acts of grace to bear equally upon all to whom they may apply; but still, when found to work glaringly astray from their intention, the remedy surely can scarcely be withheld, even though the defect but attaches to an individual being.

It is easy to discover that the peculiar circumstances attending my case impart to it an exceptional character, but the root of all is that I went on board ship uncommonly early in life, or when I was but between eleven and twelve years of age. I am not aware, however, that on this account I should be held to undergo official deprivations; nor, in truth, do I believe anything of the kind is intended.

I beg to avow that I present this communication to the department with every confidence in its disposition to award what is right to each and all under its control.

With every sentiment of respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
 L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Rear-Admiral United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 1, 1866.*

SIR: Your communication of the 3d of July, relative to your future position in the navy and the questions growing out of it, has been considered.

To sustain your claim to be continued upon the active list until 1871, you rely mainly upon the fact that, although your appointment in the navy bears date 18th of June, 1812, you were not actually ordered into service until the 1st of July, 1816, and by the express terms of your letter of appointment, received no pay until that time, and that, consequently, your fifty-five years' service should be reckoned from the latter date.

In considering the question presented in your letter, the department is necessarily obliged to take a wider range than your own case, as its decision will affect many other officers, including a number who have already been retired, and some who are yet to be retired under the operation of the law.

The act of 21st of December, 1861, provides that whenever the name of any naval officer shall have been borne on the naval register forty-five years, he shall be retired. An officer has been considered as being borne upon the naval register from the date of his appointment, and it may well be doubted whether the department can rightfully change a custom acquiesced in for more than half a century to enable it to avert the operation in individual cases of a recently enacted law.

You state that your letter of appointment distinctly asserted that you were not to receive pay or emolument until ordered into actual service. Such was the language used in making the early appointments, when not accompanied by an immediate order for duty, and is not singular in your case. To change the force of the law now, as asked for, would embarrass the department with reference to what has already been done under the law, and the course to be pursued with others who will hereafter come within the scope of its provisions, as will appear from the following instances:

Commodore Ringgold was appointed on the 4th of March, 1819, and was not ordered into service until the 11th of December, of the same year, and yet he was retired on the 4th of March, 1864, after forty-five years' service.

Commodore Harwood was appointed on the 1st of January, 1818, and was not ordered to duty until the 20th of April, but was retired after forty-five years' service from the date first named.

Commodore T. T. Craven, now on the active list, was appointed on the 1st of May, 1822, but did not receive his orders until the 13th of October, 1823.

Commodore S. P. Lee was appointed on the 22d of November, 1825, and his first orders bear date January 11, 1827.

These are only a few of the many instances that might be cited bearing upon the point presented in your communication.

After fully considering the matter, the department declines to give the law the forced construction asked for. To do so would require it, in equity, to examine each individual case of officers retired after forty-five years' service, to make allowance for difference in pay on the active and retired lists, and hereafter to place the name of an officer on the retired list from the date of his first order for service, instead of the time of his entering the service, as contemplated by law. The difference in time may not be as great in the case of any other officer as in your own, but the principle is the same. In examining this matter a state of facts bearing upon your own case has been developed, which it is proper to communicate to you.

When the act of December 21, 1861, was passed your rank was that of captain, and you had seen forty-five years' service, counting even from the time you were first ordered to duty, and accordingly were retired by the act. Subsequently, viz., on the 11th of July, 1862, you received a vote of thanks of Congress, and were almost immediately nominated to the Senate and confirmed as a rear-admiral on the active list, the department inadvertently overlooking

the fact that in reality you were, and had been for nearly eight months, a captain on the retired list. The vote of thanks did not operate to restore you to the active list. Nothing short of an act of Congress could have done this, and the department so held in the case of Admiral Stringham, who was retired by the same act, and who, after the passage of a vote of thanks, upon the recommendation of the President, endeavored to have his name restored to the active list, he not having been in the service fifty-five years. It was held that the act of 16th of July, 1862, could not give him ten years of official life upon the active list, he having been already retired, and he was not restored.

The facts would seem to show that your position upon the active list of rear-admirals was, in the pressure of war duties and the closing hours of Congress, inadvertently given you by the department.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding European Squadron, Lisbon, Portugal.

[No. 68, series 2.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP COLORADO, (1ST RATE,) *Cherbourg, October 14, 1866.*

SIR: In my communication to the department of July 3, 1866, (No. 41, series 2,) a duplicate of which was forwarded July 22, 1866, I omitted to mention that, although I was placed on the retired list by the requirement of the 127th clause of the act of August 3, 1861, yet I was subsequently restored to the active list agreeably to the conditions imposed by the 129th clause of the same act; and I most respectfully request that this important fact may be taken into consideration in determining the matter submitted for your decision in the above communication

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Rear-Admiral United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

[No. 77, series 2.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP COLORADO, (1ST RATE,) *Cherbourg, October 27, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, in reply to mine, sent to you in duplicate, of July 3d.

With every feeling of becoming subordination, and without intending to express an improper word or thought, I beg to submit for your consideration some remarks in relation to it. The subject is so personal to myself, and of such deep consequence to my professional welfare, as to plead my justification, I trust, in thus appealing to you again in the matter.

I was aware of the words "*borne on the naval register*" contained in the act of 21st of December, 1861, to which you refer, but I supposed they were intended to apply to substantive, and not to fictitious cases.

While yet a mere child—yet in my early legal infancy—as I have already informed the department, I was given an antedated warrant as a midshipman, and

my name was entered upon the next published register accordingly, but a condition accompanied that warrant depriving me in terms from being benefited by it until a certain specified event should take place, and that did not occur until some four years had elapsed from the date of that warrant. During the whole of this time my position in the navy was clearly but nominal, for I did nothing in virtue of the warrant, and I received nothing by stipulation—no lawful gain or profit arising from the situation, which, I believe, is the legal meaning of the word emolument.

I am aware that penal statutes are uniformly construed literally, but, to my apprehension, others are not necessarily so construed, more particularly when the wording is obviously at variance with the spirit or purpose. "Borne on the naval register" is a popular phrase, and I have no doubt it was used in this sense by the framer of the law in view. If so, it implies borne to all intents and purposes, whereas I was not so borne, or, in reality, for any whatever, during the period mentioned above; and, furthermore, unless I am misinformed, there is not another officer in the navy who did not receive at least half-pay from the date of his appointment.

It is true, as you state, that I was retired, as a captain, by the act of December 21, 1861; but it is also true that I was again restored to the active list by a provision contained in the 3d section of that act. This identical proceeding throughout, I take it, must have been what actually took place in the cases of Admirals Farragut and DuPont.

Under the date of July 30, 1862, I received over your signature a communication in the following words:

"SIR: The President of the United States having appointed you a rear-admiral on the active list in the navy, from the 16th of July, 1862, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith your commission, dated 28th July, 1862, the receipt of which you will acknowledge to the department."

No allusion is made to this in your communication, but I ascribe the circumstance to inadvertence.

The point, as you will perceive, is exceedingly material to my case, for, among other things, it shows conclusively that no pressure of war duties at the department and the closing hours of Congress did stand in the way of deliberate action.

On the 13th of March, 1863, I received another letter from the department in these words:

"SIR: The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, having appointed you a rear-admiral in the active list in the navy, from the 16th of July, 1862, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith your commission, dated 9th January, 1863, the receipt of which you will acknowledge to the department."

These two communications speak for themselves, and show what was done, first by the President himself, and then subsequently by the President, *with the advice and consent of the Senate*, in the matter of restoring me to the; active list. It strikes me as possible that even still more was done in the same matter at the time I was nominated to be eligible to the command of a squadron—nominated to the Senate for the purpose, in accordance with the requirement of the third section of the act of December 21, 1861. This nomination, I think, took place about March or April, 1862.

The third section of the act of December 21, 1861, reads thus: "That the President of the United States, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the navy, for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command; and such officers may, if upon the recommendation of the President of the United States they

shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

Now, sir, I submit that here is a distinct and emphatic authority conferred exclusively upon the President of the United States and the Senate acting together, and that the authority extends to every word of the section; otherwise the grammatical import of the copulative conjunction "and" followed by the words "such officers" is not to be understood.

Officers who have not upon the recommendation of the President received a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy are not embraced in this section, and they therefore cannot under it be restored to the active list by the mere authority of the President and Senate, or short of an act of Congress; but the case is clearly the reverse with regard to those who have. Hence the necessity of appealing to Congress itself for the restoration to the active list of Commanders Reynolds and Wolsey, Lieutenant Commander Law, and perhaps others in the same category. I do not claim that the vote of thanks I received did of itself operate to restore me to the active list, but I do claim that that vote, together with the subsequent action of the President and Senate, under the third section in view, did, and still do, so operate. And herein lies the very broad difference between the case of Admiral Stringham and that of myself. In truth, the reasoning applied to his case does not, I humbly conceive, at all meet my own. After receiving his vote of thanks, he was not restored by the President and Senate to the active list; but, after receiving mine, I was.

Furthermore, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the time an officer is to remain on the active list after his restoration to it from the retired list under the third section of the act of December 21, 1861, is not limited by any part of the act; nor indeed do I know that it can be considered as limited by any part of any other act, except, perhaps, by a stern construction of the eighth section of the act of July 16, 1862; and even then, the provision is that he "*shall not be retired, except for cause, until he has been fifty-five years in the naval service of the United States,*" which is, I contend, a different thing from being *borne on the naval register* for that length of time, four years of it indisputably nominal. It is proper to state that the underscoring of the words "shall" and "naval service of the United States" is my own.

I hope, sir, that these views may induce you, at a leisure moment, to reconsider my case, for I must say frankly, but most respectfully, it does appear to me to be abundantly upheld by law, without adverting to any other consideration; and the more I reflect upon it the more am I confirmed in this conclusion.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 17, 1866.

SIR: The department has received your letter of the 27th ultimo, (No. 77,) relative to your position in the navy.

When the letter of the 1st of October was written, it was not considered that you had been restored to the active list by virtue of the closing paragraph of the third section of the act of December 21, 1861, and although the usual preliminary steps to transfer you from the retired list and to place you upon the active list were not taken, the department, upon a reconsideration and review of all the facts, considers you legally a rear-admiral upon the active list. Even were a special act of Congress unnecessary, as claimed, the nomination should have

at least stated the fact that you were to be taken from the list of retired captains and made a rear-admiral upon the active list. The nomination appears, however, to have been made in the usual way of promotions upon the active list, and the letters transmitting the commission, upon which you lay much stress, are in the usual stereotyped form—nothing in them to invite scrutiny or special attention to the fact that in the eye of the law you were then on the retired list, and it was not supposed that they conveyed any other than the usual formal action.

The department discovers nothing in your letter to change the force of its suggestions as to the date from which you are considered as borne upon the navy register, and, as at present advised, will feel obliged to place your name upon the retired list on the 18th of June next, at which time it will have been borne upon the naval register for fifty-five years.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding European Squadron, Lisbon, Portugal.

[No. 11, series 3.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP COLORADO, (1ST RATE),
Villefranche, near Nice, February 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of November 17, informing me, in reply to my letter of October 27, that the department considers me as legally a rear-admiral on the active list, but that it discovers nothing in my said letter to change the force of its suggestions as to the date from which I am considered as *borne upon the navy register*, and, as at present advised, will feel obliged to place my name upon the retired list on the 18th of June next, at which time it will have been *borne upon the navy register* for fifty-five years.

Since my last communication to the department on the subject in view, I have obtained from the Hon. J. P. Kennedy his opinion, as a lawyer, on the acts of Congress involved, as they apply to my case, of which I beg leave to submit herewith two copies in a printed form for your consideration, with the request that the views disclosed may be received by the department as those now entertained and urged by myself; for I am, of course, well aware of Mr. Kennedy's superior ability as compared with my own to grasp the whole matter properly, and thus present the claims in my behalf which these acts intend. And I beg leave, most respectfully, further to request, that if you should not be able to acquiesce in the conclusions arrived at in this paper, I may be gratified by having the affair of my case referred by the department to the Attorney General for his decision in regard to it, and one of the above copies of Mr. Kennedy's opinion submitted to him at the same time, together with every other paper and fact in relation to my case which the department possesses. This I ask as a matter of simple justice. I feel now more than ever that the laws of my country have conferred upon me certain rights, and these I naturally desire to have ascertained and fixed by every proper legal resort; nor am I the less solicitous on this score, as you may readily suppose, because since receiving Mr. Kennedy's views I am led to believe that those rights extend further than I, owing to a want of capacity in discussing laws, have hitherto thought or suggested. Besides, the matter to my welfare is of the most solemn importance, and I sincerely trust that the department may be impressed with this fact.

In my previous communications, it escaped me to state that on the applica-

tion of an agent for claims in my behalf that I should be allowed pay from the 18th of June, 1812, to the 1st of July, 1816—the latter period being the date of my first orders into *service*, and also that from which my pay first took effect—the Fourth Auditor, May 6, 1858, reported that “during the period in question I was not a midshipman, but only admitted as a candidate for that office—was neither a midshipman nor did perform the duties of one,” and then after referring to an opinion of Attorney General Wirt, of May 17, 1826, that “pay is the reward of *service* in the grade,” refused the demand in the words, “This claim for back pay is disallowed.” On the 13th of October, 1858, the Secretary of the Navy concurred with the Fourth Auditor in this opinion, and also refused the pay.

I believe it is a rule of the navy and other departments of our government, that the decisions of predecessors are never reopened by successors unless new testimony of importance should lead to it as an act of pure justice to individuals; but such is not the case in the present instance, as no reference is made for back pay.

The above conclusions of the Fourth Auditor and Secretary, although so material in my case, had in fact escaped my memory, if indeed I ever was, until quite recently, accurately informed in regard to them. In truth, I took no active part in preferring the claim to which they allude, and did next to nothing in the matter.

Before ending this communication I deem it proper to add a few words concerning the expression of law “borne on the Naval Register,” to which the department seems to attach an abiding consequence in connection with my case. I submit that it is not at all applicable to it. In the matter of retired officers it occurs only in the first section of the act of December 21, 1861; but, sir, holding my present position on the active list, as I do, and as the department admits, by virtue of the closing paragraph of the third section of that act, it is but necessary to read the note at the bottom of page 104 of the “Laws relating to the navy and marine corps, and the Navy Department, July 1, 1865, published by the Navy Department,” to be satisfied of my entire exemption from the bearing of that expression. The expression “fifty-five years in the naval service of the United States,” contained in the eighth section of the act of July 16, 1862, is, however, applicable to me; but even this only, I contend, in the way set forth in the argument of Mr. Kennedy. To my mind, nothing can be clearer than the point I here make, and the distinction between the two expressions, or rather the difference in effect they are intended to work when viewed as they stand, is too obvious to need comment from me.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Rear-Admiral, Com'dg U. S. European Squadron.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NICE, January 31, 1867.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: I have examined the acts of Congress touching the retirement of officers of the navy from the active list, which you have submitted to me, and in compliance with your request have given my opinion upon them in writing.

You are aware that I am not allowed to work at much length with pen and paper, and you will therefore receive what I now enclose you as a rapid composition of rough notes on the construction of the acts of Congress, instead of a better digested and more condensed presentation of the results of my study.

This want of order, however, is not the result of haste or careless examina-

tion. I have given full attention to the subject, and I am quite sure the Secretary of the Navy will concur in every view I have given you, and will agree with me that the interpretation I have put upon those acts is a matter of strict justice to the best officers of the navy.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH.

Notes on the acts of Congress touching the retirement of naval officers.

I. The first section of the act of Congress "To further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December 21, 1861, enacts that whenever the name of any naval officer "shall have been borne on the naval register forty-five years, or he shall be of the age of sixty-two years, he shall be retired from active service," &c.

This section is peremptory in its terms, allows no discretion to the department, but makes it obligatory upon every officer in the service who shall have arrived at sixty-two years of age, or (what would seem to be intended as an equivalent phrase) who shall have been "borne on the register forty-five years." All such officers *are retired* by the operation of the act.

Under this act a question arises: What is the import attached by Congress to the words "borne on the register?"

The date at which the name of an officer is first placed upon the register—whatever may have been the privilege attached to it before the passage of this act, or however loose may have been the former practice in regard to it—became at once a matter of important personal interest to every officer of the navy as soon as this act was signed; and cases must have been early brought to the view of the Navy Department which required an accurate investigation and adjustment of the fact involved in the question of the date. It is well known to have been an old practice of the early days of our naval organization, to place upon the roll of the navy the names of mere children, whom the fancy of parents or friends had destined to future service in that arm of the national defence.

Instances may doubtless be found on the record of the sons of distinguished officers who have died in battle, being dedicated to the service of the country in this way. There was no rule to prevent a child being so inscribed from the day of his birth; and the cases, I am confident, are numerous in which the date of inscription on the register has, from some sentimental or fanciful conceit, been made to conform to some notable public event—the day of a distinguished victory, for example, or the declaration of a war—antecedent to the day on which the actual entry was made.

And, again, I believe it was also the old practice in such cases, where the candidate was too young to be taken away from his own home, or introduced into service, to leave him under the care of his parents or guardian, during which period he received no pay or emolument from the government, and was subjected to no order of service; that, in fact, his position was that of a designated future cadet, holding nothing more than a nominal or expectant connection with the navy.

I believe that this describes, in great part, your own case. As I understand, your name was put on the register by Mr. Paul Hamilton (the Secretary of the Navy) in 1813; that to gratify a fancy of his own, he antedated your registry to the day of the declaration of war in 1812; that, when your name was entered, you were a little more than eight years of age; that you were kept at home at school without receiving any pay for some four years after this, and were only really brought into the navy in 1816.

Now, in regard to all cases of this character, what greater injustice could be done to a meritorious officer, what more flagrant detriment to the service of the nation, than to assume an interpretation of the words of the act which should give to a *nominal* connection with the navy the effect of a *real* one, and dismiss from active service an officer in the prime of manhood and at an age in which a full experience and knowledge of his profession is united with the highest capability for useful service?

I cannot doubt that the Secretary of the Navy would concur with me in the principle of action which I hold to be the true one in regard to the class of cases I have just referred to—that is to say:

If any officer is untrue, or improperly, or contrary to the actual fact of his case, “borne” (that is *inscribed*) on the Naval Register—such untrue or improper entry shall not be allowed to prejudice his right in regard to his continuance in active service; and the department will, upon his application and proof of the fact, or upon its own motion when the fact is patent upon the record, correct the registry and change the entry so as to bring it into conformity with the real state of the fact; and that only upon such corrected record would the retirement be determined.

The act we are considering seems to have been framed under the idea that no officer should be retired until he was sixty-two years of age. I have remarked that forty-five years on the register, and sixty-two years of age, are regarded in the act as equivalent terms. This would imply that Congress deemed no officer properly entitled to be on the register until he was sixteen years old, for the officer who has reached sixty-two—that is, *completed sixty-one* years—would have accomplished his term of forty-five years by entering at sixteen, and as the law fixes forty-five years of service or sixty-two years of age as the date of retirement—evidently meaning that they should represent the same period of life—it assigns sixteen as the age at which being “borne on the register” is to commence.

I presume that it was in consequence of some divergence of opinion between the department and Congress on this point, or some perception of injustice, or possibility of injustice, to useful officers as the result of a literal interpretation of the words of the act—that it was thought necessary to pass the amendment of this act in the supplement dated June 25, 1864, in which it is expressly declared, that this first section “shall not be so construed as to retire any officer under the age of sixty-two years, and whose name shall not have been borne on the navy register for a period of forty-five years *after he had arrived at the age of sixteen.*”

This supplement has put an end to all ambiguity or conflict of opinion upon the point; and, in the matter of *retirement* of any and every naval officer, it definitely settles the meaning of the words “borne on the register” to be that they shall only apply to that period in an officer's life which begins *after* he shall have attained to sixteen years of age. In other words, active service so far as regards the question of retirement, shall not be computed to begin before that age. The entry of an officer's name on the register *before sixteen* is to go for nothing in the reckoning of his length of service.

II. I come now to that class of cases which the law has made an exception to the regulations for retirement which I have just examined

The third section of the act of 1861 enacts that the President, by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have authority to detail *from the retired list*, for the command of squadrons or single ships, such officers as he may believe the good of the service requires to be placed in such command, and such officers may, if upon the recommendation of the President they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise.

Upon this enactment I remark :

1. That the class of officers here referred to embraces, among others, those *over sixty-two years of age* or who have been borne on the register for more than forty-five years after the age of sixteen; for it refers to officers who may have been put upon the retired list on account of age and length of service.

2. I remark that it designates *no age or period of service* as a limit to which the President is to be confined in selecting officers from the retired list, for restoration to the active list in the mode indicated by the act. The President, in this course of proceeding, may restore the oldest officer in the navy to that list, even at seventy-five or eighty years of age, if in any emergency he should think proper to do so. And,

3. I remark that the retired officers restored in pursuance of this section are exempted from the retiring law altogether—or, at least, were so, until the enactment of the supplemental law, which I shall notice presently.

Under this third section, when the President and Congress together should restore a retired officer to the active list, he would remain on that list just as he would have done if no retiring law had ever been passed. He could only be taken off that list by his own resignation or by being quietly passed over in the distribution of service.

Now, in order to meet this case of retired officers restored to the active list by a vote of thanks from Congress, and also to provide for all other cases of officers (whether retired or not) who should have received a vote of thanks, the eighth section of "The act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy" approved July 16, 1862, makes the following enactment: "That whenever, upon the recommendation of the President, *any* officer of the navy now upon the active list, not below the grade of commander, has received or shall receive by name, during the present war, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service, such officer shall not be retired, except for cause until he has been *fifty-five* years in the naval service of the United States."

It is impossible to mistake the object of this enactment.

It is simply to confer upon meritorious officers who have been honored by a vote of thanks, the privilege of *at least* ten years' additional liability to service on the active list, with all the consideration and emolument that belong to that position.

It is precisely equivalent to an extension of the terms of the first section of the act of 1861, by substituting fifty-five years for forty-five, and seventy-two years for sixty-two, and adding still further to that extension a direction that these meritorious officers should not be subject to retirement, except for cause, *until* they had arrived at the designated age; after which they could only be retired at the discretion of the President. An officer of this class could not be retired *before*, but was not necessarily to be retired at, that age. The President might refuse to order his retirement as long as he might think the good of the service required him to do so.

Now, on this 8th section a question might be made—what is the intent of the act as to the mode of estimating the fifty-five years of service?

Upon this question we have a perfectly certain and clear guide to the meaning of Congress, in what has been made apparent in regard to the previous legislation.

1. Congress has declared that forty-five years *borne on the register* means sixty-two years of age.

2. It has declared that in view of the retirement of an officer under the ordinary conditions of naval service, he must be sixty-two years of age before his retirement can be made.

3. It has declared that meritorious service demonstrated by a vote of thanks shall be rewarded by longer retention on the active list than ordinary service, and that this reward shall consist in the privilege of at least *ten years* more of

service, which shall bring the officer entitled to this privilege up to seventy-two years, before he shall be subject to retirement; and that the only exception to this privilege is that he may be retired, as the law phrases it, "for cause"—that is, for some special personal reason that shall make his withdrawal from service necessary to the public interest.

These are the cardinal points that must govern the interpretation of the law, and, in my opinion, are so obvious as scarcely to require comment. If it should be said that the "fifty-five years," mentioned in the eighth section, are not to be determined by the same rate of measurement as the forty-five years, but that, on the contrary, they are to be estimated by turning to the register to see how long the officer's name is "*borne*" there—and to take that entry as a guide—then a case something like the following might often occur: An officer's name is found on the old record of the navy, which has him entered as a midshipman at five years old. If such an officer should receive the thanks of Congress for gallant service, then the department, looking at the register and estimating the length of time he was "*borne*" on that roll, would retire him at fifty-five years from that date—that is to say, when he arrived at the age of sixty years. But if the same officer had never performed any meritorious service, and had received no thanks from Congress, he would be entitled, by the act of 1861, and its supplement of 1864, to remain in service two years longer.

Of course no such absurdity as this can be charged upon Congress.

Congress meant to give *ten years' additional service* to those who earn the thanks of the nation; and by ten years' additional service, Congress clearly intended ten years more than it gave to officers of ordinary merit.

The honored officer was to have the privilege of remaining fifty-five instead of forty-five years on the active list, and to have reached seventy-two instead of sixty-two years of age.

It is only upon the recognition of this very material fact in the construction of the retirement laws that a most palpably absurd conclusion can be avoided, and justice be done to the merits of the officers who are brought under the action of the system.

And then, again, I wish to repeat that the phrase of the eighth section of the act of 1862—"shall not be retired *until* he has been fifty-five years in the naval service"—does not retire the officer at that age, but leaves it at the discretion of the President to retire or postpone the retirement according to his own view of the capacity of the officer. "*Until*" is equivalent in the act to the word "*before*." It is merely a limitation of the period at which the President may use his authority to retire an officer. If for instance a law were to enact that no candidate should be received in the Naval Academy *until* he was sixteen years of age, I suppose there could be no doubt that the President would be authorized to use his discretion in making the appointment of a cadet *after* that age. That the only restraint upon his duty to appoint would be that the cadet should not be admitted *before* sixteen.

I think the eighth section presents a case precisely analogous to this.

My conclusion from this view of the acts of Congress is—

1. That before the legislative explanation of the words "*borne on the register*" was made by the act of 1864, it would have been the duty of the Navy Department to correct the record if it was found untrue.

2. That the supplement of 1864 settled the question of interpretation of these words, and, *for all cases of retirement*, required the time on the register to be computed from sixteen years of age.

3. That the law of 1862 gave ten years' additional privilege to meritorious officers; and besides that, left their retirement after ten years to the discretion of the President,

JOHN P. KENNEDY.

NICE, January 31, 1867.

P. S.—In reference to the argument I have presented on the construction of the eighth section of the act of 1862 I wish to add a few words.

I have said that the import of that section is to leave the retirement of an officer *after* fifty-five years of service entirely at the discretion of the President. It is altogether conclusive on that point—

1. That the President may, with the concurrence of the Senate, restore *any* retired officer to command, who, upon his receiving a vote of thanks, may be put upon the active list; and,

2. That this privilege of restoration has no limit of age. The oldest officer in the service, as I have said before, may be thus restored.

It may thus happen that an officer may be the subject of this privilege who has already had the fifty-five years or more of service *before he has been called back to the active list.*

Would it not be absurd to say that the law was meant to retire this officer on the same day that it brings him back to active service?

Such a solecism can be only avoided by interpreting the act as I have done.

J. P. K.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith letters of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, accompanied by a printed opinion, and other papers, in relation to a claim advanced by that officer to be continued on the "active list" of the navy.

These papers are submitted to you in compliance with the special request of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, and not that the department requires what he terms your "decision," or is in doubt on any legal point in the case presented. It is also proper to state that I am aware of no reason why the usage and uniform practice of the service during the half century that this officer has been registered on the books of the navy should now be disregarded.

A "memorandum" in relation to the case is also enclosed. Be pleased to return the papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

HON. HENRY STANBERRY,
Attorney General.

Case of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough.

In computing the length of service of an officer in the navy, the time during which he may have been off duty and receiving no pay has never been excluded. An officer suspended by sentence of a court-martial from rank, duty, pay, and emoluments, is considered, notwithstanding such suspension, as still in the service. No new appointment is required to restore him to it.

The test of being in the service is being subject to an order. "Those serve who stand and wait"—who have agreed to become subject to orders.

It is claimed that Midshipman Goldsborough was not in the service until he received his first orders. But if he was not in the service, what right had the department to give him an order? And how could he be considered as not in the service when at any time after the date of his appointment he was subject to an order, and might have been punished for disobeying it?

It is said that his appointment was not in fact an appointment, but merely a promise of one. Did he ever receive any other appointment as midshipman?

And could he at any time after receiving that appointment have admitted that he was not a midshipman, but merely had the promise of an appointment? If that appointment did not make him a midshipman he never has been a midshipman, nor entitled to rank and pay as such.

Upon the ground of this appointment he claimed arrears of pay as midshipman, in violation of the condition upon which he received the appointment, insisting on the pay because he had been undeniably in the service.

That claim was rejected—properly, I have no doubt—not because he was not in the service during the time for which he claimed pay, but because the pay of a midshipman at the date of his appointment, and for many years previously and subsequently, was fixed, not by law but by the President. The President, therefore, or the Secretary of the Navy acting in his name, had a perfect right in any case to fix the terms upon which a midshipman should receive pay, and the rate of pay; he did fix the term in Midshipman Goldsborough's case. Had the pay been fixed by act of Congress, the President could not have given an appointment and yet have deprived the person appointed of his claim, under the law, to pay.

As to the acts of Congress which are cited *in pari materia*, and which it is said should be liberally construed, no proper construction of them can sustain the claim of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough. It is the term "*service*" in these acts, or one of them, which shuts out the claim. No act of Congress can destroy a fact, though it may give the same benefits as if the fact had not existed. It is perfectly competent for Congress to enact by law that the service of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, or of any other person in the navy, shall not be *considered* as having commenced until he was sixteen years of age. This, however, will not destroy the fact that, according to uniform usage in construing the term, his service *did* commence before he was sixteen years of age; but it would give him the same right to the *benefit* of the retiring laws as if the fact had not existed.

But Congress has as yet enacted no such law. In the mean time, who can doubt that if adhering to the uniform construction given by usage to the term "*service*" would give Rear-Admiral Goldsborough a claim to increased pay and rank, instead of exposing him to be retired sooner than is agreeable to him, he would strenuously contend for adherence to the usual construction, and scoff at the arguments now used to show that he was not in the service until July, 1816?

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers in the case of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, transmitted under cover of your letter of the 16th instant.

Respectfully, &c., yours,

HENRY STANBERRY,
Attorney General.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[No. 29, series 3.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP COLORADO, (1ST RATE.)
Naples, Italy, May 7, 1867.

SIR: On the 13th of February last, I had the honor to forward to you a communication concerning my being placed on the retired list, accompanied by two

printed copies of a legal opinion from the Hon. John P. Kennedy, on the subject of retiring naval officers, and particularly those who, like myself, had received the thanks of Congress upon the recommendation of the President.

In a part of that communication, I respectfully requested that the conclusions of Mr. Kennedy might be received by you as those entertained and urged by myself; and also, that if you could not accord to them your assent, I might be gratified by your referring my case to the Attorney General for his decision as to the laws bearing upon it, and by your placing, at the same time, in his possession a copy of Mr. Kennedy's paper, together with a copy of every other paper in the department connected with the affair.

On the 18th of February I sent to you a duplicate of the communication just mentioned, and with it two more printed copies of Mr. Kennedy's opinion.

A reply may have been written and forwarded; but up to this time none has reached me, and as the 18th of June is now not far off, I naturally feel very anxious to be informed whether my case is, or is not, to undergo the scrutiny of the highest law officer of the government, agreeably in every particular to the request I preferred.

Since Mr. Kennedy gave me his opinion, my case has been carefully investigated by several other legal gentlemen of our country, ranking among the *very first* of their profession, and they all concur in the view that my claims to be retained on the active list are undoubtedly well founded in law; and certainly, under these circumstances, and informed, too, as I am, that the law is not your profession, I should be wanting in what is due to myself if I did not continue to urge upon you the reference in view; and can it possibly be that in doing this I am asking for anything unusual or unreasonable? Both as a man and an officer, I feel bound to contend, whenever necessary to my interests, for the legal rights conferred upon me, and to get them properly established and determined by every becoming resort.

My case, in truth, is entirely unique. There is no usage or precedent of the department fairly or rationally applicable to it, for among other reasons, no officer having the thanks of Congress upon the recommendation of the President has yet been retired, and the essential difference between the laws which apply to an officer in my situation, and those which apply to one not having the thanks in view, and its logical legal effect, are, I conceive, made to appear beyond refutation by the paper of Mr. Kennedy.

To place an officer on the retired list erroneously, or while the law really retains him on the active list, is, undoubtedly, a matter to be carefully avoided; for if he is not amenable to the loss of position, the act itself is void, and can only result, in all probability, in painful and perhaps prolonged difficulty, and subject him to very troublesome exertions to bring about the conclusion; and thus he is injured from a quarter which should be the last to do him a wrong.

Fortified as I feel myself to be by the concurrent opinions of several of the very best legal minds of the country, I nevertheless could or would have nothing to urge against a formal legal decision as to the law of my case given by the Attorney General, however he might pronounce upon it, and I therefore again and again beg that this may be obtained in the way I request.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding United States European Squadron.

Hon. GIBBON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 31, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch of the 7th instant (No. 20, series 3) has been received. The department regrets to find that its course and opinions in relation to your

approaching retirement should have proved so unsatisfactory to you, and that you appear to contemplate with so much uneasiness and aversion a change which other officers of equal rank with yourself, though, perhaps, not so distinguished, have submitted to without complaint.

The case is one affecting not only yourself, but others, and involves a faithful administration of the department.

You have already passed the limit of age prescribed by law for retirements from the active list, and on the 18th of June next your name will have been borne on the navy register fifty-five years, you having been attached to the service for that period. It is your earnest, urgent wish to be exempted from the operation of the statute, so that your position on the active list may be prolonged four years more, and you retained for fifty-nine years instead of forty five, the legal limit for naval officers who have not received the vote of thanks, or of fifty-five, which is extended to those who have received that vote on the recommendation of the President.

The interest which you have, personally, in this question may bias your judgment, for, if you can by any means be retained on the active list beyond the period of fifty-five years from the date of your appointment, you would, while so retained, in case of a vacancy in either of the higher grades, receive promotion by reason of your seniority. While this consideration has undoubtedly influenced you to make this extraordinary claim for what you term your "legal rights," it must not be forgotten that others, also, who are not parties to this discussion, have rights which are affected by this claim. It is the purpose of the department to have the true intent and meaning of the law carried into effect irrespective of persons or personal considerations. The department has neither interest, partiality, nor prejudice on the subject, and no wish in regard to it but that of administering the duties which are devolved upon it with strict and impartial justice to yourself, and to every officer connected with the service.

Your relatives and friends, who have for several months presented the case in all its forms, have kept you advised of the views and conclusions of the department, which has given the subject deliberate and thorough examination.

The strong terms in which you assert the "legal rights" for which you feel "bound to contend" and must "continue to urge again and again," and the confident manner in which you refer to the imposing weight of legal opinion by which your claims are supported, convince the department that it is difficult, if not impossible, for you to conceive that any opinion in conflict with your own deserves to be treated with respect, particularly if such opinion is held by one whose profession is not the law.

But if you reflect that the opinion now held by the department as to the date of the commencement of your service in the navy was until very recently entertained by yourself, and that there are reasons why you should be more open than the department to a conviction of the unsoundness of the opinion, it would not be unreasonable, certainly not disrespectful in you, to give the department credit for sincerely entertaining the opinion.

And if the department does sincerely entertain the opinions which it has expressed as to your claims to be continued on the active list, what obligation rests upon it, legal or equitable, to submit these opinions to the Attorney General for confirmation?

You require a "formal legal decision as to the law of your case, given by the Attorney General," thus manifesting your misapprehension of the functions of that officer, and of his rights and duties.

The department has no right, in cases where it has no doubts of its own to be cleared up, to refer questions to the Attorney General for the convenience or gratification of individuals. He would have a right to resent such reference as an imposition on him. On the other hand, no Attorney General has claimed

authority to pronounce a "formal legal decision" binding the action of the department. His duty to the head of the department is simply that of counsel, to give advice when it is required, not that of judge to pronounce decisions or decrees which the department is to carry into execution.

Nevertheless, in compliance with your urgent desire, the department did take the liberty of submitting your case to the Attorney General, and, as you requested, transmitted to him all the papers relating to it. It could not, of course, leave him under the erroneous impression that the department actually needed his advice, and it accompanied the papers with a memorandum stating its own views, and giving him clearly to understand that it had no doubt as to the correctness of its views, and that the reference was made solely at your instance. A copy of this memorandum is herewith enclosed for your information.

The Attorney General had thus an opportunity of stating his views of your case, and his opinion, if favorable to you, would have been on record in his office, and on file in the department, to aid you in asserting what you term your "legal rights." But he declined to avail himself of the opportunity, and returned the papers, thus showing that he either did not consider the department erroneous, and your claims just, or that, if there was error in the opinion of the department, it was not palpable and easy of demonstration as to justify him in attempting to point it out, although the opportunity was furnished him. He may, perhaps, have concurred in an opinion intimated by some of his predecessors, that, in a question involving military usage and requiring a full knowledge of the laws, regulations, and precedents of the service, the views of the head of the department, although the law might not be his profession, are entitled to some respect.

The department, in view of your services, and of the vote of thanks to which you refer, has been ready to make concessions to you. But it cannot surrender its convictions on the demand of yourself and legal friends, however cogent and conclusive you may deem the arguments by which the demand is backed. Nor can it feign doubts which it does not entertain, in order to force from the Attorney General an opinion in your case.

It should afford some consolation to yourself and your friends to reflect that your retirement from the active list will not necessarily deprive the country of your services. The only substantial distinction between the two lists consists in that of contingent promotion, which has been mentioned, and in the difference of pay while unemployed.

Officers of high merit and worth are retired by law before attaining your rank, and being on the retired list implies no disgrace; otherwise, some who have been among the best officers in the service, and the first to reflect honor on the American navy, including the veteran Stewart, would now stand disgraced before the nation.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding U. S. European Squadron.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

SIR: The question of your retirement from the active list of the navy having been submitted to the President and cabinet, it has been decided, after considering the arguments on the subject, that under a proper construction of the term "service" contained in the 8th section of the act of July 16, 1862, your term of fifty-five years' service should be computed from the date of the first order issued to you by the department.

As the first order addressed to you bears date July 1, 1816, the term of fifty-years will not expire until July 1, 1871.

You are, therefore, still regarded as a rear-admiral in the navy, on the active list, the construction of law which would have placed you on the retired list from the date of this letter having been overruled.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. European Squadron, Cherbourg, France.
(Care of the United States consul.)

[Extract from a return made to the Navy Department by Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, dated Brest, France, October 4, 1865.]

L. M. Goldsborough, commanding United States European squadron; born February 18, 1805, in Washington, D. C.; appointed June 18, 1812; citizen of Maryland; first orders to the "Independence," 74, in June or July, 1816; present commission, rear-admiral; sea service under P. C., seven months; coast survey, none; total sea service, nineteen years and eleven months; shore duty, fourteen years and four months; ordnance, none.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO PAY AS MIDSHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, *June 12, 1858.*

SIR: I adduced before the Fourth Auditor, at the instance of my neighbor, old friend, and schoolmate, Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, of the navy, late the very able commandant of the Naval School at Annapolis, his claim for pay and rations as a midshipman of the navy, from the date of his warrant as such (June 18, 1812) to the date of his first orders, (July 1, 1816,) for which period of time he has never received any compensation as prescribed by law.

The enclosed copies of the correspondence on this subject between myself and the Fourth Auditor will show the grounds why I think this claim should be allowed and paid, and why the Auditor differs from my opinion. These copies are marked in their consecutive order, A, B, C, and D. They tell the whole story of the case to this time. It is, therefore, needless to trouble you with any reiteration of their contents. I mean by "to this time" the date of the last of the Auditor's letters to me, of the 26th of May, 1858. That letter states what certainly is a fact, that on the first official notice of his name as midshipman it is noted "that he was not to receive any pay or emolument until he should report himself ready for actual duty." I admit it, and meet it, first, by saying that the Auditor has overlooked, certainly has not answered, my argument on that very point, contained in my letter to him of the 17th of May, 1858, (marked C;) and second, that the enclosed original answer from Captain Goldsborough, (marked E,) to whom I addressed a note on the subject upon the receipt of the last letter of the Auditor, disproves the assumption.

On the 6th of November, 1839, Midshipman Charles Wager, of the navy, voluntarily resigned his warrant as such. The records of your department show that on that date his resignation was officially accepted. He became, therefrom, a private citizen. On the 15th of March, 1841, his original warrant of midshipman was returned to him by the Secretary of the Navy. Independent of this evidence, the fact is corroborated by the official published annual regis-

ters of the navy. His name as midshipman is on such register for the year 1839, (when he resigned,) and it is not found on those for the years 1840 and 1841, but it is found on that for 1842, (with the date of original entry, April 2, 1835,) when his warrant was returned to him. He then, (in 1842,) after being by his own voluntary act out of the navy, acknowledged to be so by the records of the department, comes forward and claims and receives the sum of \$402 76 by the allowance of the present Fourth Auditor, and with the sanction of Judge Parris, (then Second Comptroller,) the pay of midshipman in the navy for the whole time he was thus out of the naval service.

Now, I do not desire my own assertion of this fact to be taken. Look at the official record of your own department, opposite Charles Wager's name; and then what is termed the "certificate book," in the Fourth Auditor's office, No. 8, page 39; and then the abstract and vouchers filed in that office of the account of the navy agent at Philadelphia for the second quarter of 1841. These official records will indisputably prove what I have asserted.

I do not design to express any opinion whether this allowance of pay to Midshipman Wager by the present Fourth Auditor and the former Comptroller, while he was (by record evidence) out of the navy, was right or wrong. But I do say that I cannot conceive upon what reasonable, legal, or just grounds he can now assert, in the face of the published annual official reports of the Navy Department to Congress for the last forty odd years, on every one of which it is distinctly stated that Louis M. Goldsborough was warranted then, June 18, 1812, as a midshipman.

Why should he and the Comptroller pay Wager as a midshipman for a period of time when the records of your department explicitly state he was not a midshipman, and refuse the claim of Captain Goldsborough when the same records as explicitly state he was a midshipman? As to the Auditor's remarks about not getting pay until ordered into active service, &c., I again refer to my letter to him of the 17th ultimo, (C,) and to Captain Goldsborough's letter to me, (marked E.)

My object in troubling you with this terribly long letter is simply this, that you will please decide, upon the facts of the case as presented, whether or not Captain Goldsborough is or is not, in your opinion, entitled to the pay of midshipman of the navy for the time claimed. If you yourself can find time to consider the subject, your decision will at once be acquiesced in by, most sincerely, yours,

A. H. MECHLIN.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY, *Secretary of the Navy.*

A.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a warrant of attorney executed by Captain L. M. Goldsborough, of the navy, which specifies the claim he has for the amount of pay and rations (commuted) due him for a portion of time when he was a midshipman in the navy, and for which he has never been paid.

The records of the department confirm the facts which Captain Goldsborough alleges in this warrant of attorney, and I therefore presume that no further evidence on the subject will be necessary or required.

I hardly deem it requisite to say another word in furtherance of the matter. It appears to me so entirely analogous to an every-day transaction of your office, where the relatives of a deceased seaman, after a lapse of years, come forward, and claim and receive (upon proper proof) the amount of wages, &c., due the deceased at his death, as shown upon the purser's pay-roll; and the allegation

of such an officer of the navy (independent of any record evidence) will, I suppose, be deemed sufficient evidence of the fact, i. e., that he occupied and held the rank of midshipman of the navy legally during the time specified in his warrant of attorney, and that during that time he never received the pay and rations then prescribed by law to warrant officers of his rank.

The pay then of a midshipman, as you are doubtless aware, was nineteen dollars per month and one ration (commuted at twenty-five cents) per day, irrespective of employment on active duty, which is not the case now under the present navy pay law of March 3, 1835.

The claim of Captain Goldsborough, therefore, is for the unpaid amount of pay and rations which he was entitled by law to receive during the period specified in his warrant of attorney.

I would be much obliged for your early attention to this matter, and am, with sincerest respect, your obedient servant,

A. H. MECHLIN.

A. O. DAYTON, Esq., *Fourth Auditor, present.*

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, May 6, 1858.

SIR: I have received from you a power of attorney, granted you by Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, authorizing you to obtain for him the pay of a midshipman, from the 18th day of June, 1812, to the 1st day of July, 1816. I have to inform you that Captain Goldsborough is not entitled to the pay in question. During the period referred to he was not a midshipman. He had been appointed what was then termed an "acting midshipman," by which was meant only that he was admitted as a candidate for the office of a midshipman, to be constituted such when certain conditions should have been performed, and it was stipulated by his acceptance of this conditional offer that his pay should not commence until he had been ordered upon service. A midshipman could only be created by warrant, and until that was received he did not legally hold the office. He was neither midshipman, nor did he perform the duties of one, previously to the time from which he received pay. It is true that his warrant was antedated, but that made no difference in respect to his compensation. I refer you on this point to an opinion of Attorney General Wirt, of May 17, 1826, in which he says that "pay is the reward of service in the grade. It, therefore, follows the date of the service, not the date of the retrospective rank."

He explains that the service need not be actual, but that the party must at least have had the legal capacity to render it. This, Captain Goldsborough had not until he received his warrant, whatever its date may have been.

I consider his present claim as unfounded in law, and contrary to his agreement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. DAYTON.

A. H. MECHLIN, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

C.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1858.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 6th instant in relation to Captain Goldsborough's claim, presented by me as his attorney. For the following reasons, respectfully submitted, I think you are mistaken in stating that

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appointed a midshipman (not an "acting midshipman" nor a "candidate for the office") of the navy on the 18th day of June, 1812, but it does not contain a single syllable of any such "condition" or stipulation respecting his pay as such, if he accept the appointment, as you have referred to.

2. On the official manuscript records of the Navy Department, the official "register" on which is recorded the official history of every commissioned and warrant officer of the service, the exact dates, when each and every such officer was initiated into the navy; in what rank, when, where, and how employed or unemployed, when promoted, &c., &c., &c.; on this very original manuscript official register, the very first entry made opposite the name of Louis M. Goldsborough is the statement that he was appointed a midshipman of the navy (not an acting midshipman, nor a candidate for that office) on the 18th June, 1812.

3. By resolution, Congress required from the Secretary of the Navy an annual report, as shown from the official records of his department, of the names, ranks, &c., &c., of every commissioned and warrant officer of the navy. In compliance with that requirement the first Naval Register was issued, published and reported to Congress by the department in 1814. This official register only stated the names of all the commissioned and warrant officers then in the navy, with the dates of their respective original entries into the navy, and the rank each of them then held. On that report to Congress will be found the name of Louis M. Goldsborough, as a midshipman, warranted as such on the same date, 18th June, 1812.

But there is a peculiar difference, in one respect, between that official register and that for 1815 and all subsequent ones, which please notice. It is this—that in addition to the information furnished in the register for 1814, that for 1815, and all subsequent ones, state, further, where each officer (under the column of "where stationed") is employed, or whether he at the time is "on furlough" or "leave of absence." This practice of making out such official annual reports to Congress is, you know, (with enlargements on it,) continued to this time. Now the official register for 1815, and each and every such annual reports to Congress, state the fact that Captain G. was warranted as a midshipman on the 18th June, 1812, and that for 1815 (the time included in this claim) states that then he was stationed at Washington, precisely as all the subsequent annual registers show where he was stationed or employed, on or off duty, afterwards to the present time; and, fourth, which I think is entirely conclusive, *i. e.*, the last published annual official register of the Navy Department, (for 1858,) opposite the name of Louis M. Goldsborough, as a captain in the navy, states these facts—that his original entry into the navy was on the same identical date reported on forty-five previous annual registers, *i. e.*, June 18, 1812; that he was, on the 1st January, 1858, forty-five years and six months in the navy; that during that period of time he had been employed on "sea service" sixteen years and four months, on "shore or other duty" eleven years and four months, and had been (please mark this) "unemployed in the navy seventeen years and ten months." Now by no possibility could he have been unemployed in the navy seventeen years and ten months without the time in question—*viz.*, from the 18th June, 1812, to the 1st July, 1816—be embraced as a component of that time. To deny this claim now, therefore, it appears to me, is to say, in other words, that the present Secretary of the Navy, and all his predecessors in office, have annually, for forty-odd years, been reporting to Congress official statements respecting the navy which were and are not true. But to sum up this evidence: The warrant itself—the first manuscript record—and every official report to Congress, from the first one, in 1814, to the last one, in 1858, show but one and the same fact, *viz.*, that the present Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, of the navy, was duly warranted and entered the service a full midshipman, on the 18th June, 1812, not as an "acting midshipman," or on probation as a "candidate for that office."

For illustration, just reverse this case. Suppose this claim was based and dependent for its validity and allowance on the evidence of one single post-dated letter or special circular, or regulation of the Navy Department, declarative that Louis M. Goldsborough is thereby recognized and acknowledged as a regularly warranted midshipman of the navy, from the 18th day of June, 1812, and entitled as such to receive nineteen dollars per month and one ration per day from that date, and it could be shown that the only official warrant ever issued to him as midshipman states on its face that he had been appointed as such on the 1st July, 1816; that the original manuscript records of the Navy Department, and every annual report from that department to Congress for the last forty-five years, uniformly and constantly asserted the contrary fact, *i. e.*, that he was warranted a midshipman in 1816, not in 1812: in such case, would you not say to me at once, and very properly, too, that it was very preposterous and unreasonable for me, at this day, to set up such a claim on the mere authority of one single old, obsolete, and illegal official letter, order, or circular, when all those official records proved the contrary? Would you for a moment ignore all such cumulative evidence, and adopt as superior proof for your action such a single order? "*Mutato nomine, fabula narratur.*"

I admit the correctness of your cited opinion of Mr. Attorney General Wirt, of the 17th of May, 1826. Indeed, when I adduced this claim I intended to have called your notice to it, but inadvertently forgot to do so in my letter, because it appeared to me that that opinion strongly confirmed its validity; for, from the reasons stated, Captain Goldsborough "had the legal capacity to render" the services of a midshipman of the navy, from the 18th June, 1812, and in that case Mr. Wirt expressly states in that opinion he is entitled to the emoluments of that rank, whether or not such services were rendered. I have troubled you with such a long communication on this subject, (longer than I intended at the outset,) that I therefore now refrain from prolonging it by the citation of the numerous precedents and decisions in analogous cases which uphold the validity of this claim. Besides, it would be far more gratifying to me to obtain its concession on its own intrinsic merits, irrespective of precedents—allowed because it is legal and proper, not because of any previous actions on similar cases; precisely as is the recognition of the truths of geometry, because they are true of themselves, not because they were enunciated and proven thousands of years ago by Euclid.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that I may be indebted to your courtesy for an early reply to this communication. I trust that it will be speedily acted upon favorably; and still more, that any expression in it which may seem discourteous to you will be imputed to the eagerness of argument, not to any intent on my part; for, most certainly, there is no gentleman occupying any official position under the government for whom, on account of "*auld lang syne*" kind associations, I entertain a higher regard than I do for you.

With sincere respect, your obedient servant,

A. H. MECHLIN.

A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,
Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
May 26, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and have examined the manuscript register in the Navy Department, to which you have referred me as showing that Captain Louis M. Goldsborough was warranted as a midshipman on the 18th of June, 1812. I found upon the same register, opposite his name,

a statement that he was informed when he was appointed that he was not to receive any pay or emolument until he should report himself ready for actual service, and that as late as 1813 he had never been in actual service, and it does not appear that he reported himself ready for service until the 1st of July, 1816, when, as is stated in the register, he was ordered to Boston on duty. I have also in my possession a copy of a circular which, at the period in question as well as for some time before and after, was addressed to young men who had applied to become midshipmen, which contains the following clause: "Your pay will not commence until you shall receive orders for service." It is not shown that Mr. Goldsborough, while midshipman, claimed pay for any portion of the time which elapsed between the 18th of June, 1812, and the 1st of July, 1816, or that he has ever since claimed it until now, and I should not consider myself justified in allowing it at the present day, in violation of a condition prescribed by the department in which he has acquiesced for upwards of forty years, more especially when the accounts and many of the accompanying papers of the period to which his claim relates have been long since destroyed by the burning of the treasury building, in which they were required by law to be deposited.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. DAYTON.

A. H. MECHLIN, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

E.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
May 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note asking me to inform you in writing whether before, or after, or on, the 18th of June, 1812, I ever received a circular from the Navy Department, addressed to "young men" who had applied to become midshipmen, which contains the following clause, "Your pay will not commence until you shall receive orders for service." I have to state that I have not the slightest recollection of ever having received a circular of the kind, or, indeed, of ever having heard, before the receipt of your letter, that such a circular was issued.

If such a circular ever was addressed to me of course the files of the department will, or ought to, establish the fact.

I never was an acting midshipman in the navy. On first entering the service I received a regular warrant as a midshipman, dated 18th June, 1812. At any rate such is my recollection of things, and the records of the department will, I am satisfied, confirm it.

Very truly and faithfully yours,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

A. H. MECHLIN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1858.

SIR: On the 12th of last month I addressed to you an appeal from the action of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, (with his own approbation in my doing so,) in relation to the claim of Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, of the navy, for the pay and rations to which I think he was justly and legally entitled, as a midshipman of the navy, from the 18th of June, 1812, to the 1st of July, 1816.

As in that communication are enclosed either copies or the originals of all the correspondence which has occurred on the subject between that officer and myself, I deem it needless now to trouble you with any reiteration of the facts or arguments in the case. Those papers will tell the whole story.

H. Ex. Doc. 27—2.

Instead of writing this I would have much preferred having a personal interview with you on the subject, which, after several efforts, I have, unfortunately, not been able to obtain. My motive in wishing this was simply to request that you would be good enough to give this matter your own personal examination, not to intrust it to the decision and report of any of your clerks.

From an experience of upwards of thirty years' connection with the executive departments I ask this, for I well know the routine of such things. I well know that of necessity, and from the urgency of important public business, the heads of departments in minor matters and for detail have entirely to rely on the action and reports of their subordinates, who so often are either incompetent rightly to decide, or who (as is most commonly the case) seem to think that, for their own promotion or for their retention of office, it is always the safest plan to disallow—to report adversely—particularly if the party is supposed to have no political influence. And hence it is, sir, that gross and palpable injustice has so often and so constantly been perpetrated upon the private creditors of the government claiming before the executive departments. Hence it is that the private calendars of both houses of Congress are loaded down with individual applications for redress and relief; and hence it is that I respectfully request your personal attention to this matter. And I do so with entire confidence of the result for while you were Attorney General you have, in every instance, upheld and sanctioned every case and question I have had referred to your opinion, (enclosed is an instance of this,) and so have all your predecessors in that office with but one single exception by Mr. Clifford. And this results simply from the fact that I have ever made it a rule of my life in the transaction of business, never to adduce a claim before Congress or before any executive department which I could not conscientiously vote for as a legislator or allow as an administrative officer, no more than I would defend a criminal, knowing him to be guilty.

Very respectfully,

A. H. MECHLIN.

Hon. I. TOUCEY.

Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I also, for the convenience of reference to the laws on the subject, enclose a rough and original draught of memoranda in relation to it.

A. H. M.

[Indorsement.]

I concur with the Auditor that no pay was due until he reported for actual service.

ISAAC TOUCEY.

OCTOBER 13, 1858.

Memoranda.

On the official register of the Navy Department for 1815—the very first one ever published as an official report to Congress of the employment or non-employment of every officer then in the navy—it is thus reported to Congress and to the country: there were then (1815) 315 midshipmen in the navy of the United States. Of these 315 midshipmen there were 145 appointed in the year 1812. Of these 145, then (1812) appointed, 64 of them were appointed, or warranted as such, on the 18th day of June; and of these 64, thus and then warranted, 44 are noted as being then on duty on board of vessels or at shore stations, and 20 as being then on furlough. The year 1815 is embraced between the years 1812 and 1816, (the period of Captain G's claim for pay, &c., as midshipman.) Why then is it, I ask, that if Captain G. was, as the Fourth Auditor asserts, a mere acting midshipman—a candidate for the office from 1812 to 1816, that he is not put down on that register for 1815 among the 20 thereon

marked as being "on furlough?" Instead of which, his name is among those 44 who were then (1815) regarded and reported by the department as being employed as midshipmen on duty.

Memoranda.—Pay of midshipmen.

1. By the act of 27th March, 1794, 7th section, the President is authorized to "fix" the pay of midshipmen, &c. (See Stats. at Large, vol. 1, p. 350.)

2. The same authority conferred on the President by the 6th section of the act of 1st July, 1797. (See Stats. at Large, vol. 1, p. 524.)

3. The same authority conferred on the President by the 1st section of the act of 18th April, 1814. (See Stats. at Large, vol. 3, p. 136.)

4. These are all the laws of Congress ever enacted in relation to the pay of midshipmen prior to the present pay law of the navy of the 3d March, 1835.

5. In all those cited laws, the terms employed are, "shall be fixed by the President;" "fixed," i. e., "uniform," "definite," "stable," "determined," "without exception." That is "fixed." That is the definition of it. The President, therefore, after having "fixed" the pay of midshipmen, &c., had no more legal right to prescribe bargains, stipulations, and conditions under which that pay should be received; to say that it should commence from the first order for active service—which, by the by, he never did say when he fixed the pay—than he has to say, when he commissions any officer of the navy—aye, even the Secretary of the Navy himself—that in case of absence from active duty by reason of sickness, &c., his pay should cease.

What is the intrinsic difference, or any difference at all, between being un employed after appointment and the date of the first order for active duty, and being unemployed after the first order? For the life of me, I cannot perceive any difference.

If the legal pay, in the first place, be denied, why not deny it in the second, when the officer is on "leave of absence" or "awaiting orders?" In such case he is precisely in the position of the officer between the date of his appointment and his first order for active duty. Why cannot the President or the Secretary of the Navy, by a parity of reason, dictate or stipulate under what conditions or under what state of things any and every officer or person in the navy shall receive the pay or salary provided for him by law?

A. H. M.

“ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE,

“February 16, 1849.

“SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter requesting my opinion whether the rule of the Pension office, that an application for a pension cannot be entertained after the lapse of twenty-five years from the time when the disability was incurred, is authorized by the act of the 26th of March, 1804, empowering the commissioners of the navy pension fund to make such regulations as might to them appear expedient for the admission of persons on the roll of navy pensioners.”

“This is a power to establish rules and regulations to be observed in the examination and adjudication of the legal claims of a class of persons to be admitted on the roll of navy pensioners, and does not extend to the enactment of a statute of limitations, or of any rule which would preclude any examination, and, of course, any adjudication. Such a rule would be in derogation of the act of Congress, not in execution of it. This being clearly the character of the rule of the Pension office referred to, I am of opinion it is invalid.

“ISAAC TOUCEY.

“The SECRETARY of the Navy.”

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 16th of July, 1867, relative to the organization in the city of New York of the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

JULY 18, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1867.

SIR: To the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, requiring information concerning a commission organized by this department in the city of New York, and styled the "Metropolitan Revenue Board," I have the honor to reply that a board was established there under that designation by this department on the 21st ultimo, the powers and duties of which are best defined by reference to the order creating it, which is as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1867.

"For the purpose of aiding the Internal Revenue Bureau in the prevention, detection, and punishment of fraud upon the internal revenue, and with a view to a more stringent enforcement of the law, Isaac E. Messmore, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, H. H. Van Dyck, assistant treasurer at New York, Samuel G. Courtney, United States attorney southern district of New York, A. Q. Keasbey, United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, and B. F. Tracy, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, are hereby, with their consent, constituted a board to be known as the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

"All revenue inspectors, revenue agents, general inspectors of spirits, and special agents of the Treasury Department in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and thirty-second districts of New York, and the third, fourth, and fifth districts of New Jersey, will immediately report to said board for duty, and will hereafter act under the direction of said board. Such revenue officers as may be designated by said board will be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make seizures within said districts, and are hereby required to report all seizures immediately to the said board, and also to the collector of the district in which any seizures are made; and all special authority heretofore conferred on any officer to seize property within the said districts, or either of them, is hereby revoked.

"Immediately upon the seizure or detention of any property within said districts, the said board will investigate the causes thereof. If in the opinion of

said board the property so seized is not liable to forfeiture, or for any sufficient reason ought not to be held for forfeiture, if the value thereof does not exceed three thousand dollars the said board is hereby authorized to direct the seizing officer to release the same.

"If the value thereof is over three thousand dollars, and in the opinion of the board the same should be released, the facts of the case, together with the opinion of the board thereon, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action.

"Hereafter no collector in said districts will approve any distiller's bond, or bond for bonded warehouse, or bond for transportation, or rectification, redistillation, or change of package of any spirits, or tobacco manufacturer's bond, until after the same shall have been transmitted to said board for investigation and report as to the responsibility of the sureties thereto. No collector or assessor will consider himself in any manner released by the creation of said board from the performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law or regulation.

"Said board shall have the power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business, and the execution of the powers hereby or hereafter conferred.

"H. McCULLOCH, *Secretary.*

"E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*"

It will be observed that the duties devolved upon the commission are chiefly advisory. The authority for creating it is found in the general scope and spirit of the internal revenue laws, which clothe the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with power to enforce them by the use of such means as to them may seem to be judicious, not inconsistent with the provisions of these laws.

It is a matter of public notoriety and painful interest to those who are cheerfully bearing their portion of the public burdens, that the internal revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits have been shamefully violated and set at naught throughout the country, and especially in the city of New York.

The department has used every exertion through the ordinary instrumentalities to correct this evil, but without success. Officers have not only been inefficient in the discharge of their duties, but in many cases they have been suspected of direct complicity with dishonest men to defraud the government.

Satisfied that the means heretofore employed for the purpose were insufficient to suppress fraud and to expose and bring to punishment dishonest officers, and convinced that a faithful enforcement of the laws in the city of New York is necessary to secure the collection of the tax upon distilled liquors throughout the country, and of vital importance to the welfare of the entire public service, I felt it my duty to exercise in a special manner the supervisory powers conferred upon me by law. The course that has been taken in creating the commission referred to is believed to be strictly within the limits of those powers, and so confident are both myself and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that good results will be attained by it, that unless Congress shall disapprove of our action, measures will be taken to organize similar commissions in other cities in which the government is largely defrauded of its revenues.

The board in New York has been so recently instituted that the advantages to be derived from it cannot now be properly estimated, but it is believed that in consequence of its labors the removal of spirits on fraudulent bonds has ceased, and illicit distillation largely decreased. The violence with which it has been assailed by some who, to say the least, do not favor an honest execution of the law, affords encouraging evidence that it is a movement in the right direction, and that distillers may yet be compelled to bear with others their portion of the burdens of the public debt.

In conclusion, it is proper for me to remark that the board in New York was created with the concurrence and advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

enue, whose untiring efforts to enforce the law against the powerful interests which have combined to evade and violate it, merit the thanks of every honest tax-payer in the country.

Enclosed will be found copies of all documents and correspondence relating to this board that are of record or on file in this department or its bureaus.

Very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

83 Cedar St., New York, July 1, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed I send you copy of resolutions adopted by the board yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. E. MESSMORE,
Deputy Commissioner

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner, Washington.

Whereas, by section 21 of the act of March 2, 1867, it is provided "that whenever any distilled spirits so found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale as aforesaid, shall be taken and deemed as *prima facie* evidence that said spirits have not been removed from a bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax imposed by law on the same has not been paid, and the same shall, without further evidence, be liable to seizure and forfeiture: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to spirits sold at public auction by an auctioneer who has paid a special tax as such, under such rules and regulations and upon such public notice as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, nor to sales made by judicial or executive officers under the order or decree of any court;"

And whereas, by section 45 of the act of July 13, 1866, it is further provided that "all distilled spirits found elsewhere than " in a bonded warehouse, not having "been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid, shall be forfeited to the United States. * * * * * "And the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of said spirits to show that the requirements of the law in regard to the same have been complied with;"

And whereas, in the case of the United States against 508 barrels distilled spirits recently decided in the United States circuit court, his honor Justice Nelson, held, that where spirits are seized elsewhere than in bonded warehouse, the burden of proof is upon the claimant to show that all the provisions of the law have been complied with in their removal: Therefore,

Resolved, That all rectifiers and wholesale dealers will be expected to show, when required, that the taxes have been paid on all spirits hereafter purchased by them, and held for consumption or sale.

Resolved, That any wholesale dealer who shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, spirits for less than two dollars per proof gallon, will not only subject the spirits so offered for sale to seizure, but will expose his entire stock to investigation and to forfeiture, unless he can show affirmatively that the taxes thereon have been paid.

Resolved, That for their own protection, as well as to facilitate the investigations of the government, it is desired that all wholesale dealers and rectifiers will keep upon their books an exact copy of the brands on every barrel or package

of spirits hereafter purchased by them, together with the name of the *owner from* whom, as well as the name of the *broker through* whom the goods are purchased, and will at the same time require from the vender written evidence that the taxes have been paid on all goods purchased in open market.

Resolved, That hereafter, any person who is shown to be a dealer in fraudulent spirits, or spirits which have been fraudulently removed from bonded warehouse, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Resolved, That instructions in accordance with the foregoing be issued by the secretary of this board to all revenue officers acting under its directions.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE,
83 Cedar Street, New York, July 2, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed I send you copy of resolutions adopted by the board at a meeting held on yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. E. MESSMORE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner, Washington.

Resolved, 1st, as the sense of this board, That the practice heretofore pursued of allowing distillers and other persons engaged in the production and sale of spirits to be interested in general bonded warehouses for storing the same, tends to facilitate the frauds which it is the effort of this board to prevent, and it is recommended that such practice be discontinued as speedily as consistent with the public service.

2. That no bonded warehouse shall be permitted of a less capacity than five thousand barrels in the metropolitan district.

3. That no general bonded warehouse should be hereafter authorized or permitted in any building, yard, or enclosure, where any other business in distilled spirits is carried on.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD,
New York, July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of resolution unanimously adopted by the board to-day. It is deemed important (if it meets your views) to have the same carried out as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
President pro tem.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

At a regular meeting of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, New York, July 5, 1867, Samuel G. Courtney, president *pro tem.*, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested as early as possible to issue rules and regulations under the powers conferred upon him by

section forty of the act of July 13, 1866, to the following effect: That any person hereafter wishing to remove spirits from bonded warehouse for redistillation or rectification, or for change of package, shall state in his application the purpose for which he desires to remove it—whether for redistillation, or rectification, or change of package, and what particular brand of spirits, as known to the trade, he desires to make from it; and that the condition of his bond shall be, that he shall return to the same bonded warehouse from which the spirits were removed the proper number of gallons of spirits of the particular brand stated in the application for removal, and that the proprietor of the bonded warehouse and the inspector making the inspection shall both certify that the spirits returned is the particular brand mentioned in such application.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 10, 1867.

SIR: There are reasons for believing that many revenue officers in service within the limits of your district are incompetent and many corrupt. It is very important that the character of the service in this behalf should be improved. The revenue suffers terribly by reason of it. I am looking to you for your recommendation for the removal of such as should be removed. Public sentiment, and, in many cases, perhaps positive testimony before your board, will indicate the recommendation that you should make.

If practicable, I desire that you make recommendations for the removal of assessors or collectors who are unworthy before the adjournment of the Senate. In this the Secretary concurs with me. I am very desirous that a formal recommendation of those who are largely interested in the proper administration of the revenue laws should be placed before the President for his action. I can assure you in advance that I will approve and urge any action that you may take for this purpose.

Very truly yours,

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Chairman of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, N. Y.

U. S. SPECIAL INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE, 83 CEDAR ST.,
New York, July 10, 1867.

SIR: The Metropolitan Revenue Board some time ago adopted the following resolution: "That Major Sterling C. Hambright, revenue inspector, New York, be designated to make seizures."

I therefore respectfully ask that such power be conferred.

Very respectfully,

J. E. MESSMORE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner, Washington.

U. S. SPECIAL INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE, 83 CEDAR ST.,
New York, July 12, 1867.

SIR: At a meeting of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, July 10, 1867, it was "Resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be requested to ap-

point J. B. Eerhardt special agent, for the purpose of being assigned by this board to take general superintendence of revenue inspectors and special agents assigned to this board for duty."

I am, sir, very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

U. S. SPECIAL INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE, 83 CEDAR ST.,

New York, June 26, 1867.

SIR: By order of the Metropolitan Revenue Board I am directed to ask that James C. Horton, H. L. Jewitt, and W. S. Andrews be clothed with the power of seizure throughout the district represented by this board; also that James Marshall, deputy collector 32d district, have conferred upon him like powers. Please forward their appointments to my address at your earliest convenience.

I also have to request that Mr. Thomas W. Miller, referred to in your letter of the 22d instant, be appointed clerk, with orders to report for duty to me at this place. His application, though informal, is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully,

J. E. MESSMORE,

Secretary and Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS,

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 5th July, 1867, a report of the Secretary of State, containing a list of the States that have ratified the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress June 16, 1866.

JULY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th of July, requesting the President to inform "the House what States have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress June 16, 1866," I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 9, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives passed July 5, 1867, requesting the President to inform "the House what States have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress June 16, 1866," has the honor to report : 1st, a copy of the concurrent resolution of inquiry ; 2d, a list of the States the legislatures of which have ratified the amendment proposed by the resolution of June 16, 1866, and which have given notice of such ratification to the Department of State, with a memorandum of the date at which such notice, with an attested copy of the ratification, was received at the Department of State, and also of the date at which, by such attested copy, the ratification appears to have been made :

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

	When notice received with attested copy.	Date of ratification.
Connecticut.....	July 9, 1866.....	June 30, 1866.
Tennessee.....	July 31, 1866.....	July 19, 1866.
New Jersey.....	September 28, 1866.....	September 11, 1866.
Oregon.....	October 19, 1866.....	September 14, 19, 1866.
Vermont.....	November 14, 1866.....	Certified Nov. 9, 1866.*
West Virginia.....	January 25, 1867.....	January 16, 1867.
Kansas.....	January 25, 1867.....	January 18, 1867.
Missouri.....	January 30, 1867.....	Certified Jan. 26, 1867.†
Indiana.....	February 8, 1867.....	January 29, 1867.
Ohio.....	February 11, 1867.....	January 11, 1867.
Illinois.....	February 12, 1867.....	January 15, 1867.
Minnesota.....	February 15, 1867.....	February 1, 1867.
New York.....	February 15, 1867.....	January 10, 1867.
Wisconsin.....	February 18, 1867.....	February 13, 1867.
Pennsylvania.....	February 18, 1867.....	February 13, 1867.
Rhode Island.....	February 21, 1867.....	February 7, 1867.
Michigan.....	February 23, 1867.....	February 15, 1867.
Nevada.....	February 28, 1867.....	January 11, 22, 1867.
New Hampshire.....	March 9, 1867.....	July 7, 1866.
Massachusetts.....	April 3, 1867.....	March 15, 20, 1867.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

* No day of month given.

† No date.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MINISTERS TO MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of July, 3, 1867, the official correspondence between the Department of State and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister to Mexico, and also that with his successor.

JULY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting me to transmit all the official correspondence between the Department of State and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister to Mexico, and also that with his successor, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to this house all the official correspondence between the Department of State and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late minister of the United States to the republic of Mexico, from the time of his appointment; also the correspondence of the department with his successor," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of Papers.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	21, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	May	23, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	May	25, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	October	2, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	October	25, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	2, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	3, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to the President	November	5, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	9, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	November	9, 1866.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward	November	10, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	November	16, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	19, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	21, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	November	23, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	November	23, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	November	30, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	November	30, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	December	1, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	December	1, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	December	6, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	8, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	12, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,)	December	13, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with three enclosures,)	December	24, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	December	24, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	25, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	27, 1866.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	December	29, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,)	December	31, 1866.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	3, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	7, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	12, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	13, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	14, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	January	21, 1867.
Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,)	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)	January	25, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	January	26, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,)	January	28, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	January	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	4, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	February	9, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell	March	2, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward, (with three enclosures,)	March	7, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward	March	8, 1867.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Jacobson, (with one enclosure,).....	March	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	March	12, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,).....	March	13, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	March	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with two enclosures,).....	March	18, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,)... ..	March	20, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	March	23, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell, (with one enclosure,).....	March	27, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	March	28, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	2, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	April	2, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	3, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with four enclosures,).....	April	6, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	9, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	April	24, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	April	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,).....	May	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,).....	May	16, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	May	17, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	17, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	May	20, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, (with one enclosure,).....	May	21, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	May	22, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	May	25, 1867.
Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.....	May	26, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	28, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	May	29, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	29, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	30, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	May	31, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	1, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	3, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward.....	June	3, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	3, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward.....	June	4, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	4, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	5, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward.....	June	5, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	6, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. William H. Seward.....	June	6, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	7, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	6, 1867.
Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	8, 1867.
Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	8, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	10, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	11, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.....	June	16, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.....	June	15, 1867.
Mr. Campbell to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	17, 1867.
Mr. William H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.....	June	21, 1867.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.....	July	3, 1867.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1866.

SIR: The President having nominated you, and the Senate confirmed your appointment, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, I transmit herewith your commission in that character.

If you accept the commission you will be pleased to execute the enclosed oath as required by law, and return the same to this department. As it is desirable that you should proceed to your mission without any delay that can be avoided, the department would like to be informed when it will be convenient for you to start.

You will also inform the department of the State in which you were born, and of that of your residence when appointed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communication from F. W. Seward, esq., acting Secretary of State, transmitting my commission as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, and to inform the Department of State that I accept the same. I enclose herewith the oath sent me, duly executed, &c.

I was born in the State of Ohio on the 9th day of August, 1811, and have always resided in that State. My present residence is in the city of Hamilton, Ohio.

I shall be ready to proceed to my mission on the first of July next, and sooner if the department desire it.

I am, sir, very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 1.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1866.

SIR: The commission of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States near the government of the republic of Mexico having been accepted by you in your letter of the 23d instant, I transmit herewith your printed personal instructions in that character, a sealed letter accrediting you to his excellency Don Benito Juarez, the President of the United Mexican States, the usual office copy of the same, and a special passport for yourself and suite.

Your salary will be at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and will begin on the day of your arrival at your post. You will also be allowed salary at the same rate for such time, not exceeding thirty days, prior to your departure as you may have been detained awaiting instructions, and also for such additional time as you may be necessarily occupied in reaching your post from your place of residence.

You will please inform the department of the date of your departure from your residence, of that of your arrival at the seat of the government of the republic of Mexico, and of your entrance upon your duties there.

A contingent allowance, not exceeding twelve hundred dollars a year without special authority, is also placed to the credit of the legation, the disbursement of which is indicated in the printed instructions.

For your compensation as it falls due quarterly, and for the contingent expenses of the legation, you will draw upon this department.

The department entertains the confidence that your intelligent and zealous attention to the interests of the United States, now confided to your care, will be eminently conducive to the harmony and friendly relations existing between the governments of the two countries.

A trunk containing a supply of stationery for the legation has been prepared, and will be delivered to you when ready to take your departure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., *Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 2, 1866.

SIR : I transmit for your information a communication received at the department from Monterey, Mexico, signed by Mr. Joseph Ulrick, lately appointed consul of the United States to that city, in which is contained a petition of several citizens of the United States, merchants of Monterey, setting forth that the liberal authorities of Monterey had lately subjected them and other American citizens to forced loans, against which they ask the protection of this government. Mr. Ulrick also states that several citizens of the United States are held to service in the Mexican army against their inclination, whose respective terms of service have expired.

These causes will necessitate your early presence at your post ; and you are therefore instructed to proceed to Mexico at as early an hour as convenient, where you will at once lend your attention to the proper investigation of the complaints contained in the enclosed documents.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., *Hamilton, Ohio.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 25, 1866.

SIR : You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this government and the Emperor of France to the effect that he will withdraw his expeditionary military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which shall leave Mexico in November next, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867, and that upon the evacuation being thus completed, the French government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States.

Doubts have been entertained and expressed in some quarters upon the question whether the French government will faithfully execute this agreement. No such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated

and even recent assurances that the complete evacuation of Mexico by the French will be consummated at the periods mentioned, or earlier if compatible with climatical, military, and other conditions.

There are grounds for supposing that two incidental questions have already engaged the attention of the French government, namely :

First. Whether it should not advise the departure of the Prince Maximilian for Austria, to be made before the withdrawal of the French expedition.

Second. Whether it would not be consistent with the climatical, military, and other conditions before mentioned to withdraw the whole expeditionary force at once instead of retiring it in three parts, and at different periods.

No formal communication, however, upon this subject has been made by the French Emperor to the government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this department, by direction of the President, has replied that the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French government at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promptness and despatch than are stipulated.

Under these circumstances the President expects that within the next month (November) a portion, at least, of the French expeditionary forces will retire from Mexico, and thinks it not improbable that the whole expeditionary force may be withdrawn at or about the same time. Such an event cannot fail to produce a crisis of great political interest in the republic of Mexico. It is important that you be either within the territories of that republic, or in some other place near at hand, so as to assume the exercise of your functions as minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico.

What may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or complete evacuation of Mexico, of course, cannot now be certainly foreseen. What may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarez, the President of the republic of Mexico, in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated.

We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico other than those at the head of which are President Juarez and Prince Maximilian, who entertain conflicting views concerning the most expedient and proper mode of restoring peace, order, and civil government in that republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of those parties in the event of the French evacuation.

Finally, it is impossible for us to foresee what may be the proceedings of the Mexican people in case of the happening of the events before alluded to. For these reasons it is impossible to give you specific directions for the conduct of your proceedings in the discharge of the high trust which the government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your discretion, which is to be exercised according to the view you may take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future. There are, however, some principles which, as we think, may be safely laid down in regard to the policy which the government of the United States will expect you to pursue. The first of these is, that as a representative of the United States you are accredited to the republican government of Mexico, of which Mr. Juarez is President. Your communications as such representative will be made to him wherever he may be, and in no event will you officially recognize either the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be emperor, or any other person, chief, or combination, as exercising the executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported to this department and received instructions from the President of the United States.

Secondly. Assuming that the French military and naval commanders shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before mentioned for the evacuation of Mexico, the spirit of the engagement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representative from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French.

Thirdly. What the government of the United States desires in regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchases of land or dominion, but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican government, or such other frame of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own free act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States.

It results as a consequence from these principles that you will enter into no stipulation with the French commanders, or with the Prince Maximilian, or with any other party, which shall have tendency to counteract or oppose the administration of President Juarez, or to hinder or delay the restoration of the authority of the republic. On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the President of the republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our part, to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long destroyed by foreign invasion, combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-establishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government; it is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States, without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law, order, and republican government in that country.

You are authorized to confer upon this subject with the republican government of Mexico, and its agents, and also to confer informally, if you find it necessary, with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise. You will by these means obtain information which will be important to this government, and such information you will convey to this department, with your suggestions and advice as to any proceedings on our part which can be adopted in conformity with the principles I have before laid down.

You will be content with thus referring any important propositions on the subject of reorganization and restoration of the republican government in Mexico as may arise to this department for the information of the President.

The General of the United States possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to advise you concerning such questions as may arise during the transition stage of Mexico from a military siege by a foreign enemy to a condition of practical self-government. At the same time it will be in his power, being near the scene of action, to issue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico. For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and act with you as an adviser recognized by this department in regard to the matters which have herein been discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the city of Chihuahua, or to such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juarez; or in your discretion you will proceed to any other place in Mexico, not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by enemies of the republic of Mexico, or you will stop at any place in the United States or elsewhere, near the frontier or coast of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico which shall hereafter be in the occupation of the republican government of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

HAMILTON, OHIO, November 2, 1866.

DEAR SIR: After the hitch in regard to Mexican matters occasioned by the question raised by General Grant, I called at the department several times and was informed that you were not in—absent on account of the illness of your much loved daughter. Of course I did not feel like obtruding myself on you under such circumstances.

When I left home to go to Washington, I parted with my family in much distress, because of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Campbell's mother, a very aged woman, and a member of my little family. On Sunday I received information calling me home, and had my trunk packed before receiving a verbal communication from you by Mr. Gutman. Since arriving here I have been confined, myself, by a severe attack, the result of exposure in travelling and overtasking my physical energies in the late political struggle. This much I write by way of explanation.

I am informed by General Sherman, now on his way to St. Louis, that he has been substituted for General Grant in the matter of the Mexican mission, and that in a few days he will join me to proceed to New York. Of course, I must go by Washington to receive my final instructions.

I have not yet had my secretary of legation appointed, and one principal object of this letter is to ask, or at least to recommend, that Edward L. Plumb, esq., of New York, be appointed.

He has been strongly recommended to me by many gentlemen of high character and influence; among others, Mr. Hunter, of your department, spoke of him as a man eminently qualified. From my intercourse with him I am satisfied he is a gentleman. He speaks and writes the French and Spanish languages well, and seems thoroughly informed in regard to Mexican matters. I am satisfied that he would fill the position with satisfaction to the government. If, therefore, there be no serious objection to him, I hope the appointment will be conferred on him. It is proper to say, too, that I have written to the President on this subject.

Mr. Plumb is now in Washington, and if he is to be the secretary, he might be informed of the fact in advance of my arrival, thereby avoiding any unnecessary delay on that account.

I expect Lieutenant General Sherman to join me so soon as he can go to St. Louis, arrange his matters, and return to Cincinnati. I shall be in readiness by the time he makes his trip, and will proceed at once to Washington.

In haste, very truly yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, November 3.

[From Hamilton, Ohio, November 3, 1866]

To the Secretary of State:

I will start with General Sherman on his return here from St. Louis. Shall I proceed directly to New York, or report myself first to you at Washington?

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to the President.

[Telegram.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON, Ohio, November 5, 1866.

To the President of the United States and Secretary of State :

I shall start for New York with General Sherman, unless directed to go by Washington to-day.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

[From New York, November 9, 1866.]

Honorable W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State :*

Arrived with General Sherman last evening; have received instructions sent here by mail, and by Plumb. I find in them no instructions as to how I am to proceed to Mexico, nor any orders placing any vessel at my disposal.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By Military Telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 9, 1867.

To LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

Minister to Mexico, Metropolitan Hotel, New York :

Your telegram of this morning has been received. The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Commodore James Alden, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take you, General Sherman, and your respective suites, and also Mr. Plumb, to any place in or near Mexico which you may designate. The vessel is ready, and at your immediate disposal.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your personal instructions of the 7th instant, accompanied by my commission and passport as secretary of legation to the republic of Mexico.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, minister to Mexico, and Lieutenant General Sherman arrived in this city late on the 8th instant. I reported that night to the minister, and, as at present advised, our departure for Mexico on board the steamer *Susquehanna* will take place at 2 p. m. to-day.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 16, 1866.

TO LEWIS D. CAMPBELL *Minister to Mexico:*

Mr. D. L. Lane, consul to Vera Cruz, has applied to this department for permission to take passage in the *Susquehanna*. He has been referred to you for your consent, if you deem it expedient and proper. The department has no objection.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 1.]

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP *SUSQUEHANNA*,

Havana, November 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I left my home in Ohio on the 7th instant for New York, in company with Lieutenant General Sherman, and arrived there late in the night of the 8th. The next morning I received through the post office your printed instructions of the 25th ultimo; also a duplicate copy of the same by the hands of Mr. Plumb, the secretary of legation. In the afternoon of the same day I received your telegram informing me that the United States steamer *Susquehanna* had been ordered to take Lieutenant General Sherman and myself, with our suites and the secretary of legation, to Mexico.

It is proper to add that shortly before the receipt of your telegram Commodore Alden called on me and communicated the same information.

We embarked on the *Susquehanna* on the 10th, and arrived here on the 18th. Not having touched at any point since we left New York, we have been subjected to no delay, except for an hour or two off Cape Hatteras on the 13th instant, where, during a gale, Commodore Alden, finding the steamship *King Fisher* from Baltimore, bound for Charleston, in a sinking condition and abandoned, saved the lives of twenty-three persons of her crew who were in imminent peril, under circumstances of great difficulty—a humane achievement most gratifying to us, and highly creditable to the commodore and officers of this ship.

Should I succeed in obtaining information of any interest here in regard to Mexican affairs, I will make it the subject of another communication before leaving this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Confidential.]

No. 2.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER *SUSQUEHANNA*,

Havana, November 21, 1866.

Although the facts I am about to relate may, in themselves, be of little importance, in connection with other information they may have a tendency to throw some further light upon the present situation of affairs in Mexico. I therefore deem it proper to communicate them.

The day after my arrival in this port I was informed by Mr. Miner, our consul general here, that an interview with me was desired by General Magruder, late of the so-called confederate army, who, after a residence of many months in Mexico, had arrived here on the 17th instant, directly from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Mr. Miner also stated that he had reason to believe that General Magruder might be able to communicate to me some information of value.

I did not deem it proper to call upon General Magruder in any capacity, or to seek any information from him, yet believed that if any information was voluntarily tendered it became my duty to receive it, from whatever quarter it might come. On yesterday, casually meeting General Magruder at the United States consulate, he requested an interview with me, which I granted, and a lengthy conversation at once took place, relating mainly to the situation of affairs in Mexico. The substance of the information imparted by him is as follows:

He left the city of Mexico about the first of November, prior to which date Maximilian had already left the city and proceeded to Orizaba. It was the general understanding that he had abdicated, or at least had in some measure turned over the government to Marshal Bazaine. Being about to leave the city of Mexico for Washington, leaving his family behind in Mexico, General Magruder called on Marshal Bazaine with a view of ascertaining the true situation of affairs, for the purpose of such provisional arrangements for them and their safety as might be necessary.

During the interview, General Magruder said to Marshal Bazaine, "I presume, in the event of the abdication of Maximilian, your excellency will be the government?" To which he replied, "If such should be the case, I shall only occupy the position for transient purposes."

The following day General Magruder left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, Maximilian then being at Orizaba. He observed, on the road down, that the French were strongly fortifying various points, and especially at Puebla, Orizaba, and the passes below, but he was impressed with the belief that these works were rather designed for the safe withdrawal of the French troops than for the continued occupation of the country by them. On his arrival at Vera Cruz he learned, from reliable authority, that Maximilian was about to take his departure, but had temporarily delayed doing so in consequence of the arrival in that city of Miramon and Marquez, the old leaders of the reactionary party.

On the 13th instant General Magruder was informed by the second captain of the Austrian frigate then lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz that that vessel was to take out Maximilian, and that their departure had only been delayed in consequence of the arrival of Miramon and Marquez, but that Maximilian would certainly leave within ten days, which would be prior to the 23d instant.

General Magruder further informed me that, at the close of his interview with Marshal Bazaine, when he was about to bid him adieu, the marshal said to him, "You are about to visit the United States, general?" Reply: "Yes." "You will see the President?" Reply: "I probably shall." "If you do," said Marshal Bazaine, "deliver him this verbal message from me:"

"The moral influence wielded by the government of the United States has destroyed this empire. Upon it, therefore, rests the obligation to see that some government be established and sustained here that shall secure the protection of life and property, and the tranquillity of this people. This, in my judgment, can only be done by furnishing physical aid. The interests of foreigners in this country cannot be left without some protection. Of non-combatants engaged in peaceful pursuits, the larger proportion of whom are French subjects, there are at least thirty thousand; there should be an armed force, properly distributed in the country, temporarily at least, to assist the government that may be established in preserving order and enforcing its decrees. Ten or fifteen thousand United States troops, properly distributed in the northern States, and a similar

number of French troops in the southern States, co-operating with each other, could accomplish this."

I cannot say that I have given the precise words of General Magruder, as the conversation was somewhat desultory, but I have given the substance, so far as relates to material points. I inquired particularly of General Magruder whether he understood from Marshal Bazaine that the French government would desire to furnish any portion of the French troops, or only in the contingency that the United States should decline to do so. General Magruder replied promptly that his understanding was, that the French government would expect to provide a portion of the troops, only in the event that the United States desired it, or declined furnishing the necessary forces.

I then inquired whether he communicated these facts to me for my own information merely, or whether I had his authority to communicate the same to the Secretary of State. His reply was to this effect: "When I left Mexico I expected to proceed at once to Washington, and communicate these facts to the government in person, but, on arriving here, I learn that, in consequence of the death of Mr. John Van Buren, one of my attorneys, and other causes, I may be delayed for some time in this city. Regarding this information as of importance, I have sought this interview with you, as the envoy of the United States to Mexico, believing that, by communicating it to you, I am accomplishing, practically, as nearly as circumstances will permit, the promise I made to Marshal Bazaine to deliver his verbal message to the President. You are, therefore, at full liberty to make such use of it as you may deem proper."

The foregoing, so far as my recollection serves me, embraces all the essential points of the interview which I thought it proper to accord to General Magruder, in compliance with his request communicated to me by Mr. Miner. From his manner, and the general tenor of his conversation, the impression was left upon my mind that he was sincere, and that he desired in good faith to serve the interests of the government in communicating what he did.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 3.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,

Havana, November 23, 1866.

SIR: The haste of my departure from New York rendered it impossible for me to confer, as it seemed necessary I should, with our consuls to Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with reference to the arrangement of some plan by which they could promptly and reliably communicate to me such information as it will be necessary for me to have on arriving upon the coast of Mexico, as to the situation of affairs in the interior.

On reaching here, and finding that the steamer Manhattan, upon which these gentlemen had embarked at New York, had not yet arrived at this port, I thought it proper and desirable to delay here at least until their arrival, in order to confer more fully with them.

The Manhattan reached here on the afternoon of the 19th, and on the 20th I had a full conversation with both Mr. Lane and Mr. Otterbourg, and arranged a system by which they will collect and transmit to me such information as may tend to expedite my efforts to communicate speedily with President Juarez. On the morning of the 21st these gentlemen proceeded to their destination and will probably reach Vera Cruz on the 25th instant.

The steamer on which they go will carry to Vera Cruz the first information of the departure of the mission from the United States, and the lapse of a few days will therefore enable its effect to be felt and information to be collected prior to our arrival, and also to enable Mr. Otterbourg to reach the city of Mexico and communicate with me from there.

From information already communicated to you in my despatch of the 21st, and as derived from other sources, it appears probable that Maximilian will have left the country on or about the 23d instant. On the 22d, also, a steamer will leave Vera Cruz for this port, reaching here about the 27th, and thus bringing information to a very late date. I have therefore thought that a delay here of a few days might be of advantage in throwing light upon the proper course to be pursued, and also, perhaps, in enabling action to be taken on arriving at Vera Cruz without unnecessary delay, which otherwise might be experienced in waiting information from Mr. Otterbourg after his arrival at his post. This course seems to me the more necessary for the reason that under the discretion thrown upon me by your instructions I desire to act with great caution in every step that I may take. As at present advised, the so-called imperial authorities still hold possession of the port of Vera Cruz.

Your instructions do not authorize me to proceed to any place in Mexico "held or occupied at the time of your (my) arrival by enemies of the republic of Mexico."

My present impression is that at the proper time we will decide to sail for Vera Cruz, but to anchor at Green island or Sacrificios, outside the harbor proper, for the purpose of receiving from our consul, Mr. Lane, any information he may have to communicate or that may be received through him from Mr. Otterbourg, or from other sources. This may also afford an opportunity to confer with "the republican government and its agents," if there be such there, and also to "confer informally with any other parties or agents," should it become necessary to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 23, 1866.

SIR: I give you a copy of a despatch which has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which you will learn, as we have learned with surprise, that the French government has postponed its stipulated withdrawal of a detachment from Mexico in November, with a purpose, as is avowed, of withdrawing the whole of the forces at once some time next spring. I give you also a copy of my reply thereto, announcing that this resolution of the French government is unsatisfactory to the President. The same paper will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to modify your instructions. We are not without confidence in anticipating a satisfactory resolution upon the subject from France.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c.

No. 384.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, November 8, 1866.

SIR : The minister of foreign affairs informed me on Thursday last, in reply to a question which certain newspaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to withdraw all his troops from Mexico in the spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination, so distinctly in conflict with the pledges given by his excellency's predecessor, Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, both to you, through the Marquis de Montholon, and also to myself personally. The marquis assigned considerations of a purely military character, overlooking, or underestimating, as it seemed to me, the importance which this change might possibly have upon the relations of France with the United States. My first impulse was to send him a note on the following day, asking for a formal statement of the Emperor's motives of disregarding the stipulations of his foreign minister for a withdrawal of one detachment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I concluded, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the President that I should see the Emperor himself upon the subject. I accordingly waited upon his Majesty yesterday, at St. Cloud, repeated to him what the Marquis de Moustier had told me, and desired to know what, if anything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the discontent which I felt persuaded would be experienced by my country people, if they receive this intelligence without any explanation. I referred to the early meeting of Congress, when any change in our relations, either with France or Mexico, would be likely to come under discussion, and my fear that his Majesty's reasons for postponing the repatriation of the first detachment of his troops might be attributed to motives which our people would be disposed to resent.

The Emperor said that it was true that he had concluded to postpone the recall of any of his troops until spring, but that in doing so he had been influenced by entirely military considerations. At the time he gave the order, the successors of the dissidents, supported as they were by large re-enforcements from the United States, seemed to render any reduction of his forces there perilous to those who remained behind.

He accordingly sent a telegram to Marshal Bazaine, who had already embarked a regiment, (eighty-first, I think he said,) but which had fortunately been prevented from sailing by unfavorable winds, directing him to embark no troops until all were ready to come. This despatch, his Majesty said, was not sent in cipher, that no secret might be made of its tenor in the United States. The troops were then disembarked, and returned to Orizaba. His Majesty went on to say that he sent General Castelnau to Mexico about the same time, charged to inform Maximilian that France could not give him another cent of money, nor another man; if he thought he could sustain himself there alone, France would not withdraw her troops faster than had been stipulated for by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, should such be his desire; but if, on the other hand, he was disposed to abdicate, which was the course his Majesty counselled him to take, General Castelnau was charged to find some government with which to treat for the protection of French interests, and to bring all the army home in the spring.

I asked his Majesty if the President of the United States had been notified of this, or if anything had been done to prepare his mind for the change in his Majesty's policy. He said that he did not know; that M. de Moustier ought to have done so; that, as these events occurred during the interim of a change in the ministry of foreign affairs, it was possible that it had been neglected, though his telegram to Marshal Bazaine was purposely sent in a way to show that there was nothing in his plans to disguise.

I remarked that my government was constantly under the necessity of protesting against acts done in the name of his Majesty, and the effect of such pro-

tests was always to weaken public confidence in the representations which the government had felt itself authorized to make in regard to his Majesty's intentions. I then explained to him again briefly the grave inconveniences liable to result from any unexplained departure from the stipulations already given in his Majesty's name to the world. His Majesty replied that we had the telegraph now, and that any misunderstanding of that sort might be readily rectified.

His Majesty appeared to realize the importance of having an understanding with the President upon the subject, and I left with the impression that he intended to occupy himself with the matter at once.

There is but one sentiment here about the determination of France to wash her hands of Mexico as soon as possible. Nor have I any doubt that the Emperor is acting in entire good faith towards us; but I did not feel sure that the change in his plans upon which I have been commenting would receive so favorable an interpretation in the United States. In view of recent successes gained by the imperialists in Mexico, and in view of the somewhat turbulent state of our politics at home, I feared that the course of the Emperor might possibly awaken suspicion in the United States, which might seriously prejudice the relations of the two countries. To prevent such a calamity, if possible, I thought it my duty to take the precautions of which I have here rendered you an account.

The fact which the Emperor admitted in this conversation, that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate, has prepared me to expect every day the announcement of his abdication, for such advice, in Maximilian's dependent condition, is almost equivalent to an order. That it would be so regarded is, I think, the expectation of the Emperor, and ample preparations for the early repatriation of all the troops have, I believe, already been made by the ministers of war and marine. The Emperor stated that he expected to know the final result of Castlenau's mission towards the end of this month.

A telegram has appeared in the London Star and Post, quoting a report circulating in New York on the 6th, that Maximilian had abdicated. As despatches received the 7th made no reference to this report, I presume it was, at least, premature.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 5.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 1) of the 19th instant, the contents of which have been read with satisfaction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 6.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 1 and 2, the 21st and 23d instant, respectively.

Your despatch No. 1, containing an account of your interview with Mr. Magruder, has been submitted to the President.

The department approves of your proceedings mentioned in your No. 2, of the 23d instant, which seems to have been discreet.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 4.] UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA, AT ANCHOR
OFF VERDE ISLAND, OUTSIDE PORT OF VERA CRUZ,
December 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this anchorage on the 29th ultimo, having left Havana on the afternoon of the 25th.

Mr. Lane, our consul at this port, was on board with me here during the day, yesterday. From him, and from other sources, I have gained the following information as to the state of affairs at this point, and so far as is known here with regard to the interior.

Maximilian is still at Orizaba. His ministers, it is stated, are now there with him. He has not been in the city of Mexico since his departure from that place the last of October. It is generally understood that the functions of government in the city of Mexico are in the hands of Marshal Bazaine.

At Orizaba, and at this port, the civil power appears, however, still to be exercised by so-called Maximilian authorities. Between these and the French there is evidently some disagreement, particularly with reference to the possession of the custom-house of this port.

No French troops, so far as I can learn, were embarked at this port during the month of November, nor for some time previous. There are but one or two transport vessels now here, and nothing transpiring that is obvious here that indicates any preparation for the immediate withdrawal of any part of the French forces. It is said that they are being withdrawn from the interior, and concentrated on the line from the city of Mexico to this port. From a French source I learn that the number of their troops now in this country is twenty-eight thousand.

It is reported that Miramon and Marquez are with Maximilian at Orizaba, and that the government may be turned over to them as the representatives of the reactionary party.

I am unable to obtain here any definite information as to the movements of President Juarez, but it seems to be the general impression that he is now in the neighborhood of the city of San Louis Potosi. The French forces have been withdrawn from that point, and there remained in that vicinity but a small Maximilian force, which, it is believed, can interpose but little obstacle to the occupation of that place by the forces of President Juarez.

The harbor of Vera Cruz being in full and complete possession of the enemies of the republic of Mexico, I did not deem it proper, acting under your instructions, to land here.

The French expeditionary forces having been concentrated on the line from this city to Mexico, it appears to me that this route is the very last that I should adopt in seeking to establish communication with President Juarez. I should not feel authorized to accept, even if tendered to me, the good offices of those who are and have been for years in the attitude of enemies of the republic, in seeking to reach its President.

I expect to receive positive information from our consul at Tampico, Mr. Chase, as to the situation at that point, by the English steamer, which will be due from that port to morrow. From all the information I can gather here, that port and the line thence to San Luis Potosi are in the undisturbed possession of the liberals.

From my present information, therefore, it appears that there is no other point on the coast from whence I can more speedily open communication with President Juarez than Tampico, and unless some important fact is developed here within a delay of a few days, changing the aspect of affairs, I shall proceed at once to that port and make an effort to reach the government of the republic at San Luis Potosi, or some other point in the interior in that direction.

My anxiety to open communication with President Juarez as speedily as possible is enhanced by the fact that the condition of affairs may be such as may require some action on the part of Congress during its short session, and early and reliable information, therefore, cannot but be regarded as important by the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 5.] UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,
Isla Verde, off Vera Cruz, December 1, 1866.

SIR: I had just finished my despatch No. 3 to you, of this date, when a boat came off to our consul, Mr. Lane, who is still on board, bringing the enclosed proclamation published this morning in Vera Cruz, which I have only time to send you without translation by this mail.

From its tenor it appears that Maximilian has decided to remain in the country.

A note from the officer of the consulate to Mr. Lane states that Maximilian left Orizaba, it is supposed for the city of Mexico, last night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

Long live the empire !—Long live the emperor !

VERA CRUZANS: One of the most grateful events for good Mexicans has just occurred to the nation. His majesty the emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the welfare and happiness of our dear country, has given the best proof of the interest he takes in it.

When overwhelmed by the natural feelings which were still contending and still are so in his mind in consequence of the ill-health of his august and noble spouse, our beloved sovereign, he thought for a moment that he ought temporarily to abandon the country, to devote himself to fulfilling the sacred duty of offering to his worthy consort the care she so much needs in the delicate condi-

tion in which she is, the emperor sacrifices himself for us, postpones his duties as a man to those which his honor points out to him to be controlling, and, in these critical moments, that the country may pass safely through, he solemnly declares that he will continue at the helm, and will contest without intermission until the last drop of his blood be shed in defence of the nation.

Vera Cruzans! Let us rejoice; let us give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our territory, and with full outpouring of our hearts let us hail the day of the resurrection of our nationality on the eve of its dis-appearing.

VERA CRUZ, *December 1, 1866.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 7.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 6, 1866.

SIR: I transmit for your information a copy of a telegram of the 3d instant, from Mr. Bigelow at Paris, giving the substance of a note to him from the French minister for foreign affairs in regard to the military occupation of Mexico. From this it appears that the French troops will be withdrawn altogether from Mexico in March next. It does not seem necessary to modify the instructions heretofore sent to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, *December 3, 1866.*

In reply to a verbal communication, the minister for foreign affairs writes me to-day: "The resolutions of the French government are not changed, but, from military considerations, it has thought it ought to substitute a collective evacuation of Mexico for one by divisions; and our force of occupation is to embark in the month of March next." I add that the French government is disposed to have an understanding with the United States, in view of possible events in Mexico.

JOHN BIGELOW.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 9.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 8, 1866.

SIR: Enclosed you will find the President's commission of J. Ulrich, as consul of the United States at Monterey, which you are instructed to transmit to the minister for foreign affairs, with an application for the usual exequatur. On the receipt of the same you will forward it to Mr. Ulrich to his post of duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 10.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 3 and 4, which will be numbered in the records of your legation Nos. 4 and 5, according to despatch No. 6 from the department.

The department approves of the matters contained in your No. 3.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 6]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *December 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, that, not deeming it proper to enter the harbor of Vera Cruz, we left our anchorage off Green island (Isla Verda) on the evening of the 2d. instant, and proceeded to Tampico, arriving at the bar off that port on the 4th.

Meeting there the United States gunboat Paul Jones, Captain Fitzhugh commanding, we learned that the port was in possession of the liberals, and under orders from Commodore Alden that vessel conveyed Lieutenant General Sherman and myself and our respective suits across the bar and up to Tampico.

On reaching the town the boats of the officers of the port came off, and we were received and escorted on shore to the American consulate with much attention.

During the evening we received visits from the principal civil and military authorities of the place, which were duly returned by us on the following morning.

Ascertaining that the information received at Vera Cruz, that the forces of the national government were in possession of the city of San Luis Potosi, was incorrect, and that President Juarez was probably still at Chihuahua, we were forced to the conclusion that a speedy communication with him from that point could not be effected.

It was, therefore, deemed best to forward to the minister of foreign affairs, Señor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a communication, copy of which is enclosed herewith, marked No. 1, advising him of our arrival in the country and desire speedily to reach the seat of government of President Juarez; which communication was placed in the hands of General Gomez, the chief military officer of the place, who agreed to forward the same by special courier.

We left Tampico on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and anchored off the bar of this port on the 7th.

Here we learned of the presence of General Sheridan in Brownsville, and had an interview with him on his return from that place in the evening. From General Sheridan we learned that the national forces, under General Escobedo, were in full and complete possession of Matamoras.

On the 8th we proceeded to Brownsville. On the 9th we crossed to Matamoras and had a full and cordial interview with General Escobedo, commanding the national army of the north, and representing the government of the republic on the frontier. From him we learned that President Juarez would probably be in Monterey by the 20th instant. Acting upon this information, I at once determined to proceed to that point. This determination I communicated to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada by a special courier despatched by General Escobedo that night.

A copy of my communication is herewith attached, marked No. 2.

On reaching Brownsville on the evening of the 8th, I received a polite note from General Escobedo, expressing his satisfaction at the arrival of the mission on this frontier. Copy of this note and translation, marked No. 3, are annexed hereto. Copy of my reply, also annexed, is marked No. 4.

Having spent only a few hours in Tampico, and the same time in Matamoras, it would not be proper for me at this time to attempt to give any detailed information as to the general situation of affairs in the interior of the country; but all the information I have received, both at Tampico and from General Escobedo, appears to be highly favorable to the cause of the republic.

The spirit of the national forces is undoubtedly excellent, but their progress is necessarily slow from the great disadvantages under which they labor from want of means.

On the 12th instant we returned to this point, Brazos Santiago.

Here I take leave of Commodore Alden of the *Susquehanna*, of whose uniform kindness and courtesy to myself and suite I desire to make special mention, and whose promptitude and unceasing vigilance as a naval officer cannot be too highly acknowledged.

Lieutenant General Sherman does not deem it necessary to accompany me to Monterey, and leaves here in the *Susquehanna*.

To-morrow it is my purpose to return to Matamoras, and thence to proceed without delay to Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

TAMPICO, *December 5, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you, informally, of my arrival at this point, in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Mexico, of which his excellency Don Benito Juarez is President.

Lieutenant General Sherman, of the United States army, accompanies me in my mission.

We arrived here on the 4th instant, in the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Commodore Alden, commanding. On our way here we anchored from noon of the 29th ultimo to the afternoon of the 2d instant at Green island, off the port of Vera Cruz. Finding that port in possession of the enemies of the Mexican republic, we did not enter the harbor, and observing no prospect of a change in affairs there, we came to this port, which we find occupied by the forces of the constitutional government.

For reason which will be obvious to you, I regard it as of importance both to the government of President Juarez and of the United States that I should speedily effect an official communication with him.

The Congress of the United States is now in session, but, under our Constitution, will adjourn on the 4th of next March, and it is not probable that it will meet again until next December. Therefore, as the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the continued occupation of its territory by the French, may, in the judgment of the President, require *congressional* rather than *executive* action, it seems to me that I should present my letters of credence without unnecessary delay.

For these reasons, I address you this informal note by courier.

As now advised, I presume that the movements of your government are in this direction; and it has been suggested that President Juarez might, perhaps, establish the seat of government temporarily at this place.

This would greatly facilitate me in communicating official intelligence to my government as to the condition of affairs and the desires of President Juarez.

If, however, the President has no intention of coming here, I desire to be advised as early as possible as to the point in the interior at which, and the time when, I may probably have an opportunity of presenting my credentials.

I shall await information from you on these points at this place, or at Brownsville, Texas, in company with Lieutenant General Sherman and Commodore Alden, and we will detain the *Susquehanna*, and the United States gunboat *Paul Jones*, until I hear from you.

I am, sir, with great respect, most truly your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,

Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

P. S.—You will please send your reply to me to the care of Franklin Chase, esq., United States consul at this port, and a duplicate copy of the same to me, care "Commanding Officer United States Forces, Brownsville, Texas."

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, *December 9, 1866.*

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a communication, duplicate copies of which I placed in the hands of General Gomez at Tampico, on the 5th instant. He promised to forward them to you by courier. I left Tampico in company with Lieutenant General Sherman on the 5th instant, and arrived here yesterday. To-day we have had an interview with General Escobedo in Matamoras, and I have concluded to proceed to Monterey, for the purpose of writing to President Juarez at that point.

General Sherman will leave me here, and proceed in the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* to New Orleans, to confer with our government at Washington by telegraph.

For many reasons, not proper to be mentioned herein, I regard it as important to the cause of the republic that I should communicate with President Juarez at Monterey speedily, and I shall go there with the expectation of enjoying that honor at an early day.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Don SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,

Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Mexico.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

H. MATAMORAS, *December 8, de 1866.*

El infrascrito general-en-jefe del ejército del norte, y representante del gobierno de Mexico en esta frontera ha sido informado el C. Gral. Francisco Paz de la llegada de S. E. a Brownsville.

Aun que el informe ha sido extra-oficial, he querido apresurarme a manifestar a S. E. mi satisfacción por su llegada a esa ciudad creyendo como creo que su presencia influirá grandemente en estrechar las cordiales relaciones que existen

entre Mexico y los E. E. Unidos. Tambien, es grato al infrascrito ofrescerse a la disposicion de S. E. y asegurarle su atenta consideracion.

Dé S. E. con todo respeto,

M. ESCOBEDO.

El Honorable LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

Ministro de los E. E. Unidos circa del Gobierno de Mexico, Brownsville.

[Translation.]

MATAMORAS, *December 8, 1866.*

The undersigned, general-in-chief of the army of the north, and representative of the government of Mexico on this frontier, has been informed by General Francisco Paz of the arrival of your excellency at Brownsville.

Although the information has been extra-official, I have desired to make known to your excellency my satisfaction at your arrival at that city, believing, as I do, that your presence will greatly tend to draw closer the cordial relations which exist between Mexico and the United States.

It is also a pleasure to the undersigned to place himself at the disposition of your excellency, and to assure you of his attentive consideration.

With great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

M. ESCOBEDO.

His Excellency Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

Minister of the U. S. near the Government of Mexico, Brownsville.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

BROWNSVILLE, *December 8, 1866.*

GENERAL: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, and beg to express to you my acknowledgments for your polite attention.

In company with Lieutenant General Sherman, I shall have the pleasure of waiting upon you in person at your headquarters in Matamoras at ten o'clock to-morrow.

It is the earnest desire of the government of the United States that the republic of Mexico, of which Don Benito Juarez is the recognized President, should speedily be acknowledged by all the nations of the earth as a stable and permanent nationality.

The purpose of our mission is not to dictate or to interfere with the free will of the people of Mexico in regard to the form of government which they shall adopt. Yet the people of the United States cannot long tolerate the armed intervention of European nations for the subversion of republican institutions in your country.

I am, general, with the highest respect, your most attentive and obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

General Don MARIANO ESCOBEDO,

General-in-chief of the Army of the North,

and Representative of the Government of the Republic

of Mexico on this frontier, Matamoras.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 7.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1866.

SIR : Referring to my despatch No. 5, of the 13th instant, from Brazos Santiago, I have now the honor to inform you that I left that place on the 16th instant, and reached Brownsville late the same evening.

The following morning I received a note from General Escobedo, advising me that he would be obliged to leave for the interior at once.

Copy and translation of the same is enclosed herewith, marked No. 1.

On the 18th I received, from a reliable source, information that President Juarez remained at Chihuahua as late as the 24th of November, with no indications of a departure from that point, and that it was doubtful whether he would leave; and if he left, whether he would go to Monterey.

On the same day, ascertaining that Ortega had crossed the Rio Grande from the United States into Mexico, and that probably Canales and Cortina, with their forces, would unite against Escobedo, I deemed it improper to proceed in the direction of Monterey.

On the afternoon of the 19th, not having received any communication from the department since your instructions on setting out, I deemed it proper to come to this point as speedily as possible, with a view of communicating directly with the government by telegraph.

I advised General Berriozabal of this determination by a note, copy of which is enclosed herewith, marked No. 2.

Leaving Brownsville on the 19th, I arrived here by way of Galveston in the night of the 22d.

When in the gulf of Mexico I was overtaken by the United States gunboat Winooski, Captain Cooper commanding, bearing to me your despatch No. 4, of the 23d of November last.

Captain Cooper also handed to me a despatch from Mr. Lane, our consul at Vera Cruz, enclosing a communication from Mr. Otterbourg, our consul at the city of Mexico.

Copy of Mr. Lane's despatch, which is of a late date, is herewith enclosed, marked No. 3.

In his communication to me, Mr. Otterbourg enclosed a sealed communication from Marshal Bazaine to Lieutenant General Sherman, which I have delivered to him here.

This sealed communication, without instructions from Washington, seemed to me to make it imperative on me to deliver it in person.

I consider my presence on the border of Mexico unimportant, if not harmful, until the residence of the republican government under Juarez shall have been definitely ascertained.

I desire to avoid any complication of our government with the factions of the liberals, who seem now to be at war with each other. Therefore I will go back to Mexico or return to Washington for further instructions, as the department may direct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

MATAMORAS, December 16, 1866.

SIR : Urgent military duties have placed me under the necessity of not remaining in this city the time that I desired in order not to deprive myself of the pleasing honor of awaiting your excellency.

But there will remain to represent me in this city the general of division Felipe Berriozabal, military commandant of the district and chief of the line of the Rio Grande, in order to present anew to your excellency my respects.

In addition, I have already given orders that there should be placed at the convenient points the escort which is to accompany your excellency, whom I hope to have the pleasure of seeing on the road or in the city of Monterey.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. ESCOBEDO.

His Excellency Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

BROWNSVILLE, December 19, 1866.

GENERAL: Circumstances have transpired which render it expedient that I should go over to Galveston or New Orleans to communicate with my government at Washington.

This will require an absence of ten days or two weeks, and I must therefore postpone my intended trip to Monterey for that period.

You will please communicate these facts to General Escobedo, with my thanks for his courtesies and kindness.

I am, general, your very obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

General F. BERRIOZABAL,

Commanding-in-Chief, Matamoras.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Vera Cruz, December 15, 1866.

SIR: Yesterday the American gunboat Winooski put in here, expecting to find you. As they have important despatches for and instructions to find you somewhere, I have thought it best to send by them what correspondence I have received since your departure, among them a despatch from Mr. Otterbourg, enclosing message from General Bazaine. I hope I do not err in sending them.

The mail steamer from France arrived here on the 11th instant, bringing two hundred soldiers belonging to the foreign legion. The same day the steamer Florida arrived for the purpose of taking away French troops. Maximilian left Orizaba on the 12th instant for the city, it is said, but will make a stop at Cholula. With the present feeling existing between him and Bazaine, I do not believe he dares to go to the city.

Bazaine had Marquez and Miramon arrested, but the latter escaped and has not yet been recaptured.

It is said the priests have offered to raise Maximilian \$15,000,000 and 36,000 troops—12,000 each under the command of Marquez, Miramon, and Marin.

That the French are preparing to leave I cannot doubt from present appearances; still I may be mistaken.

When I got on shore from the Susquehanna I was met by the report that the prefect of this city, acting under orders from Maximilian, had commanded the Susquehanna to leave this port forthwith. I am sorry to say it was believed by many. When the news of her departure reached Orizaba the bells were rung and the rabble shouted. There were heard *vivas* for Maximilian, groans and cries of death to the Americans and the French.

On Sunday last the French took forcible possession of the custom-house, turning out all the appointees of Maximilian, from collector down, and filling their places with French.

I send you all the newspapers that have come to hand, also papers and proclamations of this country.

The Winooski was very kindly and courteously treated by Admiral Clone.

With kind remembrances to all your party, yourself included, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. D. L. LANE.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL,
U. S. Minister, &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1866.

[From New Orleans, December 24, 1866—time 5 p. m.]

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*:

Left Matamoras 19th; Juarez still at Chihuahua, November 24; Ortega gone on to Mexico; Canales and Cortina with their followers reported to have pronounced for Ortega. It is my deliberate judgment that I cannot soon communicate with Juarez, and that my presence on the border does more harm than good. I learn by telegraph that my daughter is very ill. Will you permit me to return home or report in person at Washington?

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 25, 1866.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans*:

Your despatch of 24th received. You are expressly desired to remain in New Orleans until you receive further instructions, after more definite intelligence from Mexico. Should you return home, however, on account of ill health in your family, you will be expected to return as early as possible to New Orleans.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 11.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 27, 1866.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of December 13, (you will change the number as indicated in my No. 6.) No. 5.

Your proceedings at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Brownsville, as therein related, are approved.

The information which you have given me is appreciated. With a reservation, which I may take a more convenient occasion to mention, the President approves of the notes of which a copy is appended to your despatch.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 12.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 29, 1866.

SIR: Your despatch, No. 6, of the 24th instant has been received. The proceedings to which it refers are approved. We adhere to the directions given you in the telegram of the 25th instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 8.]

NEW ORLEANS, *December 31, 1866.*

SIR: I regard it proper to inform you of the facts brought to my knowledge of a flagrant wrong lately perpetrated on an American citizen by the authorities of the Mexican republic. These should have been imparted sooner, but in the constant movements to which this legation has been subject by the embarrassments which have surrounded it, some of the papers bearing upon the affair were misplaced.

On the 13th instant, after Lieutenant General Sherman and myself had returned from Matamoras, we were detained at Brazos Santiago by a storm, which had driven the Susquehanna and the Paul Jones to sea, a paper was presented to us, asking our interference to prevent a threatened outrage to the owner of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, that had lately been wrecked on the Mexican coast, near Bagdad. The facts of the case were subsequently presented to me in a more formal and reliable manner by the papers herewith enclosed, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to which your special attention is called.

Not having opened any official communication with the government of President Juarez, it seemed proper that I should refer the matter to Mr. Marshall, our consul at Matamoras. Accordingly a telegram was sent to him by Lieutenant General Sherman and myself, (copy of which is enclosed, marked No. 4.)

Receiving reliable information at Brazos Santiago on the 15th that the specie referred to had been actually seized by a military force, and that General Escobedo, who had represented himself to Lieutenant General Sherman and myself as the representative of the government of the republic on that frontier, had refused to interpose his authority for the protection of the rights of our shipwrecked mariners, I started from Brazos Santiago for Matamoras on the 16th, and arrived at Brownsville at 10 o'clock that night, with the view of having his attention more particularly called to the subject. On the following morning, before I had time to cross the river to Matamoras, I received the note from General Escobedo, (copy and translation of which was enclosed in my despatch from this place of the 24th instant,) who had agreed to await my arrival, informing me he would be obliged to leave at once for Monterey.

I immediately despatched Mr. Plumb, the secretary of legation, to Matamoras, for the purpose, if possible, of seeing General Escobedo, and informally

urging upon him the necessity of arranging the affair of the seized specie before his departure. On the arrival of Mr. Plumb, however, in Matamoras, at about 11 o'clock a. m., it was learned that General Escobedo had already left for the interior.

The enclosed papers, stating the case, were immediately brought before General Berriozabal, who had been left in command, by Mr. Marshall, and every possible effort used to procure the return of the specie to its owners, but without avail. The most that could be accomplished was an order from the judge that the money should be placed in our consul's hands until the claimant should procure proof from Tampico that the specie had been properly cleared from that port, thus subjecting him to great inconvenience and expense, and depriving him of his rights for an indefinite period, if not to the entire loss of his property in the present revolutionary and turbulent condition of affairs at that point.

The sudden departure of General Escobedo (when it was known to him I had just arrived) in connection with the seizure of this specie seemed to me somewhat mysterious, if not positively suspicious. This impression was strengthened by the fact that General Escobedo had agreed to wait with his escort for me, and had been fully apprised by both Lieutenant General Sherman and myself of the friendly disposition of our government.

Having then established no official relations with the government, I could not further interpose with regard to this affair; but it occurs to me, in view of the many complaints that are made by American citizens in that quarter, and especially in view of the alleged wrongs inflicted by the liberal authorities, as represented by Mr. Ulrich, the consul at Monterey, and others of that city, which were made the subject-matter of your despatch No. 2, of October 2d last, that I should call your special attention to this case.

In presenting these facts to you permit me respectfully to make the suggestion, that from all I could learn there is little disposition to respect our flag, or the rights of our citizens, in that region of Mexico. Such acts seem to me to be flagrant aggressions upon the principles of international integrity and good will, if not positive violations of solemn treaty stipulations.

At least they form some of the reasons why I do not feel disposed, until otherwise positively instructed by the department, to appear to obtrude hastily our "good offices" on that government until its residence shall have been definitively established, and its authorities show practically some power and a greater disposition to *enforce justice and to respect our flag*.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, *December 17, 1866.*

SIR: The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, has the honor to address your excellency in regard to a seizure of his property by the authorities of the republic of Mexico, under circumstances which the undersigned cannot but consider as illegal and arbitrary. The facts are as follows:

The undersigned, owner of the American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, cleared at the port of Tampico, Mexico, for Brazos Santiago, Texas, and set sail on the 3d instant, under the customary sea papers, having on board twenty thousand dollars in silver, the property of the undersigned and others. The export permit for the silver on board was taken up by the proper officer at the mouth of the Tamesi river, so that this paper did not remain on board.

It is proper to state that the twenty thousand dollars referred to was the proceeds of a lot of arms and ammunition sold by the undersigned to the republican

Mexican authorities of Tampico, and it was a condition of the sale made to them by the undersigned that the purchase money should be allowed to leave the country under a free permit, and exempt from duties. This condition was fulfilled by the authorities at Tampico, and the money was placed on board the Mary Bertrand by the Mexican customs officers of that port, with the necessary papers.

Afterwards, on the ninth day of this month, the Mary Bertrand was wrecked in a storm, and cast upon the Mexican coast, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande. The specie on board was taken ashore, and hauled by the undersigned, as part of the wreck, and for greater safety, to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

While there a party of Mexican soldiers, forming part of General Escobedo's command, attempted to take possession of the specie, whereupon the undersigned placed over it for protection a flag of the United States, and warned the officer commanding the soldiery that he should respect that safeguard, and leave the money undisturbed.

Notwithstanding this the specie in question was on Monday afternoon, December 10th, seized by the said officer, and afterwards, on the 12th instant, the same was transmitted by him to Matamoras, where the customs authorities of that city now hold it.

The undersigned has been unable to obtain any redress for the injury done to him by such illegal seizure, nor can he secure the possession of the specie to which he is entitled, and the undersigned fears that unless some action is taken in the premises by your excellency he will meet with a total loss of this money.

Therefore the undersigned earnestly appeals to your excellency for the protection to which he believes himself entitled, and respectfully requests your interposition to prevent a great wrong from being inflicted on citizens of the United States who are interested herein.

I am your excellency's most obedient servant,

A. A. MCGAFFEY.

His Excellency LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary
of the United States to the Republic of Mexico.*

The foregoing affidavit sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of December, A. D. 1866. Witness my hand and the seal of the district court in and for Cameron county, State of Texas, being of the 12th judicial district of the same.

[SEAL.]

S. POWERS,

Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Texas.

[10-cent stamp.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Cameron :

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, J. M. Tompkins, to me known, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath doth declare and say that he is master of the American schooner Mary Bertrand, now totally a wreck on the coast of Mexico, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande; that she sailed from the port of Tampico, Mexico, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1866, for the port of Brazos Santiago, in the county and State aforesaid; that he obtained from the customs officers at Tampico the usual clearance papers; that there was, at the time of sailing from said port, twenty thousand silver dollars in nine wooden boxes, the property of A. A. McGaffey and others, the same specie having been laden and put on board the said schooner by the Mexican

customs authorities of said port ; that the said authorities furnished affiant with the proper permit for the exportation of said specie, which was taken at the mouth of the Tamesi river by the proper officer, as is usual at said port ; that subsequently, to wit, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1866, the said schooner *Mary Bertrand* was wrecked and cast away on the Mexican coast aforesaid, and the said specie was removed from on board and taken ashore, the schooner herself being a total wreck.

J. M. TOMPKINS, *Master*.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of December, 1866, at my office, in Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas.

[SEAL.]

EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Notary Public, Cameron County, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

STATE OF TEXAS, *County of Cameron :*

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Charles D. Stocking, to me known, who, being duly sworn by me, upon his oath did declare and say that he is an American citizen ; that on the 3d day of December, 1866, he left Tampico, in the republic of Mexico, for the port of Brazos Santiago, in the county and State aforesaid, on board the American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, J. M. Tompkins, master ; that previous to sailing the vessel was regularly cleared at the custom-house of the port of Tampico, and that the officers of the said custom-house did load and put on board the said *Mary Bertrand* twenty thousand dollars, contained in nine wooden boxes, covered with grass matting ; that the said loading and putting on board of said specie by the said Mexican authorities was open and public, and in view of the bystanders there and then being ; that the affiant knows that the said specie, thus being put on board the *Mary Bertrand* by the Mexican customs authorities of Tampico, was in payment of a lot of arms sold to the Mexican government by A. A. McGaffey, a citizen of the United States ; that subsequently, to wit, on the 9th day of December, 1866, the said schooner *Mary Bertrand* was wrecked in a storm and cast upon the coast of Mexico, a few miles below the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the said twenty thousand dollars were removed from on board to the shore ; afterwards the same were taken to Bagdad as part of the wreck, for safety. Affiant further declares that the Mexican authorities have seized the said specie, and have now possession thereof.

CHARLES D. STOCKING.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at my office, in the city of Brownsville, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1866.

[SEAL.]

EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Notary Public, Cameron County, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 4.—Telegram.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *December 13, 1866.*

The UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Matamoras :*

SIR : Representations have just been made to us that nine cases of silver, said to contain eighteen thousand dollars, the property of an American citizen, regularly cleared from Tampico for this port, and wrecked near Bagdad, and there placed by the owner in the safe-keeping of the agent of King, Kennedy & Co.,

are sought to be taken possession of from the owner and his agents by the collector of Bagdad, supported by an armed force, claiming to act under authority. It is stated that forcible possession of the same would be taken last night, notwithstanding the protest of the owner and his agents.

You will please call the immediate attention of General Escobedo to this matter, that the proper orders may be given, if the facts are as above represented.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant General United States Army.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[By telegraph from New Orleans, January 2, 1867.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,

War Department, January 2, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

Your communication of December 27th received. I now propose to visit my sick family and there await further orders. Is this satisfactory? Please answer immediately

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 2, 1867.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans* :

It is expected that you will await further instructions at New Orleans. If, however, you should find it indispensable to visit your home in Ohio, you will not there await instructions, but will proceed to New Orleans for them.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 9.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 2, 1867.*

SIR: In my despatch No. 6, from this city, dated December 24, I acknowledged the receipt of yours numbered 4, of November 23, enclosing copies of the communication of Mr. Bigelow, our late minister to France, and your reply thereto, delivered to me by Captain Cooper of the United States gunboat Winooski, in the gulf of Mexico, off Brazos Santiago, on the 20th of December.

I have now the honor to inform you that by yesterday's mail I received your despatches numbered 9 and 10, both dated December 15, and number 11, dated December 27.

I beg also to inform you that your despatches severally numbered 5, 6, 7,

and 8, have not reached me, and to ask, if they contain anything of importance which I should know, that duplicate copies be forwarded to me.

The numbers of my communications to the department will hereafter be in pursuance of the indications of your despatch No. 10, which refers to your No. 7, not received, and the record of the legation will be accordingly corrected.

As it is by no means my desire to remain in this city, and may be neither pleasant to me personally, nor profitable to the government that I should again wander by sea and by land on the inhospitable border of Mexico just now, permit me to express my regret that I have not been authorized by the department to return, at least temporarily, to my home.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 10.] NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received your despatch No. 12 of the 29th ultimo, and your telegram of yesterday.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1867.

[From New Orleans, January 7, 1867—time, 12 m.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

If proper, please inform me about how long you will require me to remain here.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

We wish you to remain at New Orleans while events ripen in Mexico. It now seems that it may be so long as March. But we cannot anticipate events. It may be much shorter.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 11.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 12, 1867.*

SIR: In my despatch No. 7, of December 31, I communicated information in reference to the seizure by Mexican authorities of some twenty thousand dollars of specie from the American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, wrecked on their coast near Bagdad.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that that specie has been restored to its owners. This just end was not attained, however, without an expenditure of several hundred dollars and a vexatious and damaging delay of two weeks.

This information I receive from Captain McGaffey of the *Mary Bertrand*, who arrived here last night.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.**Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.*

No. 13.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 11, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 9, of the 2d instant. As you have not, as yet, received my despatches Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, I send you a copy of them herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 12.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have this day received your despatches severally numbered five (5,) six (6,) seven (7,) and eight (8,) dated, respectively, November 29, November 30, December 6, and December 8, 1866; the latter enclosing the commission of J. Ulrich, esq., as United States consul at Monterey, Mexico.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.**Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.*

No. 14.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 14, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 8, (marked No. 7,) of the 31st ultimo, concerning the seizure, by some liberal forces under General Escobedo, of a sum amounting to about twenty thousand dollars in silver belonging to A. A. McGaffey and other citizens of the United States.

Your letter on the subject to the consul at Matamoras is approved. As the money is now in his hands, there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of its restitution to the owners after they shall have obtained and presented to the consul the requisite proof of its having been properly cleared from Tampico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., &c., &c., *New Orleans.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 13.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 18, 1867.*

SIR: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 13, of the 11th instant, accompanied by copies of yours severally numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, the originals of which I had received by some circuitous route on the 13th instant, as I have had the honor to inform you by my number 12 of that date.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 21, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 14 of the 14th instant.

I have heretofore informed you, by my despatch No. 11, of the 12th instant, that the specie referred to has been restored to its owners; but not without subjecting them to heavy expense and a damaging delay.

Although nothing further seems to be required of me by the department in regard to this matter, I hope it will not be deemed improper to give the reasons why I considered the transaction of sufficient importance to submit it in detail to your consideration.

The specie was the proceeds of arms sold and delivered by the claimants to the liberal government at Tampico. The export permit given them by the customs authorities was taken up when the vessel crossed the bar at the mouth of the river and sailed into the gulf, by the proper revenue officer, according to the requirements and uniform usages of the government at that port. Evidence of these facts was submitted to the authorities at Matamoras. I could not perceive any right the Mexican government could have to board the schooner when sailing on the high seas under our flag, by a naval or military force, and seize the property, much less when she was wrecked on their coast, and her officers and seamen were sick. It was not so much the value of the specie as the principle involved that induced me to trouble you with the details of the case. Besides, the conduct of the authorities at Matamoras, and the surrounding circumstances, were such as to cast suspicion on the integrity of their motives.

My information, recently derived from the owners of the specie, is, that in sending to Tampico for a copy of their export permit (which was promptly given by the customs officers there) they were subjected to an expenditure of several hundred dollars. It appears, too, that General Gomez, commanding the liberal forces at Tampico, wrote to the authorities at Matamoras condemning

their conduct as an insult to our flag and a wanton outrage upon the right of our citizens.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, January 30, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Having seen that the newspapers have spoken with some diversity about the detention to which a quantity of Mexican dollars, taken on a United States merchant vessel to Matamoras, were subjected, and about which some action had been taken before the authorities of that port by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of which he has probably notified the department, I think it proper to send to you, unofficially, the annexed copy of two communications addressed to me by General Berriozabal, in which you will see what passed on the subject, and the happy solution it had.

I remain, sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 1.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE BRAVO LINE,

AND NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS.

Mr. MINISTER: In consequence of the proceedings of the judicial authority in a confiscation case, in which Mr. McGaffey is interested, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, the United States minister, has taken some steps which I think proper to explain to you.

The American schooner *Mary Bertrand* left Tampico for Brazos with twenty thousand dollars. The vessel was wrecked by a storm on the Mexican coast. The custom-house officer boarded her and demanded the documents necessary to show that the exportation was legal. The certificate of clearance required by our laws not having been produced, the twenty thousand dollars were seized, and a suit for confiscation was instituted on account of clandestine exportation.

General Sherman directed the American consul to state the case to General Escobedo, and solicit a military order to have the money that was seized returned to the person claiming it as owner. However disposed General Escobedo might be to oblige General Sherman, he had no power to suspend judicial proceedings, and give a military decision to a case belonging solely to a civil tribunal. It was insisted that the money should be given up, unbonded, showing the exportation was made in good faith; that the money, the proceeds of arms and ammunition sold to the Tampico authorities, had been exported without paying duty, according to stipulations in the contract; that the custom-house had only given a permit, which was taken by the inspectors stationed at the bar.

General Escobedo, without denying the justice of those interested, stated that, according to the fiscal laws, every vessel for foreign ports must have a

clearance, and copies of the policies or permits; these documents must prove that the exportation was legal, and if the whole or part of a cargo is left out the law presumes the export to be clandestine, and this presumption is sufficient cause for proceedings in confiscation, to investigate the character of the exportation; that the *Mary Bertrand*, when wrecked by storm on the Mexican coast, was within the jurisdiction of the republic, and the officers of the revenue had done their duty. Señor Escobedo added, that he gave this explanation to show that he was unprejudiced in the case; that Mr. McGaffey should have sufficient time and protection to prove his rights, and that the non-intervention of the military authorities was to refrain from setting an example of opposition to judicial authority, thus destroying by abuse of power the chief security of the inhabitants of the republic.

Subsequently Mr. Plumb, secretary of the American legation, applied to me for intervention of the military authorities in favor of the claimants of the money. He insisted that, after the vessel had left Tampico, it was no longer under Mexican authority, and when wrecked on our shores it should be considered as coming from sea, and not from Tampico, and was not, therefore, obliged to exhibit its papers; that by treaties all aid should be given to wrecked vessels, and it was a violation of these agreements to institute proceedings for confiscation, instead of tendering due succor. Though I had an answer for those arguments, I refrained from giving it, and merely said it was a case for the judicial authorities; I believed it was the duty of the military authorities not to interfere; the judicial authorities would give due consideration to his argument, and Mr. Plumb might rest assured that the owners of the money would have ample time and protection to prove their rights.

From inquiries I have made, it appears that ample time has been allowed the claimants of the money to prove the legality of the exportation. As the custom-house stores were not secure, the judge ordered the money to be given up, under bond, and as those interested could not give it, though they wanted the military to interfere, the money was consigned to the safe-keeping of a merchant, who gave the requisite surety. You are aware that, if the omission of the proper documents was the fault of the Tampico revenue officers, they are responsible, not only officially, but also are liable to a suit for loss and damages.

I protest to you my consideration and esteem.

Independence and liberty! Matamoras, December 28, 1866.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

The MINISTER OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

Near the Government of the United States, Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO,
AND OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTHERN TAMAULIPAS.

Mr. MINISTER: I had the honor to communicate to you that an American vessel, called *Mary Bertrand*, storm-driven, entered the territorial waters of the republic, where she was visited by the revenue guard of the port.

Said vessel was cleared at Tampico for Brazos, and had on board the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the vessel being called upon to exhibit the permit, which according to law ought to have been issued, it was not shown,

which omission caused the presumption that a fraudulent exportation had occurred, for which it was necessary that such presumption should be removed by legal investigation.

Mr. Minister Lewis D. Campbell made some private inquiries which tended to an interference of military authority in the matter, but I thought it my duty to abstain from such a step, to avoid the sad consequences to which an attack on the independence of the courts might lead.

But this abstention in no way interfered with legitimate rights, and in consequence the parties interested had nothing to fear if in their proceedings there was no fraudulent or clandestine act.

In effect, the investigations being followed out in the regular course, the district judge sought information from the customs at Tampico, which declared that the exportation on which the inquiry turned was made according to law, whereupon the presumption disappeared, which arose from the want of the permit.

The end of this affair, in securing lawful interests, has occurred without violation of the independence of the courts, the right which the American minister desired to secure by his private action being thus assured, and the principle which upholds the main guarantees of the inhabitants of the republic.

Please accept the assurances of my consideration.

Independence and reform! Matamoras, January 5, 1867.

F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

Don MATIAS ROMERO,

Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1867.

A copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 15.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 25, 1867.

SIR: I have this morning received an extra-official letter from S. Lerdo de Tejado, dated at Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866, a copy of which (translated) I have the honor to enclose, marked No. 1. The material fact communicated is, that President Juarez contemplated only a short delay at Durango, and a departure thence to some city more in the interior of the republic, which is not named.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[No. 1.—Translation.]

Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866.

SIR: On the way from the city of Chihuahua to that of Durango, where the President of the republic will arrive day after to-morrow, I yesterday received the communication which you addressed me from Brownsville, Texas, the 9th of this month, with copy included of that which you addressed me at Tampico the 5th, the original of which I received at the same time.

With the extra-official character which you have addressed to me these two communications, I have the honor to reply to them.

After referring in them to your voyage to the port of Vera Cruz with Lieutenant General Sherman, and to your subsequent voyage to Tampico and Brownsville, you advised me that Lieutenant General Sherman was going to New Orleans, and that you yourself were going to Monterey, desiring soon as possible to present your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of the republic of Mexico. With this motive you refer to the convenience and importance of being able, so soon as possible, to commence your official relations, and you express to me your desire to know the place where you can present your credentials.

I have given information of your communications to the President, who appreciates as is due your arrival as representative of the United States of America, and desires much that you may be able very soon to present yourself in your official character.

Although it is to be presumed that the President will not long delay his departure to some city more in the interior of the republic, nevertheless, he considers that for the present it will be necessary for him to remain a short time in the city of Durango to attend to the administrative reorganization of various States, as well as to give directions to the contributions they are making to push on military operations in the war in which the republic is engaged.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 15.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, January 26, 1867.

SIR: I send you herewith, for your information, a memorandum of a conversation which passed between me and Mr. Barthemy, the minister of France to this country, on the 17th instant.

I have also to inform you that our consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Lane, has resigned his position, and that upon his recommendation the name of Mr. E. Saulnier, who has on various occasions acted as consul of the United States to that city, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation in his place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, January 17, 1867.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State and Mr. Berthemy, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States.

MR. BERTHEMY said: I have been instructed by my government to communicate to the Secretary of State the satisfaction with which the emperor has received the good assurances made by General Dix in his speech on the occasion of his reception at Paris. From those assurances his Majesty's government feel themselves authorized to expect a disposition on the part of the cabinet at Washington favorable to a friendly understanding between the two governments in respect to the termination of the Mexican question.

I am further instructed by my government to say that the name of Señor Juarez being excluded from our combinations, and also it being expected that the emperor Maximilian will either advocate or assent to such combinations as

the French government might propose in concert with the United States, we have no settled resolution in favor of any aspirant or candidate for reconstituting the political situation of Mexico, whether Señor Ortega, or any other person or persons. What France desires is simply that there may be a restoration of government and order satisfactory to the people of Mexico, and acceptable to the United States and to France. Although Señor Ortega might seem to both governments most fit, by reason of his position, to take in hand provisional measures for the reorganization of Mexico, yet we have in regard to him no bias or prejudice.

I am authorized, therefore, to say to the Secretary of State, that if he has in view another name better answering to the exigencies of the situation, we should be ready to examine, with a sincere desire to an understanding, any proposition which the government of the United States may deem it proper to make.

Mr. SEWARD said: He would reply frankly and without reservation. The disposition of the United States in regard to the subject mentioned is entirely friendly and cordial toward France. They would do whatever they could, consistently with their established relations towards the republic of Mexico, to accommodate France. The attitude, however, which the government of the United States has held in regard to a republican government in Mexico, has hitherto been, and yet is, that of recognition, exclusively, of President Juarez as the chief executive of that State.

The United States do not think that the circumstances in Mexico are at the present time such as would justify them in changing that attitude. The United States are expecting that, as a probable event, the President of Mexico will recover the power which will enable him to exercise constitutional authority adequate to the pacification of Mexico, and the restoration of order there, when the French forces shall have completed their evacuation. In any view of the case that we may take, we hold ourselves forbidden by our engagements from acting injuriously towards the republican government existing there, or in derogation of its authority.

The United States are intensely desirous to avoid not only such transaction, but even an appearance of intervention, in the troubled affairs of Mexico, even although President Juarez should desire or solicit it, which he does not. For these reasons this government is not prepared at this time to accede to the policy which is suggested by the Emperor.

The SECRETARY said: I am sure that I shall have the President's authority for expressing his satisfaction with the directness and frankness of your communication. This answer, like all my communications, leaves the Prince Maximilian, Ortega, and others without special mention. My answer to you would have been exactly the same if you had left them unmentioned on your part.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No 16.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1867.

SIR: I send you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Mr. Saulnier, our present consul at Vera Cruz.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. E. H. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 65.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, January 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. M. D. L. Lane, United States consul at this port, left here on the American steamship Concordia, January 10, 1867, for New Orleans.

The American gunboat Tahoma, Commander Gibson, arrived here January 11, 1867, and is now anchored off the island of Sacrificios.

A conducta containing one million nine hundred thousand dollars from the city of Mexico arrived here yesterday morning.

Seven hundred and fifty men of the French expeditionary force, (*cumplidos*), men whose time has expired, leave here this day on the French mail steamship Empress Eugenia for St. Nazaire.

There also arrived with this convoy from the city of Mexico some twenty-five persons to embark on said French ship. Among them were Escuduooy Eche-
nove, late minister of war of Maximilian, and Luis Arroyo, minister of Maximilian's household.

A large quantity of provisions are being sent from this city to Paso del Macho, the terminus of the railroad from this city, say some fifty-six miles from this city, intended for the French troops now on their way from the city of Mexico, and at which point they will await the arrival of the transports to take them to France. In conversation with the Prussian consul here, he assured me that orders have been given to embark the Austrian forces also from this country, and that Maximilian will leave before the French. The family of Marshal Bazaine have taken passage on the French mail steam-packet, to leave here February 13, 1867.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I have this morning received the enclosed letter, in which you will see the Austrian force has evacuated the fortress of San Carlos at Perote.

[Translation.]

JALAPA, *January 8, 1867.*

The French who came to Perote took off the Austrian garrison that had been in the fortress, and those people burned the dead work of the castle, the flying park of artillery, plundered some stores, and all marched off. I wish they may go for good; that they may neither get there, nor come back.

The occupation of Juanajuato and San Luis Potosi has reduced the circumference of the empire, after the losses of other cities of importance; and Miramon will not remain at Queretaro, unless he should come back to look after the capital, which is in danger. Keep well; that interests me more than any politics.

D. MIGUEL CARRAN, *Vera Cruz.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 17.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches to No. 15, inclusive.

The department is gratified at the favorable termination of the matter concerning the specie which was taken from Mr. McGaffey and others, as reported in your No. 11.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 18.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your private note of the 23d instant, in which you state the reasons which make it necessary for you to leave New Orleans for a short time, and ask permission to do so, which is accordingly granted you, if you think it eminently necessary; which question is left to your discretion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 16.]

NEW ORLEANS, *February 2, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatch No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, enclosing memorandum of a conversation on Mexican affairs between yourself and Mr. Berthemey, the minister of France to the United States; also advising me of the resignation of Mr. Lane as consul to Vera Cruz, and of the nomination of Mr. E. H. Saulnier as his successor.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 17.]

NEW ORLEANS, *February 4, 1867.*

SIR: I have received to-day your despatch No. 16, dated the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Saulnier, the acting United States consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 13th ultimo.

I had previously received, from private and unofficial sources, substantially the same information which Mr. Saulnier's despatch communicates. I have also been informed by parties who lately arrived here from Vera Cruz that circumstances transpiring there indicate that all the French expeditionary forces will probably be out of Mexico by the middle of March.

I have also received information (rather vague and indefinite, however) from intelligent persons here, who claim to be well informed of events that are occurring in Mexico, that the various combinations opposed to President Juarez, and led by Miramon, Marquez, and others, are actively preparing to make a vigorous resistance to the entrance of the liberal army into the city of Mexico; that their forces and means at command are formidable, and that they have received material aid from the French authorities.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 18.] NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 17 and 18.

The continued sickness of my daughter, and other causes of a private and domestic nature, render it very important, in my judgment, that I should make a short visit to my home, and I will leave here this evening for that purpose.

Should the department have anything of importance to be communicated to me speedily before my return to this city, I respectfully ask that your despatches may be forwarded to me at Hamilton, Ohio.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 19.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your private note of the 23d ultimo, inquiring as to whether you are entitled to your pay in specie or currency. In reply, I have to state that ministers are only allowed payment of their salary in specie when in foreign countries. While you are on leave or for other cause in the United States you will draw for currency.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 20.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter which has been received from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, dated the 21st ultimo, containing an article clipped from the New York Herald, which purports to be a decree issued by the President of Mexico.

I also send you a copy of a letter signed by a Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio, Texas, and dated the 12th ultimo.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1867.

SIR: In the absence of any advices myself, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith slips from this morning's papers of this city, containing some late information of interest from Mexico, at hand by a steamer which arrived here from Vera Cruz yesterday.

From these present and previous public advices it appears that there were at Vera Cruz, on the 24th ultimo, the Magenta iron-clad, (said to be one of the largest iron-clads in the French navy,) carrying the flag of Admiral La Ronciere le Nury, and the iron-clad frigates Magnanime and Flandre; and that on the 25th there arrived the war steamer Megere, and on the 26th the man-of-war Castiglione, from France. Although the transports with troops are rapidly leaving, it does not appear that any of the iron-clads have yet left.

From all the advices it appears that Maximilian has left the city of Mexico, and is now wandering somewhere in the country in the condition of a petty partisan chieftain. The statement that he has six thousand Austrian and French troops, is from an ex-confederate source, and is a gross exaggeration, as is also, I presume, the statement that he has any idea of attempting to cut his way through to Texas. The account in the Crescent is entirely from a confederate point of view.

The rapid reoccupation of all points by the liberals as fast as they are evacuated by the French, indicates the probability that by this time the capital is again, or very soon will be, in the possession of the national forces.

I have a letter to-day from Mr. Chase, our consul general at Tampico, under date of 11th ultimo. He reports all quiet in that quarter. Should the French hold on to the port of Vera Cruz for a time, it will throw a very large commerce into the ports of Tampico and Matamoras, which latter is practically Brownsville and Brazos Santiago.

Mr. Chase reports eleven feet of water on the bar at Tampico, which is a return towards its favorable character in former times.

The importance of regular communication between this place, (New Orleans,) and Tampico, at once, by means of a gunboat assigned for that service, is very great. Were such communication established, the Mexican government, I do not doubt, would at once put on a courier from Tampico to the city of Mexico, and also to San Luis Potosi, and thus communication with all points of the interior could be maintained, whatever may be the condition of affairs at Vera Cruz and on the line from that place to the city of Mexico.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.—WHAT A RESIDENT THERE SAYS.

MARCH 7, 1867.

From Major John Edwards, successor of Governor Allen as editor of the

Mexican Times, who arrived yesterday in the steamer Cortes, we learn the following facts in relation to Mexican affairs :

The major says that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000, there remained, at the sailing of the steamer Cortes, but 6,000. Marshal Bazaine, true soldier as he is, remained in the rear of his evacuating army, and brought up everything with completeness and despatch.

A word in favor of Marshal Bazaine may not be amiss. Wherever an American came to him, wherever a confederate appealed to his sympathy, he was a generous soldier, always giving help and encouragement. At least a dozen families, unable to leave Mexico, were furnished free transportation by the marshal.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the French army from the city of Mexico, the liberals, under Porfirio Diaz, invested the city, captured Puebla, Orizava, Cordova, and Paso del Macho, waiting until the last of the French had left Vera Cruz before attacking the most vital and the most necessary town in Maximilian's broad empire.

The taking of these towns by the liberals does not mean a relinquishment of the contest by the imperialists. The emperor Maximilian, at the head of eight thousand well appointed and well equipped troops, six thousand of which are Austrians and French, has marched towards San Luis Potosi, with the avowed intention of giving battle to the forces of Juarez, whenever and wherever met. If successful, he will demand and obtain terms for his foreign followers, and for those Mexicans who adhered to his standard. If unsuccessful, he will make the best fight in his power, and cut his way to the Rio Grande.

Military proscription is rampant. The French, as a body, must leave Mexico, or be ruined morally and pecuniarily. In Sonora, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Puebla the foreigners in a body have been proscribed and banished. There is no love for the people of the United States, and the only sympathy for them at all is because they are presumed to represent opposition to the French, and to have expressed dislike to them.

The settlement of Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of General Price, which has been duly chronicled, will be followed by almost all who were associated with him at Cordova.

Judge Perkins has gone to Paris, France. Governor Harris left two weeks since for Havana. General Shelby still remains in Cordova, and probably will remain for several months to come. He is still the same kind, generous, whole-souled man he ever was ; and no one from the United States ever asked for bread and received a stone, or for a fish and received a serpent.

The contest in Mexico will probably last four months or more. At the end of that time Maximilian will be in Texas, not because he has not made a heroic fight, and many friends, but because the fight was made too late. For this, and this alone, he will be forced to leave the country. With him there will leave some of the wealthiest and most influential men of Mexico.

The condition of the country is worse than has been known for twenty years. The main thoroughfare between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz is interrupted about every fifteen miles, and everything the unlucky passengers possess is taken with a quiet shrug of the shoulders, and a polite declaration that "*no le importa*," which means that it makes no matter to me.

PERSONALITIES.

Beverley Tucker, who is proscribed in the United States, recently travelled from San Luis Potosi to the city of Mexico, and was robbed five times. The first time they took his money, the second time his clothes, the third time they tried to get his money, but because he had none, they struck him on the head with a sabre, and his son, who was with him, received a terrible wound just

over the right temple, which came near putting an end to his sight, if not his life. The fourth time, the stage in which he had taken passage was attacked and robbed in the streets of the city of Mexico; and twenty leagues beyond, towards Vera Cruz, the stage was again stopped, and Beverley Tucker was robbed for the fifth time.

Governor T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, will remain in the city of Mexico and see the issue of affairs there. General T. C. Hindman will leave in two weeks for the United States, where it is his intention to practice law in Memphis, or merchandise in New York.

With the evacuation of Mexico by the French the rest of the foreigners think it best to leave the country; and those of all nationalities are leaving as fast as steamers will bear them from Vera Cruz.

The great idea in the Mexican mind is to get rid of foreigners, *volens volens*; and whether it is the French this year, or the people of the United States next, it makes but little difference to them.

[From the New Orleans Daily Picayune, of March 7, 1867.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—THE FRENCH FLEET AT VERA CRUZ.—THE LIBERALS OCCUPY THE COUNTRY.—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT VERA CRUZ.

The steamship *Cortes* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, Saturday, the 2d instant. She entered the mouth of the river and passed up this side of Fort Jackson Tuesday evening, but was compelled to come to anchor on account of the dense fog. She brings a large number of passengers, and letters and papers as late as due, except the *Verdad*, of Vera Cruz, which did not issue on the morning of the 2d on account of its press breaking down.

The waters of Vera Cruz and the adjoining harbor of *Sacrificios* were lively with French shipping, taking on troops, provisions, and ammunition of the expeditionary corps. The work of embarkation goes on rapidly. There were but few troops at the grand rendezvous of Paso del Macho, the upper terminus of the railroad, when our informants came down. They were in nearly the last convoy. The army moved down all the way from the city of Mexico in perfect order, and made a splendid appearance. Their discipline was remarked and admired by all. The zouaves carried forty-two pounds weight on their shoulders, besides their muskets. Two stragglers are reported to have been caught and beaten by the liberals, but afterwards released. Nor was there much disorder among the retiring imperialist families. Everything was conducted with perfect military discipline. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th. General Castagny commanded the rear guard, and passed through Orizaba on the 26th. He had arrived at Paso del Macho, and was expected down at Vera Cruz soon after the *Cortes* sailed.

So fast as the imperialists left the country the liberals occupied it. They were in possession of Puebla, Orizaba, Cordova, and all the table lands. They stood ready to occupy Paso del Macho and the railroad when the French shall have left. They were, also, surrounding the valley and swarming over the whole country. The movements of Maximilian and of the belligerents in the field are summed up in our letter from Orizaba.

On the 27th was published, at Vera Cruz, the following, by order of the French consulate:

ARTICLE 1. The execution of the convention, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July last, will be suspended until the French and Mexican governments are in accord. Each of these two governments reserves to itself, absolutely, whatever it considers its rights relative to the aforesaid convention.

ART. 2. The French agents will remit the administration of the maritime custom-house at Vera Cruz to the Mexican agents, the 1st of March next, after the exchange of a proces-verbal and accounts rendered.

ART. 3. The Mexican administration of the custom-house at Vera Cruz shall pay, at the end of each month, counting from the 1st of March next, the sum of \$50,000 in specie, into the hands of an agent of France, specially designated, or in default of him, into the hands of the French consul at Vera Cruz, which sum shall be taken into consideration in the definitive settlement of the accounts between the two governments.

ART. 4. This arrangement will be immediately executed, and shall remain in force until the two governments are in accord relative to the convention of the 30th of July, conformably to what is said in article 1, without prejudice to the customary exchange of ratification to which the present arrangement shall be submitted.

This manifesto is dated at the city of Mexico, February 22, and signed by the French minister, Dano, and by Mr. Murphy, the imperial minister of finances.

[From the Evening Picayune, New Orleans, March 7.]



LETTER FROM ORIZABA, MEXICO.—MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH AND NATIVE BELLIGERENTS.

ORIZABA, MEXICO, *February 21, 1867.*

The French army's rear guard is still here, waiting for transports. General Castagnay is in command of it.

From this point Marshal Bazaine despatched a letter to Maximilian, again inviting him to go out with the French army. The letter was not replied to.

Maximilian at the head of an army of 5,000 men, with 25 pieces of artillery, moved out of the capital on the 16th, and toward Queretaro. Two skirmishes occurred on the way, the liberals retreating and flying in every direction. A sergeant was shot at the side of the emperor. He will unite at Queretaro with Miramon, and have a combined force of 16,000 men at that place.

There is no doubt but that Miramon was worsted by Escobedo, but to what extent has not transpired.

The Mexican Times (American) compares Miramon's movements with those of Sheridan. The paper has made another turn: imperial—then liberal—then imperial again.

Generals Chacon (imperial) and Corona (liberal) met somewhere near Altenqueque, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the route of Corona, and the loss of prisoners and guns.

Wires have been cut between the capital and Puebla, and the latter city submerged by destruction of the canal. Liberals are in force on the road between the two places; in fact, they hang on the rear of the retreating French and occupy every evacuated town.

There is a liberal force near this place and at Cordova, waiting the moving of the French, when they will, if strong enough, possess themselves of them.

A complete understanding exists between the liberals and French; no collisions occur, and the French move in security without guards.

This city has an imperial garrison of 1,000 men, sufficient, it is believed, to hold the place unless the troop should prove treacherous.

Many Americans have accepted transportation and free passage to the States from the French marshal. French authorities have lately been specially kind to Americans.

A. B. C.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

The French have left Mexico. The liberals have occupied the country as fast as they retired, and still Maximilian remains behind. He is said to have moved out of the capital, in the uniform of a Mexican general, at the head of a few thousand troops, to re-enforce Miramon, who had sustained a slight reverse. Whatever may be the issue of these ignoble conflicts in the interior, it would appear that Maximilian is cut off from the world, for some time to come at least, without any chance of escape. His enemies, the liberals, encircle him on every side, the north, the south, the east, and the west, and his fate depends on the small chance of winning innumerable petty conflicts in the field, and thus propping up day by day a tottering throne. The first act of the Mexican empire is over; the curtain has fallen, and all is dark behind the scenes. What further developments this inimitable historical comedy or tragedy is yet to unfold, lie hidden beyond the reach of human ken.

Strange are the destinies to which men are born. Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph is next to the family of his elder brother, Emperor of Austria, the heir of all the glories and honors of the house of Hapsburg. He will not be 35 years old till the 6th of July next. He was married on the 7th of June, 1840, to Charlotte Marie Amelie, the richest heiress of Europe, the accomplished daughter of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French. The nuptials were the most brilliant ever celebrated in Europe, and were succeeded by fete after fete, to which none others have been compared. To-day she, the descendant of two famous lines of kings, is a lonely occupant of the palace of Miramar, on the Adriatic; he, the descendant of a long line of emperors, is playing the part of a Mexican chieftain, at the head of a few thousand leperos, in the interior of Mexico.

Maximilian was the flower of the reigning family of the Hapsburgs, and of all the sons of the Archduchess Sophia, was the most brilliant, spirited, and beloved by the people of Vienna. Highly educated, he filled successively the difficult positions of governor of Lombardy and chief of the Austrian navy, with an industry, wisdom, and success which are above all praise. What could have induced him to accept the empire of Mexico was the mystery of mysteries at the time. Perhaps, as some say, it was pecuniary trouble, for he had been a princely spendthrift; perhaps it was an overgrown ambition overleaping itself "to fall on t'other side;" perhaps it was the romantic yet laudable belief that the descendant of Ferdinand and Isabella, the patrons of Columbus, could consolidate the empire of the New World, and give an impulse to civilization that should be felt throughout all future ages, and make his name, like that of his ancestors, immortal. However that may be, it is even a still greater mystery why, after the empire has confessedly collapsed and all these dreams must now be over, he should remain behind and degenerate into a Mexican partisan chieftain.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO MEXICO,
New Orleans, March 8, 1867.

SIR: In the absence of Mr. Campbell, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 20, of the 2d instant, transmitting for his information copies of letters received by the department, relating to a reported decree of the President of Mexico, restricting foreigners in Mexico from the retail trade, and to the subject of forced loans in Mexico.

With reference to the latter subject, as it is one certain to be pressed upon the attention of the legation at once, upon its arrival in Mexico, by American citizens residing there, I trust I may not be considered as presuming, if I beg respectfully to take the liberty of calling the attention of the department to the correspondence upon this subject which was communicated to the Mexican government in 1862, by the then minister, Mr. Corwin, and to inquire if the position at that time officially taken by Mr. Corwin will govern the future action of the legation in the attention that necessarily will have to be given to this important and prominent subject of complaint.

The correspondence referred to will be found on page 9, of volume 2, of the diplomatic correspondence relating to Mexico (1863.) The only intimation of the views of the department upon this subject that appears in the published official correspondence, is that contained in a despatch which will be found on page 34, volume 1, (1861,) of same correspondence, which refers to a previous correspondence of Mr. Corwin upon the same subject, (volume 1, page 26,) in which the position taken by him does not appear to have entirely met the views of the department.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Jacobson.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS,
Monday, March 11, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. JACOBSON: I enclose to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, a slip from this evening's paper containing important news from Mexico, just telegraphed from Galveston. The steamer from Brazos will probably reach here to-morrow, when I may have special advices to communicate. Mr. Campbell arrived here Saturday evening, the 9th instant, after an absence of just one month.

In haste, most truly yours,

E. L. PLUMB.

E. P. JACOBSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

[From the Evening Picayune.]

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PICAYUNE.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—MAXIMILIAN WITH THE IMPERIAL ARMY.—ISSUE OF A PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION.—HE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.—DEFENCE AND INVIOABILITY OF THE COUNTRY.—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN CHIEFTAINS

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *March 8.*

The mail steamer leaves for New Orleans to-day, with news from Brownsville, Matamoras, the Mexican border, and the far interior of Mexico.

We are in possession of very important news from the armies in the interior. It came to hand through the most authoritative sources, and is entirely reliable. The emperor Maximilian arrived at Queretaro on the 17th ultimo, and at once placed himself at the head of the imperial army.

He immediately issued a stirring proclamation to the army and people. In

substance, Maximilian says that he will defend the integrity and inviolability of Mexico, and that, being released from French complications and embarrassments, he will be able to devote his entire energies to the work.

The imperial forces at Queretaro number about 10,000 men, and comprise the commands of Generals Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, and Castillo—these forces Maximilian says he has organized within the last two months.

By special order of the emperor Maximilian, General Marquez, who accompanied him from the city of Mexico, has been placed in chief command of the imperial armies.

General Miramon will command the army of the south; General Mejia that of the north, and General Castillo that of the centre. All these generals, together with that of General Mendez and Governor Vidaurri, were at Queretaro on the 18th ultimo.

It is stated that all the foreign embassies at the Mexican capital have protested against the rule of General Marquez.

Juarez arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 25th, and the liberal accounts say he was received with great *eclat*.

General Escobedo, with the main force of the liberals, was at San Miguel de Allende.

FROM MEXICO.—FROM THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

GALVESTON, *March 11.*

By the arrival of the despatch boat from Matamoras, the Bulletin has specials to the 4th instant.

Juarez was at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo. Maximilian was at Queretaro with an army of 10,000 men, in three divisions, commanded respectively by Miramon, Castillo, and Mejia. General Marquez is chief of staff to Maximilian. Escobedo was at San Miguel, eighteen leagues distant, awaiting re-enforcements.

Four thousand under Regules, and eight thousand under Corona, were expected. As soon as these arrived, they would give Maximilian battle. The emperor will command in person.

Two thousand troops garrison the city of Mexico. Porfirio Diaz was at Huamantla with eight thousand. He expected four thousand re-enforcements before attacking the city.

In his official order taking command of the army Maximilian says: "This day I have desired for a long time, but obstacles were in my way. Now, at last, free from all compromise, I can follow my will."

The foreign representatives at the capital have presented a protest to Maximilian, rehearsing previous robberies and murders by his chiefs, and asking security.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[No. 19.]

NEW ORLEANS, *March 12, 1867.*

SIR: I received your despatch No 19, dated March 2, on the 6th instant, just as I was leaving my home in Hamilton, Ohio, for this city. I thank you for the information on the subject of the payment of salaries, you have so kindly communicated in reply to my private note.

I arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant, and have received, by the hands of Mr. Plumb, your despatch No. 20, also dated March 2, transmitting

for my information copy of a letter from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, with copy of his clippings from the New York Herald. Also, enclosing copy of a letter from a Mr. Thomas A. Dwyer, of San Antonio, Texas, on the subject of "forced loans" in Mexico. I have no reliable information as to the character of either Mr. Bennet or Mr. Dwyer, and no means here of ascertaining whether the pretended decree of President Juarez, sent you by Mr. Bennet, is genuine or not. In my anomalous position here, I feel quite powerless to assist American citizens in Mexico without some definite instructions from you.

I have classified the complaints of Messrs. Bennet and Dwyer with those of Mr. Joseph Ulrich, and others, of Monterey, transmitted to me by your despatch No. 2, of October 2, 1866, and with those of Messrs. McGaffey and Stocking, of the American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, wrecked on the coast of Mexico, near Bagdad, and referred to in my despatches numbered 8, 11, and 14.

Awaiting instructions on these and other questions involved in Mexican affairs, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D C.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have received to-day, under date of the 4th instant, from the consul at Matamoras, an extra of the official paper published at Monterey, Mexico, of the 28th ultimo, which contains a proclamation purporting to have been issued by Maximilian on placing himself at the head of his army, at Queretaro, on the 17th of February; and also what purports to be a formal representation, addressed by the French, Prussian, Spanish, Belgian, English, and Italian representatives in Mexico, to Maximilian, denouncing the president of his cabinet, D. Teodosio Lares, and the general-in-chief and second in command of his armies, Marquez and Miramon, and protesting against his placing power or trust in such hands; at the same time intimating that any further struggle on his part to maintain his position will prove useless, and, in the interests of humanity, should be abandoned.

This latter document, if authentic, is of such importance that its text should be taken from some other source than an interior Mexican newspaper, and I send the herewith translation only as a matter of information in case the document in an official form shall not yet have reached the department.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

E. L. PLUMB.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS ARMY.

[Translation.]

The emperor to the Mexican army.—Order of the day.

To-day I place myself at the head and take command of our army, which scarcely two months since was commenced to be raised and organized.

This day I have for a long time ardently desired. Obstacles beyond my

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control have stood in my way. Now, free from all compromises, I can follow only my sentiments as a good and faithful patriot. Our duty as loyal citizens obliges us to combat for the two most sacred principles of the country; for its independence, which is threatened by men who, in their selfish purposes, would alienate even the national territory; and for interior good order, which we see each day outraged in the most cruel manner, against the interests of our pacific fellow-countrymen.

Our action free from all influence, from all foreign pressure, we will seek to maintain high the honor of our glorious national flag.

I expect that the generals will give to the officers, and these to their gallant soldiers, the worthy example of the most strict obedience and the most rigid discipline, as is due from an army that should illustrate the national dignity.

Of courage and haughty pride it is not necessary to speak to Mexicans; these are the natural inheritance of our country.

I have appointed the valiant General Marquez chief of my staff, and have divided the army into three corps, giving the command of the first to the gallant General Miramon, leaving the command of the second to its present chief, and of the third to the intrepid General Mejia.

I also await the immediate arrival of the distinguished General Mendez, with his faithful and tried troops, who will take their place in the second corps. I am accompanied also by the patriotic General Vidaurri, who will organize as soon as possible his forces and open the campaign of the north.

Let us confide in God, who protects and will continue to protect Mexico, and we will combat valiantly and tenaciously with our sacred invocation.

"Viva la independence."

MAXIMILIAN.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, *February 17, 1867.*

Representation and protest addressed by the foreign representatives resident in Mexico to Maximilian.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

MEXICO, *February 4, 1867.*

SEÑOR: the undersigned, representatives of nations friendly to Mexico, have the honor to address themselves to your majesty in discharge of the sacred duty which rests upon them to watch over the lives and the interests of the foreign citizens resident in this country.

Your majesty will observe a novelty in the form of this note, but when you learn the object of it, all motive for surprise will cease.

At this moment, when the unhappy crisis in this unfortunate nation, created by the premature termination of the French intervention, appears to be about to culminate, it is necessary to declare it, we cannot expect any guarantee from the government of your majesty in favor of the subjects whom it is our duty respectively to protect. Only the most strict morality could give any foundation for our hopes that life and property will be respected in the sad days of trial of which the first symptoms already appear; and, unfortunately, the most reliable information that is afforded by impartial and honorable foreigners resident in Mexico for many years, corroborated by facts of public notoriety and by authentic documents, unhappily convince us that your majesty is surrounded by men upon whom rest very grave charges for unlawful and shameful proceedings.

The president of your cabinet is D. Teodosio Lares, who presided also under the administration of General Santa Anna, overthrown towards the end of 1855. There were then ministers with Mr. Lares, Messrs. D. Manuel Diaz de Bonilla, D. Ignacio Aguilar y Marocho and D. Joaquin Velazquez de Leon.

The succeeding administration to that of General Santa Anna indicted the said ministers for usurpation and abuse of power, specifying among other charges that Messrs. Lares and Aguilar had extracted from the treasury, as an advance of three years' salary yet to accrue, the sum of \$30,000; that Mr. Bonilla had disposed for his own benefit of the funds proceeding from the charge paid by foreigners for letters of security and passports, and had even appropriated some of the furniture in use in the department under his charge; and that Mr. Velazquez de Leon transferred to his residence the funds destined for material improvements, and even a piano presented by an inventor who solicited a patent.

These records remain open, the accusation in force, and nothing has appeared in vindication of the accused.

The command of the armies of the empire is confided to Generals Marquez and Miramon. Your majesty cannot have forgotten, because the recollection is still fresh in Europe, and the parties interested are still suffering the consequences of the criminal outrage perpetrated by these two generals at the end of the year 1860, violating the seals of the British legation, and breaking into the safes and extracting therefrom some millions remitted there by the liberal government, resident then at the port of Vera Cruz, for the payment of the interest on the English debt, and which sums so taken instantaneously disappeared.

Nor was it other than these same Generals Marquez and Miramon, seconded actively by General Horan, who also figures in the government of your majesty, who were proved responsible for the cold-blooded assassinations committed at Tacubaya, in April, 1859, upon beardless youths, philanthropic physicians, and pacific citizens torn ruthlessly from their homes in the neighboring villages.

This painful review which the gravity of the circumstances and our imperious duty obliges us to present to the consideration of your majesty, sufficiently explains the reasons for our want of confidence in the aid and protection from your government which we have a right to expect; and it explains, also, the reasons why in this note we depart from the common usage established in international relations.

It is not incumbent upon our position whether or not it is proper or consistent with humanity to prolong a fruitless resistance, which compromises interests worthy of our solicitude; it belongs to us only to demand of your majesty, as formally and solemnly we do demand in the name of public law, effective securities for the subjects of our respective governments, which cannot consist except in the removal of the functionaries before mentioned; and in case that proceeding shall not be possible we shall protest, as from the present we do protest, against all acts of violence which are attempted to be exercised upon the persons and the property of said subjects.

Your majesty will be pleased to accept our respects.

ALFONSO DANO,

Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

A. DE MAGNUS,

Chargé d'Affaires of Prussia.

EL MARQUES DE LA RIVERA,

Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.

FREDERICO HOOMICK,

Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium.

C. R. F. MIDDLETON,

Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain.

FRANCISCO CURTOPASSI,

Chargé d'Affaires of Italy.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 21.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 18, 1867.

SIR: This department has received a communication from Mr. Plumb in reply to a despatch from this department addressed to you at New Orleans, transmitting certain complaints relative to the subject of forced loans in Mexico, brought to the notice of the department by citizens of the United States. Mr. Plumb suggests that instructions be given to your legation for guidance when it shall be found necessary to act in the premises on arrival in Mexico.

The department does not deem it wise to anticipate the question before your mission reaches its destination. Then it may become a matter of practical consideration, and you will be expected to report upon all questions, as far as possible, before taking definite action with regard to them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 20.]

NEW ORLEANS, *March 18, 1867.*

SIR: I received to-day a communication from Franklin Chase, esquire, our consul general at Tampico, dated 11th ultimo, enclosing a petition addressed "to the United States government," by Generals Gomez and Cuesta, and G. Cortina, collector of that port.

These papers (original) I enclose, marked No. 1 and No. 2. The latter (being addressed to our government) I deem it my particular duty to forward, verbose though it be, and in some respects rather unintelligible. Its authors claim to represent the republic of Mexico and to have authority from President Juarez to negotiate a loan, &c., which would seem to entitle it to some significance.

I have read these papers with a desire to glean from many words their purport, and to ascertain the purpose of the parties. They desire that the United States should make them a loan of five million dollars, and take as security a loan on the custom-house at Tampico, with Mr. Chase to manage the transaction. They also want "two gunboats," a "battery of cannon," "men and money," &c., &c., &c.

My instructions give me no authority to encourage or countenance any proposition of intervention, and I therefore respectfully submit the papers to you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Tampico, February 11, 1867.

SIR: At the instance and request of Generals Gomez and Cuesta, and the collector of this port, I have the honor to enclose herewith a petition from those gentlemen, the object of which is fully explained in the said petition, and as the petitioners are now strongly in favor of defending the cause of President Juarez, I trust that you will be pleased to render your powerful aid in the furtherance of their views.

I write this at a late hour at night in order to send it by the American schooner *Fanny*, bound for Pensacola.

I hope you will be pleased to forward the petition to the honorable the Secretary of State, or to the Hon. Matias Romero, at Washington.

Pray pardon the brevity of this, and accept the assurances of my highest esteem and respect.

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

*Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States
to the Republic of Mexico, New Orleans.*

No. 2.

From the authorities and generals of this district of Tampico de Tamaulipas.

TAMPICO, February 6, 1867.

To the United States government :

We, the authorities and generals commanding this district, of which Tampico is the centre, beg to request officially, in the name of the legal President of Mexico, Don Benito Juarez, the aid of the United States government, so as to enable us to suppress the numerous enemies now rising up against us, and who now, with the influence, power, and aid of the bishops and clerical body, together with the wealthy community in the city of Mexico and throughout the republic, have been and are too powerful for us, under present circumstances, to maintain our positions without aid and forces of both men and money, (being now without the means of sustaining our army either here or in the interior,) although this is the second port in the republic of Mexico, or the first in our hands.

Secondly. Zacatecas is now in the hands of the reactionaries under command of General Miramon. President Juarez while on his way to that city was obliged to retreat, as he came near being arrested. Such is the unsettled state of the country throughout the interior as well as on the coast. No importations have been made of any consideration in this port, and hence no revenue has been derived from this custom-house.

The trade is at a stand, so that there is no means left of procuring the requisite supplies of artillery, (so much wanted,) food and clothing for our own troops and those in the interior, who depend mostly on the supplies sent from this port, and hence the necessity of addressing ourselves to you in the name and behalf of our legal chief and authority, Don Benito Juarez, whom we acknowledge President *de jure*, holding to the four great words, Independence, Emancipation, Liberty, and Equality.

A list of the armament required we submit accompanying this letter, soliciting at the same time a loan of five millions of dollars, to be secured upon the custom-house of this port and negotiated through the United States consul general as a trustworthy person, with whom you can consult and safely confide, and we, through him as your agent, shall act, having full confidence in his ability, honor, and wisdom to carry out all for the contracting parties to the letter. This loan will save our nationality, for now our common cause of national independence will, if not saved, split into partial interests and anarchy, whereas if granted, the union of affection and exertion will cheer us on, and enable us to expel our enemies from without as well as those now in our midst. San Luis Potosi is surrounded by reactionaries, and we are fearful of the sad news reaching us every moment that it has fallen. Tampico is then their next aim, and if in their hands it would give them one of the best ports in Mexico and the facility of joining our enemies from without, so that it is necessary to have two gunboats, if they possibly can be spared, for our protection, as well as a battery of cannons to protect the entrance at the bar.

General Canales is in the interior working with Ortega to raise him to the presidency, and in the mean time the clerical body are raising and have raised already \$10,000,000 to sustain the reactionaries; this sum is to be followed by \$15,000,000 more, making in all the total sum of \$25,000,000 to secure their victory over President Juarez; while the authorities here are doing and will do their best to sustain Juarez, if timely aid is lent them in men and money—that is to say, \$5,000,000, with the security of this custom-house, which will be lawfully given and most faithfully complied with.

The roads first must be opened to the interior, which can be done with the above aid, say only one million per month, so as to enable our army to obtain their supplies of arms, munitions, food, and clothing. Two steamers being also required, one to have constant intercourse with New Orleans and New York, and the other with her armament to remain in this river. This will be, if aided by the United States government, the means of opening a field of prosperity to the republic of Mexico, and still more to the United States, that probably no stretch of imagination can now reach, and can by its aid easily consolidate the collective strength of Mexico by uniting all those parties in favor of President Juarez into one mass, by a well-timed organization.

In a word, the authorities here and the people know their rights, but unfortunately through the French and those devastating civil wars they lack the means to manifest their will or their powers, and hence they now supplicate your government through your agency to come to their support and aid by a well-timed assistance, and to join in assisting us in establishing peace, and reform the great corner-stone of prosperity, and the sure blessing of a free people, in order to build up a national temple of peace and freedom with open portal, so that every loyal Mexican citizen may enter; not only eight millions of souls who owe their birth to the country, but all who may emigrate to cultivate the soil and rest under the blessing of peace. For such has been our depressed situation that the authorities here have been compelled to create means through forced loans on the merchants, who are, with but one exception, all foreigners. This has been both oppressive and offensive, until now this city, and indeed the district and country, is completely drained of money or available means, even to the real estate, which has been taxed at two and a half per cent. on its valuation, for the supplies of the army. This has created an ill-feeling against us among the foreign merchants, as well as for the exemption of American citizens from the forced loans, yet we were compelled to do so to sustain our army.

Thus you will clearly see our hopeless position, with the scourge of enemies from without, and yet worse enemies from within, who are draining the heart's blood of the nation. In fact, the compliance with this loan will not only relieve us, but it will create a new birthday to Mexican independence and nationality. Will the United States government see to this in behalf of a free and faithful people, and come to our aid out of the national loans to the Juarez government whom we represent, for the protection of republican institutions?

Respectfully submitted :

ASCENCION GOMEZ,
MANUEL MA. CUESTA,
G. CORTINAS,

Administrador de la Aduana.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 21.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1867.

SIR: I received this morning two official communications from Franklin Chase, esq., consul general at Tampico, dated March 1 and 2.

That of March 1, marked No. 8, I transmit herewith. The other merely

encloses a duplicate of the petition of General Gomez and others, the original of which I sent you with my despatch No. 20, asking our government to make them a loan of five millions dollars; also for gunboats, battery of cannon, men, &c., &c. Mr. Chase informs me that a copy of the same paper has been forwarded to Mr. Romero.

It may not be improper to add that when I was at Tampico on the 5th of December last, Mr. Chase informed me that he regarded General Gomez and Cuesta as friendly to Ortega's claim to the presidency. They may now, however, be truly devoted to the cause of President Jaurez.

If our government has gunboats not necessarily on duty elsewhere it might be prudent to have some of them cruising in the gulf of Mexico, with a view to protect our citizens and our commerce there.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Tampico, March 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that the mail from San Luis Potosi, which arrived here on the evening of the 27th ultimo, brought me dates from that city to the 21st ultimo, by which I am informed that President Jaurez and the members of his cabinet entered that city several hours before the departure of the above mentioned mail, where he received the most enthusiastic manifestations of joy and professions of adhesion from his countrymen, in which the foreign residents participated.

By the same mail I am informed that the imperial forces are at Queretaro, with a force variously estimated at from five to seven thousand strong, with Maximilian at their head, and that Miramon and Marquez are generals of division under his immediate command.

On the 23d instant, General Gomez published a "Bando" in this city, imposing a new extraordinary tax of three per centum on capital and real estate. I have claimed exemption for our countrymen, and have hopes that my defence in their behalf will be attended with success.

I now indulge the hope of soon having the honor of seeing you again in this place, *en route* for San Luis Potosi, as it is more than probable the President will be detained there for several months.

I have had a vast deal of trouble here since the 11th of January last with the owners and crew of a steamer called the *Heroine*, of New Orleans. The object of bringing this vessel here was to sell her, but no purchaser could be found, and the crew, composed of such men as General Butler met with at New Orleans, are clamorous for their pay and discharge.

In the mean time the master who brought the vessel here, together with the nominal part owner, Doctor Richard H. Porter, abandoned the steamer and returned to New Orleans, leaving the crew to become a burden upon this consulate.

After I had subsisted the ship's company comprising twenty men for four days, and in the mean time aided the other part owner, Lewis Wolfley, to negotiate a loan on the said steamer, to enable her to be sent to Vera Cruz, where there was a probability of obtaining a good price for her, the crew revolted against my protection, and put themselves in the hands and under the advice of a certain Doctor William H. Read, who, from secession principles, left the United States and located in this vicinity.

Doctor Read at the same time holds a power of attorney, which was surreptitiously ordered and executed by the said Porter, while in this city, after having formally relinquished the unconditional management of the business of Mr. Wolfley.

The result of all this is insubordination of the crew, who refuse to obey the master appointed by me to take care of the vessel, and who is now suffering in the hospital from the wounds which they have inflicted upon him.

Under this state of things, together with the unsettled state of affairs in this country, the interest of our countrymen require the protection of one of our gunboats in this river, and I trust that you will be pleased to use your influence with the Secretary of the Navy to send one here with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States to the Republic of Mexico.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 22]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 23, 1867.

SIR : Your despatch No. 19, of the 12th instant, which asks for special instructions upon the subject of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, has been received.

In reply I have to state that until you shall have presented your credentials, you will make no representation to that government on the subject, and in no event without having reported to the department the facts in the several cases, in order that special instructions may be forwarded to you. This restriction, however, need not apply to such cases as may arise after you shall have been received by that government, and which may require prompt interposition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 23.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 27, 1867.

SIR : I have received your despatches numbers 20 and 21, of the 18th and 20th instant, together with a memorial addressed to the United States government from certain authorities and generals of the district of Tampico, transmitted to you by Mr. Chase, the consul general at that city. The views of this government on the subject of the memorial have been explained to Mr. Chase in a communication, a copy of which is sent you herewith for your information. As regards the request of Mr. Chase to have a United States war vessel stationed at Tampico, it has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 26, 1867.

SIR: I have received through the hands of the United States minister to Mexico, now at New Orleans, a communication which you addressed to him on the 11th of February last, together with a memorial addressed to the United States government from certain authorities and generals of the district of Tampico de Tamaulipas. In that paper the memorialists ask this government to loan them five millions of dollars, and to place two armed steamers in Mexican ports for communication with New Orleans and New York.

II. The United States are solicited to render these aids as an act of intervention in support of the President, and against the armed insurgents of that republic.

This government has throughout the whole of the recent distractions in Mexico declined to hold intercourse with any party in that country other than the constituted national authorities, and with them only in the regular forms of international correspondence.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRANKLIN CHASE, Esq.,
United States Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 22.]

NEW ORLEANS, *March 28, 1867.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your despatch No. 21, of the 18th instant, referring to and disapproving an arrogant communication which Mr. Plumb addressed to the department without my knowledge, and, therefore, without my approbation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 23.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 2, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 19, dated March 23, and to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 25.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 2, 1867.

SIR: I have to inform you that the department has commenced negotiations with the minister of Mexico to this country for a treaty, whereby citizens of the United States residing in Mexico are to be exempted from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 24.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 3, 1867.*

SIR: Your despatch No. 23, transmitting for my information a copy of your communication to Mr. Chase, consul general at Tampico, explanatory of the views of the government on the subject of the memorial of General Gomez and other authorities of that district, is received.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 6, 1867.

L. D. CAMPBELL, *U. S. Minister to Mexico, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

The capture of the Prince Maximilian at Queretaro, by the republican armies of Mexico, seems probable. The reported severity practiced upon the prisoners taken at Zacatecas excites apprehensions that similar severity may be practiced in the case of the prince and his alien troops. Such severities would be injurious to the national cause of Mexico, and to the republican system throughout the world.

You will communicate to President Juarez, promptly and by effectual means, the desire of this government, that in case of capture the prince and his supporters may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The expense of making the communication to President Juarez will be defrayed by this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 6, 1867.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

Your despatch by telegraph received. Presuming that the department expects me to make the communication to President Juarez by special bearer of despatches, I will forthwith adopt measures to send one to Queretaro via Tampico, unless otherwise instructed.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 25.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 6, 1867.*

SIR: Receiving your telegram of this date at half-past one o'clock p. m., I proceeded immediately to make arrangements to transmit to his excellency President Juarez an expression of the views of our government, as I understand them from your despatch, on the subject to which it refers.

Herewith enclosed (marked No. 1) you will find a communication I have

hastily addressed to his excellency S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs of the United Mexican States.

Major General Sheridan, on my application, has very promptly placed at my disposal, for this special service, the United States despatch steamer *Black Bird*, now at Galveston.

I send as special messenger John White, esq., (who served with distinction in the federal army,) whom General Sheridan has recommended to me as a man in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, and whose discretion, energy, endurance, integrity, and trustworthiness he has fully tested. I transmit herewith (marked No. 2) a copy of the instructions I have given him. He will leave this city for Galveston by railroad and steamer on Monday morning, the 8th, and probably arrive there on the morning of the 9th, at which time the *Black Bird* will be ready to proceed with him to Tampico without an hour's delay.

I also transmit a copy of my letter to the captain of the despatch steamer *Black Bird*, (marked No. 3,) and a copy of my letter to Franklin Chase, esq., our consul general at Tampico, marked No. 4.

From the tenor of your telegram I infer that promptness in transmitting the views of our government is deemed important. The means and the route I have chosen will unquestionably effect the object much sooner than any other I could possibly make available.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A., *April 6, 1867.*

SIR: For reasons which are doubtless well understood by you, it has not yet been in my power to present formally to his excellency President Juarez my letters of credence as envoy, &c., &c., of the United States, to the republic of Mexico.

The instructions of October last, under which I started on my mission, gave me a discretionary power, in a certain contingency, to establish my official residence, temporarily, "at any place in the United States or elsewhere near the frontier or coast of Mexico." For causes not necessary herein to be explained, I left Matamoras and came to this city in December last, since which time, under instructions from the Secretary of State, it has been the place of my official abode.

The government of the United States has observed with much satisfaction the withdrawal of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico, and the advance of the armies of the constitutional government towards the capital of the republic. This satisfaction has recently been disturbed by the reports it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and the forces under him, this severity might be repeated.

I have this day received by telegraph a despatch from the Secretary of State instructing me to express to his excellency President Juarez these apprehensions, in the most expeditious manner. Therefore, I communicate them by special bearer of despatches.

The government of the United States has sincerely sympathized with the republic of Mexico, and feels a deep interest in its success; but I have to express the belief that a repetition of the reported severities referred to would

shock its sensibilities and check the current of its sympathies. It is believed that such acts to prisoners of war as are reported cannot elevate the character of the United Mexican States in the estimation of civilized peoples, and may tend to bring into disrepute the cause of republicanism and retard its progress everywhere.

The government instructs me to make known to President Juarez, promptly and earnestly, its desire that in case of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and his supporters, they may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

His Excellency S. LERDO DE TEJADA,
*Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States,
 San Luis Potosi, Mexico.*

No. 2.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1867.

SIR: On the recommendation of Major General Sheridan, I have selected you as special bearer of despatches to the government of the republic of Mexico.

You will proceed as expeditiously as possible to San Luis Potosi, or to such other point in Mexico as may be found necessary, and deliver in person to S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs, (or if he be not there, to President Juarez) the sealed communication addressed to the minister.

From this city you will go forthwith to Galveston, and from that port proceed to Tampico without delay, on the United States despatch steamer Blackbird.

On your arrival at Tampico, deliver promptly the sealed letter addressed to Franklin Chase, esq., United States counsel general, and go forward as rapidly as you can to San Luis Potosi.

Having delivered the sealed communication addressed to the minister of foreign affairs, you will return immediately by the best and most expeditious route to this city and report to me. Before returning you will obtain such reliable information as you can touching the condition of affairs in Mexico. You may also be the bearer of any communication that government may desire to send to ours through your agency. You will keep an accurate account of your expenses, and report the same to me on your return.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *New Orleans.*

No. 3.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1867.

CAPTAIN: Arrangements have been made with Major General Sheridan to convey on the Blackbird John White, esq., to Tampico. Mr. White goes to Mexico on business of great importance to the government, and it is very desirable that you should go to Tampico with all the speed that may not be unsafe.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

CAPTAIN U. S. DESPATCH STEAMER BLACKBIRD,
Galveston, Texas.

No. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 6, 1867.*

SIR: Acting under instructions received to-day by telegraph from the Secretary of State, I desire to forward by the speediest available means an important despatch to his Excellency President Juarez, by John White, esq., a special messenger, who will hand you this letter.

As I regard the route to San Luis Potosi via Tampico as the shortest and safest, the special messenger will leave this city on Monday morning, the 8th instant, for Galveston by railroad and steamer. Immediately on his arrival at Galveston he will sail for Tampico on the United States despatch steamer Blackbird. On his arrival at Tampico you will promptly aid him in the speedy discharge of his important duty. General Gomez, commanding the liberal forces, will doubtless furnish him transportation and an escort.

You will make an account of any expenses you may incur, and the same will be defrayed by the Department of State.

Your official communications of the 11th of February last, and of the 1st instant, with the enclosures, were, when received, immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, who informs me he has communicated to you directly the views of the government on the important subjects to which they refer.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

FRANKLIN CHASE, Esq.,

U. S. Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram via Western Union Telegraph.—Received at Department of State 9.25 a. m., April 9, 1867.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 8, 1867.*Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

I started messenger for San Luis Potosi with despatches, this a. m., to Galveston, by rail and steamer; thence to Tampico, by fast despatch steamer Blackbird. I have sent you full despatch by mail.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 26.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 9, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatches, No. 24, of the 1st, and No. 25, of the 2d instant, and to remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 27.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 24, 1867.*

SIR: Mr. Marshall, our consul at Matamoras, came to this city yesterday and returned to-day. I learn from him that Mexican affairs are quiet on the Rio

Grande, and that reliable information had been received at Matamoras of the capture of Puebla by the liberal forces.

My special messenger to President Juarez, Mr. White, on reaching Brazos Santiago, on the steamer Blackbird, received information through Major General Reynolds, commanding at Brownsville, Mr. Marshall, and General Berriozabal, commanding the liberal forces at Matamoras, which induced him, acting under the advice of General Reynolds, to change his route, and proceed overland from Matamoras to San Luis Potosi.

It appears that Gomez, who commands the so-called liberal forces at Tampico, and Canales, who has also a force near that city, are not co-operating in good faith with President Juarez, and have refused to obey the orders which emanate from him. It is said they hold the custom-house of that city, and are disposed to use their commands rather for their own personal aggrandizement and benefit than to advance the common cause of the Mexican republic. These are stated facts of which I was not apprised when I instructed Mr. White to proceed via Tampico, and I am well satisfied that the advice of General Reynolds was discreet. Under such circumstances there would have been little reliability in the escort which General Gomez might have furnished him from Tampico into the interior. The result of my observations when at Tampico, in December last, left the impression on my mind that the military authorities there were not very devoted to the cause of President Juarez, and I have learned nothing since that should change it.

Mr. White left Matamoras with an escort furnished by General Berriozabal, and probably reached San Luis Potosi about the 20th instant. I expect his return here within the next ten days, with full information as to the situation of affairs in Mexico, which, when received, I will as speedily as possible communicate to you.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 26.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 30, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 25, of the 5th instant, giving an account of your proceedings in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to you in the telegram of the same date. Your action is approved, and it gives me pleasure to express to you my commendation of the promptness which you exhibited in the execution of my instructions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May 15, 1867.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

My messenger, White, left San Luis Potosi 23d of April and arrived here this morning. He reports Maximilian with force of fifteen thousand holding

Queretaro, surrounded by a liberal force of thirty-five thousand. Imperialists still held Vera Cruz and city of Mexico. Juarez expects to reach the city of Mexico in three or four months. Mr. White brings me despatch from minister of foreign affairs, defending the execution of prisoners at Zacatecas, and intimating that similar severity may be practiced on Maximilian and his leading chieftains, if captured. I send you full despatch by mail.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 28.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1867.

SIR: Mr. White, my special messenger to the government of the United Mexican States at San Luis Potosi, returned to this city to-day. He was made the bearer of a despatch addressed to me by his excellency Señor S. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign affairs, a translation of which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

Mr. White arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo. He remained there two days, and on the 23d started back. He reports the following information in regard to Mexican affairs. Maximilian still held Queretaro with a force estimated at fifteen thousand, and was besieged by a liberal force of thirty thousand, which was being re-enforced. All the roads from the city except one were occupied by the liberals. It was understood at San Luis that the imperialists were still in possession at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. He also learned from President Juarez that he confidently expected to be able to enter the city of Mexico in three or four months.

I have had a short interview only with Mr. White, and must close this despatch now to be in time for the mail. Should I derive from him further items of information, I will communicate them to you to-morrow.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO, April 22, 1867.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, yesterday, the communication which you directed to me from New Orleans the sixth day of this month.

You informed me in it that, for reasons which could be understood, you had not come to present to the President of the republic your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States near the republic of Mexico, and that you had remained in New Orleans since December last. The government of the republic is sensible of the reasons which prevented you from coming to present your credentials in order to commence your official relations, yet it would be very satisfactory to receive you in your character of representative of the United States.

You inform me, also, that the satisfaction with which the government of the United States has seen the retirement of the French forces from Mexico, and the advance of the armies of the constitutional government towards the capital, has been disturbed by the information received concerning the severity employed towards the prisoners of war made at San Jacinto. You also expressed the desire of the government of the United States that, in the case of the capture of the Archduke Maximilian and his partisans, they be treated humanely as prisoners of war.

The enemies of the republic, desiring to produce an impression unfavorable to the same, have undertaken to misstate the facts, and to scatter abroad inexact information concerning the matter of the prisoners of San Jacinto. The greater part of them, in numbers considerable, were pardoned, and the punishment which the chief of the republican forces ordered to be executed upon some was not because they were considered simple prisoners of war, but rather as culprits, according to the right of nations and according to the laws of the republic. They had delivered themselves up to every kind of excesses and crimes in the city of Zacatecas, because they were operating as filibusters, without country and without flag, and as mercenaries paid to shed the blood of Mexicans who defend their independence and their institutions. Some numbers, not small, of those foreigners taken at San Jacinto were conducted to Zacatecas, where they were treated with much kindness, in the same manner as have been and are treated others taken at Jalisco, who were captured under such aggravating circumstances of special culpability.

The constant practice of the government of the republic (and the chiefs of its forces have in general observed it) has always been to respect the life and treat with the greatest consideration the prisoners taken of the French forces; while by the greater part of them, and even by the order of their principal chiefs, prisoners were frequently assassinated which they took from the republican forces. Many times, without insisting on exchange, prisoners taken of the French forces have been generously set at liberty.

Various of the principal chiefs of the French forces ordered entire towns to be burned. Others were decimated by what were called courts-martial; and again, on a simple suspicion, without any judicial process, caused indefensible persons to be killed, and even the old who were not able to take up arms against them. Notwithstanding this, the government of the republic, and the chiefs of its forces in general, far from taking reprisals to which they were provoked, have always observed the most humane conduct, giving constant examples of the greatest generosity. In this way the republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathies of all civilized people.

The French forces having retired, the Archduke Maximilian has willed to follow on shedding uselessly the blood of the Mexicans. Except three or four cities over which his forces dominate, he has seen the entire republic risen up against him. Notwithstanding this, he has determined to continue the work of desolation and of ruin, of a civil war without object, calling to his aid some of the men most known for their spoliations and horrible assassinations, and those most responsible for the misfortunes of the republic. In case that persons should come to be captured upon whom weighs such responsibility, it does not appear that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, as responsibilities are defined by the right of nations and by the laws of the republic. The government which has given numerous proofs of its humane principles, and of its sentiments of generosity, holds also to the obligation of considering, according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand, and the duties which the Mexican people hold it to fulfil towards them.

The government of the republic hopes that with the justification of its acts it will preserve the sympathies of the people and of the government of the United States, which have been and are held in the highest estimation by the people and the government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be your excellency's very respectful and very obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His excellency LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
 of the U. S. of America to the United Mexican States.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 29.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of an official letter from Mr. Chase, our consul general at Tampico, dated the 6th instant. He represents the condition of affairs there as very unsatisfactory. The occupation of the place by Gomez, he says, "has proved to be more prejudicial to the government of Juarez than if it had been retained by the French. All the revenue has been collected here under the orders of Gomez, and expended according to his own views, without any satisfactory returns to the government."

When I was at Tampico last December I had cause to suspect that this General Gomez was rather more mercenary than patriotic in his conduct. It will be remembered that he is the same person who formally applied a short time since to our government for a loan of "five millions of dollars, two gunboats, men and munitions of war," &c., and proposed giving the customs at Tampico as security. As it now appears that President Juarez has issued a decree declaring Gomez and his partisans outlaws, and has sent troops to drive them from the country, I venture to say that the wisdom of your decision not to advise the loan is fully vindicated.

I enclose herewith a copy of the official newspaper of President Juarez, published at San Luis Potosi on the 24th ultimo. It may contain official decrees, &c., interesting if not useful to the department.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[From the Sombra de Zaragoza, of San Luis Potosi, April 24, 1867; No. 32.—Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT—SECTION FIRST.

The citizen President of the republic has been pleased to address to me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants:

Be it known, that, using the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

ONLY ARTICLE.

The port of Tampico is hereby declared closed to foreign and coasting trade so long as it continues in disobedience to the government. For that reason I order this decree to be printed, published, circulated, and obeyed with due respect.

Palace of the national government, in San Luis Potosi, this 23d April, 1867.
BENITO JUAREZ.

Citizen JOSÉ MARIA IGLESIAS,
*Minister of Justice, Industry, and Public Instruction,
in charge of the Department of Finance and Public Credit.*

And I make it known to you for your information and consequent action.
Independence, liberty, and reform! San Luis Potosi, April 23, 1867.

IGLESIAS.

Citizen GOVERNOR of the State of ———.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 27.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 27, of 24th April last, has been received, containing an account of your prompt despatch of a messenger to President Juarez of Mexico, and the reasons why he proceeded by the overland route to San Luis Potosi.

The alacrity with which you executed the instructions from this department are deemed highly commendable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., *New Orleans.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 17, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the account of John White, esq., late special messenger with despatches to the government of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi.

Mr. White travelled from Matamoras, via Monterey and Saltillo, to San Luis Potosi, and back to New Orleans, a distance of 1,700 miles, through a rough country, beset with robbers, &c., in the remarkably short space of thirteen days. In every respect, he discharged his duties effectually and prudently.

When he started out from this city, expecting to go on a government steamer to Tampico, he supposed \$200 would be amply sufficient to defray his expenses, and I advanced him that amount in currency. Arriving at Brazos Santiago, he was compelled to change his route and go overland via Matamoras, Monterey, and Saltillo, and when he arrived at San Luis his funds were exhausted. The minister of foreign affairs learning this fact, paid him two hundred dollars *in specie*. I mention this so that the department may, if it deems it proper, refund the specie to the Mexican government through Mr. Romero, or, otherwise, I respectfully suggest that that amount be deducted from Mr. White's bill, and that a warrant be sent to me for the balance. When it is received, I will obtain and forward Mr. White's receipt.

The entire bill of the messenger falls very far short of the amount it would have cost the government had the steamer Blackbird conveyed him to Tampico. In view of this fact, and of the perilous exposures of the messenger on the trip, I respectfully recommend that some extra compensation be allowed him, if compatible with the rules of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 28.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 20, 1867.

SIR: Your telegram announcing the arrival of Mr. White was duly received. I now have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 28, of 15th instant. The department commends the diligence with which its directions have been carried out.

The letter of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister for foreign affairs of Mexico, dated San Luis Potosi, April 22, 1867, addressed to you, has been received, and will receive the attention which its importance merits.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 30.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Saulnier, our consul at Vera Cruz, which gives information of the state of affairs there. There are many conflicting reports here as to the situation and prospects of the contending armies at Queretaro and the city of Mexico; but I have no reliable information later than that brought by the special messenger, Mr. White.

Information I have derived from various sources impresses me with the belief that some disaffections have recently sprung up in the liberal armies which may prove disastrous. It is alleged, on authority regarded as good, that General Alvarez, commanding the liberalists in the south of Mexico, being much displeased with the execution of the prisoners at Puebla by Diaz, does not cordially co-operate with him in his movements.

I am also advised, from sources I consider worthy of credence, that Gomez, Canales, and Cortinas, each of whom is followed by a considerable number of partisans in the State of Tamaulipas, are about to pronounce against Juarez, and concentrate their forces to get control of the custom-houses at Tampico and Matamoras, and thus draw from and weaken the liberal army that is besieging Queretaro.

From these indications it would seem probable that the struggle in Mexico is to be prolonged, and that there is no good reason to believe that peace and order are soon to be restored to that unfortunate people. While the imperialists seem to be united, the chiefs who are professedly on the side of the liberals do not cordially co-operate with each other.

I do not arrogate to myself sufficient knowledge of the real situation of affairs to enable me to advise what course would be best the United States should adopt in regard to the important subject of tranquilizing Mexico. With due deference to your more extended information and better judgment, I venture to make this suggestion.

Could not our government urge President Juarez to make a proposition to this effect, viz: That if Maximilian and his forces will give up the contest, and abandon the idea of establishing an empire in Mexico, a general amnesty shall be granted, on the condition that he and his foreign troops, and such of his native chiefs as are regarded dangerous, shall quit the country. It is reasonable to suppose that if such a proposition were formally and earnestly submitted by our government, it would be adopted by President Juarez, the further effusion of blood stayed, and the cause of the republic and of humanity subserved.

It is probable that Maximilian feels bound by a sense of honor to share the fate of his followers, native as well as foreign, and that he will continue the struggle to the bitter end rather than capitulate on terms that would sacrifice their lives, and bring dishonor on himself.

The basis of adjustment suggested would secure practically all that the liberals ought to fight for—the restoration of the authority of the republic—and it would be an unjust imputation on the humane character of President Juarez to

suppose that he would reject it, and prolong a bloody war with its accompanying atrocities for the sole purpose of revenge.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, March 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the situation of affairs here is in the precise condition as when the siege commenced. The imperial occupants of this city are perfectly satisfied with the position, holding the custom-house and receiving the entire revenue of the city.

The liberal force outside have not the material necessary to breach the walls, or the fighting men of sufficient stamina to take it by assault.

Some 250,000 dollars in the form of orders on this custom-house given by the imperial authorities at the city of Mexico to the inhabitants of that city, on account of moneys exacted from them by General Marquez, have been received in this city. On presentation to the collector of this custom-house, he coolly tells the holders of them that they are good, but his orders are not to receive them in payment of duties or pay them at present.

The French consul receives a similar answer in relation to the sum of fifty thousand dollars payable monthly by this custom-house as per convention made in the city of Mexico in February last.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *Minister to Mexico.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 29.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 22, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 29, of the 16th instant, has been received, containing extracts from an unofficial letter of Consul General Chase at Tampico.

It was accompanied with a number of *La Sombra*, official gazette of San Luis Potosi, April 24th ultimo, containing various decrees, one of which closes the port of Tampico, as long as it remains in possession of those who recognize the government of President Juarez.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 30.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch, without a number, dated the 17th instant, has been received, enclosing the account of John White, late special messenger with despatches to the government of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi.

Enclosed I return it to you, so that Mr. White may receipt it. Upon its receipt so receipted, a check for the amount will be sent you, subject to his order.
I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Plumb to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram—Received at the Department of State May 27, 1867, 9.35 a. m.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 26, 1867.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

I have this moment received the following despatch, by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21:

"I have the honor to transmit to you the following official letter:

"SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

"MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: *Vive la patria!* (The republic lives.) Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning, at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners.

"BENITO JUAREZ."

"General BERRIZABAL."

"Yours truly,

"M. B. MARSHALL."

E. L. PLUMB.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 31.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches No. 26, dated April 30, No. 27, dated May 17, and No. 28, dated May 20, were all duly received.

I have no information in regard to the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of Maximilian and his army, other than that which has already been generally published in the newspapers.

There are various conflicting reports here as to the disposition the government of President Juarez has ordered to be made of Maximilian and his leading chiefs. These are too vague and uncertain to be relied on, and therefore I consider it useless to repeat them.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 31.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 29, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 30, of May 21, with a copy of a letter to you from the United States consul at Vera Cruz, in relation to the situation of affairs in Mexico, has been received and read with interest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., New Orleans.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

No information yet, except what appears in the newspapers. The report that Maximilian is to be executed excites general indignation here against Juarez. It needs confirmation.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 32.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches No. 29, of the 22d, and No. 30, of the 25th instants—the latter enclosing the account of Mr. White, late special messenger, which I herewith return receipted by him according to your directions.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

News from Vera Cruz, via Havana, just received, confirms fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian and his whole army on 15th. Mexico and Vera Cruz still held by imperialists. Same news from Matamoras by steamer just arrived. Matamoras and Brownsville papers publish Tejada's reply to my despatch in full, and report that Maximilian and his generals were shot on the 16th. The latter report I consider unreliable.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 33.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans* :

Proceed with as much despatch as possible to the residence of the President of Mexico, and enter upon your mission. Earnestly urge clemency to Maximilian, and other prisoners of war, if necessary.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Endorsement.]

JUNE 3, 1867.

I certify that the within is a true copy of telegram forwarded from this office. June 1, 1867.

CHARLES A. TINKER,
Manager Telegraph Office, War Department.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1867.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

Presuming that President Juarez is now, or very soon will be, in the city of Mexico, I propose to go there, via Vera Cruz, unless you instruct otherwise. Cannot the revenue cutter Wilderness be directed to convey me to Vera Cruz? The De Soto is also at this port.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1867.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

The following telegram is received from Mr. Campbell :

"Presuming that President Juarez is now, or very soon will be, in the city of Mexico, I propose to go there, via Vera Cruz, unless you instruct otherwise. Cannot the revenue cutter Wilderness be directed to convey me to Vera Cruz? The De Soto is also at this port.

"L. D. CAMPBELL."

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. W. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

RALEIGH, June 3, 1867.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary of State* :

Either vessel from New Orleans to Vera Cruz would be agreeable to the President and myself. See Secretary of Navy and answer accordingly.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.]

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary* :

De Soto and Wilderness both on other duty, from which they cannot be spared by the department.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4, 1867.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. :

Ask the Secretary of the Navy to send either ship, or any other, if he can, and advise Campbell. If no war vessel can be sent, Campbell must proceed the best way he can.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No 34.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 5, 1867.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans :*

On inquiry it is found that both the vessels you mention are employed in other duty, from which they cannot be spared ; and the Navy Department has none in your vicinity that is available. You will therefore proceed by whatever conveyance or route you may find most speedy or practicable.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[Telegram.]

[The Western Union Telegraph Company.—Dated Washington, D. C., June 5, 1867.—Received at Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1867.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD :

No war vessel can be sent ; have telegraphed Campbell accordingly, and to proceed by whatever route or conveyance he finds most speedy and practicable.

F. W. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD :

Shall I go to the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz, or to San Luis Potosi via Monterey ? On this point I desire the department's instructions. Unless the government furnish me conveyance, my progress on either route must be slow and uncertain.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Wm. H. Seward.

[Dashaver's, June 6, 1867.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1867.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Chapel Hill :*

The following telegram has just been received.

F. W. SEWARD.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 6, 1867.*

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD:

Shall I go to the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz, or to San Luis Potosi via Monterey? On this point I desire the department's instructions. Unless the government furnish me conveyance, my progress on either route must be slow and uncertain.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

PETERSBURG, VA., *June 7, 1867.*

F. W. SEWARD, Esq., *Acting Secretary of State:*

Consult Romero about best route for Campbell to take, and instruct Campbell accordingly.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 32.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 6, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches Nos. 31 and 32, of May 28th and 30th, have been received; the latter enclosing the account of Mr. White, late special messenger, which has been delivered to the disbursing agent of the department. Telegram, dated May 29, was also received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., &c.

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Memorandum.]

JUNE 8, 1867.

Mr. Romero called at the department this morning at the request of the Acting Secretary, who desired to consult him in regard to the best route for Mr. Campbell to take in order to reach his post.

Mr. Romero advised that if there was no government vessel which could take Mr. Campbell to Vera Cruz, then that his best course would be to go to Havana and there take the English or French steamer for Vera Cruz. If the city should be found to be occupied by the republican forces, land there; if not, then go to any United States naval vessel there and ask the captain to land him at Casa Mata, headquarters of General Benavides, and then he will probably have no difficulty in going from there to the city of Mexico.

Mr. Romero also left a copy of the despatch he had just received from President Juarez, dated San Luis Potosi, May 15, announcing the fall of Queretaro and the surrender of Maximilian.

H. Ex. Doc. 30—6

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 35.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 8, 1867.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans* :

If there is no direct communication with Vera Cruz, go to Havana and there take English or French steamer for Vera Cruz. If you find it occupied by republican forces, land there. If not, go to any United States naval vessel there and ask the captain to land you at Casa Mata, the headquarters of General Benavides, one mile from the city. The Secretary of the Navy directs that the commander of the Tacony, or of any United States vessel at Vera Cruz or its vicinity, render you all necessary assistance.

Mr. Romero advises this as your best course, and says you will probably have no difficulty in going from there to the city of Mexico.

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram received at Department of State, June 10, 1867.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June 10, 1867.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

I learn that quarantine regulations forbid communication with Havana and Vera Cruz. I am also informed that transportation by English and French steamers from Havana to Vera Cruz is uncertain. Besides, I dislike going to Mexico under the English or French flag, unless you peremptorily instruct me to do so.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

No. 36.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 11, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans* :

Your despatch received. The President desires you to proceed to Mexico without delay according to previous instructions.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June 15, 1867.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD :

Since the receipt of your despatch of eleventh I have been confined to my room by severe bilious attack. My physician says I cannot now go without hazarding my life, especially via Havana and Vera Cruz, where yellow fever prevails. If government considers it important to send minister immediately, I will tender my resignation, if desired.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1867.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State* :

Your telegram of this day received. I send formal resignation by mail and start for Ohio Tuesday.

The draft for messenger White, of which two hundred dollars is due me, has not been received.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Sent also by telegraph.]

No. 33.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1867.

In pursuance of the telegrams of yesterday, I now formally resign my position as envoy, &c., &c., of the United States to the republic of Mexico.

I should do injustice to my own feelings not to avail myself of the occasion to say that my appointment and confirmation excited my grateful sensibilities, and that the compliment was more highly appreciated because, when the nomination was made, you knew I did not desire it.

It is gratifying to me also to know that during the entire career of this moving and somewhat anomalous legation, your instructions were always strictly obeyed, and that all my official acts have been approved, and some of them highly commended, by the Department of State.

And permit me to add, that it is not fully understood why, upon such a record, the government recently declined to furnish me the slightest facility for going under its own glorious flag directly to the shores of the struggling sister republic, and has required me to furnish my own conveyance to Havana, now sorely afflicted by a scourging epidemic, and thence proceed on my mission to Vera Cruz, a point of doubtful access, under the protection of the ensign of England or France, both enemies of republicanism, and responsible to some extent for the misfortunes of Mexico, and neither friend of the United States during our late terrible struggle for national existence. The primary object of this requirement would seem to be the safety of a fallen emperor whose unhallowed ambition led him to bid defiance to a principle long cherished in the hearts of the American people.

If the government to which my whole soul is attached is content with its record, I must be with mine. If you, its highest officers, are willing to receive a resignation forced on me by want of transportation, I am far more happy in returning the commission, of which I have been proud, than when I received it.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

JUNE 15, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *New Orleans* :

It is important that the minister to Mexico should proceed at once. Your resignation will, therefore, be accepted, with thanks for your service, and regret for your retirement. Communicate by telegraph.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. F. W. Seward.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, *June 17, 1867.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant is just received. As I am about leaving the city in a day or two, I have sent the letter of Mr. Bohman, which you enclosed, to Ramon S. Diaz, esq., the Mexican consul, who will forward it to San Luis Potosi.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Telegram.]

RELAY HOUSE, MD., *June 21, 1867.*

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, *Assistant Secretary of State:*

Marcus Otterbourg, of Wisconsin, now consul at Mexico, is appointed minister to Mexico, *vice* Campbell, resigned. Send him despatch in my name by telegraph via New Orleans, thence both ways to Mexico by mail, announcing his appointment. He will act without waiting for commission, but commission will be immediately forwarded. Send my correspondence of this morning about Mexico to him.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 3, 1867.

SIR: The President having appointed you envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Mexico, I transmit herewith your commission in that character.

If you accept the commission you will be pleased to execute the enclosed oath, as required by law, and return it to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq.,

City of Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN AND SANTA ANA.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 8th July, 1867, relative to the capture and execution of Maximilian and the reported arrest and execution of Santa Ana, in Mexico.

JULY 19, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant which requests me to transmit to the House of Representatives any official correspondence or other information relating to the capture and execution of Maximilian and the arrest and reported execution of Santa Ana, in Mexico, I enclose herewith a report from the Secretary of State, from which it appears that the correspondence called for by the House of Representatives has already been communicated to the Senate of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 18, 1867.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with public interests, to transmit to this House any official correspondence or other information received by the government relating to the capture and execution of Maximilian and the arrest and reported execution of Santa Ana, in Mexico, and that the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed, if such correspondence shall be received during the recess of Congress, to cause the same to be printed for the information of the members," has the honor to report that, in compliance with another resolution of the Senate of the same date and to the same effect, all the correspondence called for by the resolution of the House has already been laid before the President for transmission to the Senate.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 10, 1866, a report of the Attorney General, containing an additional list of names of persons engaged in the late rebellion who have been pardoned.

JULY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report from the Attorney General, additional to the reports submitted by him December 31, 1866, and March 2, 1867, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 10, 1866, requesting a "list of names of all persons engaged in the late rebellion against the United States government who have been pardoned by the President from April 15, 1865, to this date; that said list shall also state the rank of each person who has been so pardoned, if he has been engaged in the military service of the so-called confederate government, and the position, if he shall have held any civil office under said so-called confederate government; and shall also further state whether such person has, at any time prior to April 14, 1861, held any office under the United States government, and, if so, what office, together with the reasons for granting such pardons; and also the names of the person or persons at whose solicitation such pardon was granted."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
William Allen	Rebel postmaster	Governor Worth	May 3, 1865.
William Annas	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
George C. Alexander	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William W. Allison	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William W. Anders	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Anderson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. G. Anderson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. D. Andrews	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. W. Andrews	do	Governor Holden, James R. Bulla, John H. Hill, Joel Ashworth, and William A. Brown	Aug. 21, 1865.
Edward Armstrong	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. B. Addison	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
B. W. Adkins	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
C. C. Atwater	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
G. R. Adderton	do	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, Z. F. Rush, B. B. Bulla, and Z. Rush	Aug. 15, 1865.
N. G. Allman	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 7, 1865.
J. R. B. Adams	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
John W. Alford	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. J. Allen	Rebel postmaster	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John O. Akin	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Bryan D. Austin	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. H. Albright	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
K. P. Alston	Rebel tax assessor	Governors Holden and Worth, John M. Loy, Obed Marshburn, H. O. Durham, Jobiel Thomas, Allen Edwards, B. Davidson, Jacob Marshall, David T. Carter, Peter Stewart, William Leachley, S. H. Carter, Enoch Grutchfield, Joshua Dixon, Thomas C. Dixon, S. Palmer, and Thomas Little	June 24, 1865.
B. F. Atkins	do	do	July 12, 1865.
Charles Anderson	do	Governor Holden, L. Bingham, H. R. Austin, J. McGuire, K. D. Brown, W. L. Brown, M. A. Meroney, D. M. Orenshaw, Addison Hunley, J. M. Turner, and Robert Sprouse	Nov. 7, 1865.
William B. Atwell	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. A. Angier	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. B. Allison	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. D. Austin	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
James C. Andrews	do	Governor Holden, L. Bingham, J. M. Clement, Eph. Galber, O. Harlin, M. A. Meroney, J. McGuire, J. A. Kelley, R. D. Brown, Robert Sprouse, J. McClamroch, and N. Boyder	Aug. 15, 1865.
Charles E. Allen	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Wiley A. Atkinson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. P. Alexander	Rebel tax collector	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles J. Anderson	do	Governor Holden, R. D. Brown, J. McGuire, S. W. Little, H. R. Call, and W. L. Brown	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. L. Abernethy	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. L. Archibald	do	Governor Worth and Brevet Brigadier General Atkins	Aug. 15, 1865.
	do		Feb. 1, 1866.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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Sterling Adams.....	Rebel titling agent.....	Governor Holden, J. Rlerson, W. H. Gentry, G. W. Webster, Robert Dick, and Will L. Scott.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Alexander.....	Rebel tobacco agent.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. F. Askew.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. H. Abernathy.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. W. Alexander.....	Rebel mail agent.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. B. Alston.....	Rebel tobacco agent.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas S. F. Alston.....	Member of rebel advisory board.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Wiley P. Abber.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. S. Anderson.....	Rebel deputy marshal.....	do.....	July 21, 1865.
Joseph W. Alexander.....	Educated at United States Naval Academy, and ex-lieutenant in United States and rebel navy. Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. W. Allison.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Jacob Ludwick, A. J. York, M. A. Ludewick, C. N. White, R. C. Cooke, Archibald Cline, and J. O. Wallace.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. H. Atkinson.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
William F. Atkinson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert P. Alston.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Laird Alexander.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
William T. Alston.....	Member of rebel State legislature and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John L. Atkins.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas Bragg.....	Resigned seat in the United States Senate to aid rebellion, and attorney general. Commander of rebel privateer, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Benjamin W. Beery.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
R. R. Bridgers.....	Member of rebel congress.....	do.....	June 29, 1865.
Thomas A. Butler.....	Indicted for treason.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
David W. Bell.....	Left military lines.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
James Brown.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.....	Governor Worth.....	May 3, 1866.
Elias G. Bright.....	Violated his oath.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Henry Baucum.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel Bower.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. J. Bicknell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. W. Britt.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
W. A. Bradsher.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
R. O. Bennett.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
N. Blackstock.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James N. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
R. M. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Jesse A. Baldwin.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Miles Bready.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. F. Alexander.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. A. Bringle.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. H. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Gasped D. Brown.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	May 3, 1866.
E. Bockertide.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
B. L. Bitting.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Worth, John F. Poindexter, Thomas J. Wilson, and G. H. Renigar.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. S. Beall.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin C. Bowden.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. S. Bradshaw.....	do.....	Governor Holden, W. R. Albright, and W. A. Albright.....	July 5, 1865.
James T. Bruton.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John R. Brown.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
G. A. Belcher.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
James M. Bostick.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
James C. Branch.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Levi B. Bradson.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. H. Bell.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
J. H. Bell & Ballard.....	do.....	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, and C. Perkins.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Wm. M. Boyle.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
R. E. Bush.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
R. C. D. Beaman.....	do.....	do.....	June 19, 1865.
David E. Bowers.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	May 3, 1866.
J. C. Bain.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1866.
B. H. Blount.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 12, 1865.
Kader Biggs.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
John H. Bullock.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
Jefferson Black.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. N. Betts.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph R. Ballaw.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
John G. Byrum.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Batton.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. C. Ballance.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
George P. Burrage.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Robert H. Burns.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Nathaniel Knight, W. G. Smith, and Benjamin J. Dunlap.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James M. Burgess.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joshua Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. L. Brannon.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Edwin Boykin.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas S. Black.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McF. Baker.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Levi Beck.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. N. Benners.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William E. Bayll.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Benjamin Black.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Robert O. Blythe.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Jones W. Burton.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
John A. Bryan.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Carter Burnett.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
Braxton Bailey.....	do.....	Governor Holden, H. R. Austin, L. Bingham, Eph. Galther, Lewis Haues, J. A. Kelly, Robert Sprouse, and Luke Blackmer.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
do.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
do.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Moses A. Eldose.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Spencer F. Erinkley.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
M. F. Escudary.....	do.....	Governor Holden, John A. Stanley, C. Perkins, and E. J. Blount.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John E. Eschard.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John E. Foster.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
C. C. Harboe.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Sept. 25, 1864.
Pendul Hevers.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 14, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
J. S. Brown	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, E. S. M. Stafford, M. D. Young, W. W. Ragsdale, David McKnight	Aug. 15, 1863.
Isaac T. Brooks	do	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1864.
Joseph E. Brown	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1863.
William C. Broadfoot	Rebel funding agent and depository	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmere	Nov. 7, 1863.
John Blackall	Rebel depository	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
C. S. Blackall	Rebel provision agent	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
W. S. Bell	Rebel mail agent	Governor Holden	June 24, 1863.
H. K. Bell	Rebel bonded agent	do	Oct. 26, 1863.
Bedford Brynn	Rebel commissioner, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Worth	Aug. 26, 1863.
Bedford Hatch	Rebel agent	do	May 24, 1863.
Robert V. Blackstock	Rebel depository	do	Aug. 26, 1863.
L. Bethune	Rebel commissioner	do	July 5, 1863.
R. H. I. Blount	Rebel United States and rebel postmaster	do	Aug. 14, 1863.
E. B. Borden	Rebel route agent	do	May 24, 1863.
Mert Burdin	Rebel commissioner and depository	do	June 24, 1863.
William H. Bailey	Collector of grain for rebel government	do	Oct. 9, 1863.
Kemp P. Battle	Rebel receiver	Governor Holden	July 12, 1863.
E. T. Brodnax	Worth over \$20,000	do	June 19, 1863.
Robert Bynum	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
Allen Bass	do	Governor Holden, G. W. Blount, William Daniel, W. G. Sharp, T. C. Davis, and R. H. Blount	Nov. 7, 1863.
Turner Bass	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
William L. Beery	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
James A. Berry	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
William A. Berry	do	do	Nov. 15, 1863.
John J. Blackwood	do	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
Robert A. Brevard	do	Governor Holden and J. F. Hooke	Oct. 6, 1863.
Mrs. A. C. Bower	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
Edward Belo	do	Governor Holden and J. Y. Lusk	Oct. 6, 1863.
Henry F. Bond	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
Joshua Barnes	do	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
William A. Blount	do	Governor Worth	Mar. 8, 1864.
A. P. Brevard	do	do	Feb. 1, 1864.
Hamilton Brown	do	Governor Worth and A. Mitchell	Feb. 1, 1864.
John Benson	do	Governor Worth and Holden	Feb. 1, 1864.
T. W. Battle	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 26, 1863.
John Bullock	do	do	Aug. 26, 1863.
Henry H. Burwell	do	do	Aug. 26, 1863.
George E. Badger	do	do	Sept. 14, 1863.
J. A. Bittling	do	do	July 12, 1863.
Thomas T. Brown	do	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
Edward T. Brodnax	do	do	Oct. 6, 1863.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Council Best.	do	do	July 12, 1865
T. Pollock Burgwyn.	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
William S. Bartle	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Samuel S. Biddle	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865
Dr. John D. Bellamy	Governor Holden and Daniel L. Russell.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
William Barnes, Jr.	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 21, 1865
James D. Barnes	Governor Holden, G. W. Blount, and W. G. Sharp	do	Aug. 21, 1865
Edwin Barnes	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865
George Bishop	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 21, 1865
Daniel Blake	Governor Holden, W. J. Brown, B. H. Merrimon, and A. S. Merriman	do	Aug. 21, 1865
David Blinger	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Blinn	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
W. M. W. Blinn	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Michael Boyes	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Andrew Brown	Governor Holden, Absalom Kelly, and J. McCormick	do	Aug. 21, 1865
James Bond	Governor Holden	do	Sept. 8, 1865
Henry R. Bryan	Governor Worth	do	Apr. 16, 1866
John L. Bridges	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 21, 1865
William E. Brodnax	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865
William M. Baldwin	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Nicholas W. Boddie	Governor Worth	do	July 26, 1866
John H. Bryan	do	do	Jan. 9, 1866
W. D. Belbel	do	do	Aug. 2, 1866
Nathaniel Boyden	Governor Worth, J. D. Ellington, J. A. Ratcliff, J. Holderly, W. M. Ellington, Thomas Little, John Pool, and Robert Dick.	do	Aug. 14, 1865
J. J. A. Caldwell	Governor Holden	do	Nov. 7, 1865
S. A. Cohen	Governor Holden	do	Nov. 7, 1865
R. A. Cobb	Governor Worth.	do	Feb. 1, 1866
James W. Carmer	Governor Holden	do	Nov. 7, 1865
S. M. Chesnut	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 21, 1865
Jesse Cottrill	Governor Holden, Grier Gray, Isaac F. Stunter, Washington Hodson, John Cottrill, and William H. H. Carmer, M. D.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
William H. Clark, Jr.	Governor Holden	do	Aug. 15, 1865
W. W. Galtill A. Collett.	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Edward G. Clark	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
C. J. Charlotte	Governor Worth.	do	Mar. 8, 1866
A. J. Clements	Governor Holden	do	Nov. 7, 1865
J. J. E. Clements	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
H. H. J. B. Clark	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
W. R. Cox	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Daniel Coleman	Governor Holden and Brevet Brigadier General Atkins	do	July 5, 1865
Robert E. Carter	Governor Holden	do	July 12, 1865
George W. Crockett	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Lewis Cotten	Governor Worth.	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Merrett Cheek	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Rebel tithing agent, and worth over \$90,000.	Governor Holden	do	May 3, 1866
C. A. Carlton	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
James Coloway	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
William M. Coleman	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Du Brutz Outler	Governor Worth.	do	June 24, 1865
Edward Coningland	Governor Holden and B. F. Moore	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Benjamin C. Calloway	Governor Holden	do	June 19, 1865
James A. Chentham	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Edwin P. Covington.	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
James W. Conner	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
David Caldwell	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1865.
Oliver F. Carson	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Leonidas Clary	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
William Isaac Colvert	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
William C. Campbell	do.	Governor Worth, G. W. Fowhee, and W. D. Harrington	Feb. 1, 1865.
Wille W. Cox	do.	Governor Worth, H. Durham, N. G. Geely, E. E. Block, C. B. Wallis, and W. B. Jones	Feb. 1, 1865.
J. L. Carynes	do.	Governor Worth, A. R. McDonald, and S. C. Barrett	Feb. 1, 1865.
Joseph Cathey	do.	Governor Holden, A. S. Merriman, and R. M. Henry	Aug. 21, 1865.
John B. Chilcutt	do.	Governor Holden, Nathan Robbins, Grier Gray, Isaac F. Stuntner, William H. H. Con- ner, and Washington Mobson.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Robert M. Cox	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
R. C. Clark	do.	Governor Holden, G. W. Blyant, Willie Daniel, R. H. Blount, and W. Bullock.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. W. Crews	do.	Governor Holden and W. E. Starbuck	Aug. 21, 1865.
William Cross	do.	Governor Holden and W. E. Starbuck	Aug. 21, 1865.
Dennis Curtis	do.	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, William A. Brown, George Matrepeases, Benjamin Mordit, J. H. Brown, and Hugh Park.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James Cameron	do.	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, J. McCormick, and Absalom Kelly	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. W. Conley	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
S. V. Campbell	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
B. F. Chatham	do.	do.	Jan. 5, 1866.
Kincher Corbett	do.	do.	Jan. 5, 1866.
H. M. Cook	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Orlando Cox	do.	Governor Holden and J. P. Love	Nov. 7, 1865.
Walter L. Cobb	do.	Governor Holden, E. R. Bullis, Z. F. Rauh, J. H. Brown, and Andrew Stead	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. E. Canady	do.	Governor Holden, W. R. Albright, W. A. Albright, J. C. Thompson, and J. F. Cobble	Nov. 7, 1865.
William M. O.	do.	Governor Worth	Oct. 2, 1866.
Samuel W. Craig	do.	Governor Holden, B. B. Bullis, S. S. Jackson, John Kemp, and William Bright	Nov. 7, 1865.
Andrew Cason	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. D. Cameron	do.	Governor Holden, Morgan Bryan, and Francis Bryan	Nov. 7, 1865.
George Chapman	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Royland Grump	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Robert S. Colvert	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas J. Corbett	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
B. Culbreth	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
E. S. E. Chambers	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Clark	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas S. Callaway	do.	Governor Worth, Thomas W. Ritter, W. M. Black, and W. B. Richardson	Sept. 19, 1866.
Thomas J. Cates	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
James H. Collins	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John W. Collins	do.	Governor Worth, B. W. King, and P. Hardee	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Colwell	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Chasanthier	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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F. J. Cobb	do	Governor Holden	James R. Bulla, B. B. Bulla, J. H. Brown, E. T. Blair, Joel Ab-	Feb. 1, 1865.
L. Culbreth	do	do	worth, and John H. Hill	Feb. 1, 1865.
John A. Craven	do	Governor Holden	do	Feb. 1, 1865.
John B. Cole	do	Governor Worth	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. D. Cooper	do	Governor Holden	R. M. Sugg, Warren Sugg, Richard Ellis, George Wynn, Joseph B.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Josiah Cowles	do	do	Stone, G. Williams, G. P. Moore, Thomas W. Womble, J. Goodwin, Silas Beckwith,	Aug. 21, 1865.
James G. Cook	do	Governor Worth	and G. H. Holloman.	May 11, 1866.
Henderson Council	do	Governor Holden	John A. Stanley, C. Perkins, E. J. Blount, and F. B. Satterthwaite.	Nov. 7, 1865.
George T. Cooke	do	Governor Worth	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
William E. Cooten	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
Caleb Connor	do	Governor Worth	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
Ezekiel B. Cass	do	Governor Holden	W. A. Albright, William R. Albright, and J. B. McMurtry	May 3, 1866.
C. C. Curdie	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Calvin J. Cowles	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Aug. 18, 1865.
H. Critz	do	Governor Worth	G. A. Bingham, W. B. Clement, G. M. Bingham, J. A. Henderson, S. A. Kelly, and	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas V. Culbreth	do	Governor Holden	A. C. Kelly	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. B. Carpenter	Member of rebel legislature and postmaster	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
J. C. Cobb	Rebel tax assessor	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
William J. Cherry	do	Governor Holden	John Pool, and Lewis Thompson	July 5, 1865.
Joseph M. Cox	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Us W. Cox	do	Governor Holden	W. A. Smith, Simon Godwin, and Thomas D. Snead	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. D. Clements	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
John H. Carson	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	June 24, 1865.
William B. Carter	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. W. Cooper	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. M. Campbell	do	do	do	July 12, 1865.
A. L. Chesson	do	do	do	July 12, 1865.
William M. Crocker	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
James A. Claywell	do	Governor Holden	John B. Odum, Noah R. Odum, Jesse Flythe, J. W. Grant, H. G.	Aug. 15, 1865.
D. J. Corpering	do	do	Pope, James W. Newsom, William Grant, E. J. Thomas, Samuel Calvert, Nicholas	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. C. Chunn	do	do	Peckles, H. C. Edwards, B. Moore, Joseph B. Barnes, James D. Boone, H. Spring,	Feb. 1, 1866.
Ellas Carrier	do	do	W. H. Faison, James S. Flythe, Silas Edwards, Joseph H. Vinson, W. J. Edwards,	Feb. 1, 1866.
Anna B. Cheenutt	do	Governor Worth	Samuel A. Warren, (sheriff) and Samuel J. Calvert	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Cartwright	Rebel tax assessor, and worth over \$50,000	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Vachel T. Chears	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Worth	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Copering	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Wm. H. Cunningham	Rebel tax collector	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas Cochrane	do	Governor Holden	H. A. Bond, and Samuel T. Bond.	Oct. 6, 1865.
R. O. Cook	do	Governor Holden	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
George W. Collier	do	Governor Worth	Governor Worth	July 5, 1865.
Calvin J. Cochran	do	do	do	July 5, 1865.
J. C. Carroll	do	Governor Worth	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of per- don.
T. J. A. Cooper	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Holden.....	July 12, 1865.
John Cox	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Miles Coatin	Worth over \$80,000.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John V. Carlbom.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Collin Cashehart.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
P. B. Chambers.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.....	Oct. 7, 1865.
David Clark.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
Elisab Crumwell.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
David M. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
Martha Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
William Crump.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Joseph H. Bland, and Silas Burns.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Thomas W. Currie.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Abner Collrain.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
A. G. Carter.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. F. Caldwell.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	July 26, 1866.
Stephen W. Cole.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Colin M. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Paul C. Cameron.....	do.....	Governor Holden, D. L. Swain, J. W. Norwood, Dennis Heart, A. C. Murdock, and George Leacy.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
Mary Collins.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
James F. Cain.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Eliaz Carr.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James H. Carson.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Isaac N. Clegg.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Silas Burns, H. H. Burke, and R. C. Cotton.....	July 5, 1865.
Thomas R. Cain.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Samuel Calvert.....	do.....	Governor Holden, David Barnes, Noah E. Odum, John B. Motley, Jeremiah Gay, William Barron, H. Lassiter, and R. A. Weaver.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Josiah Cradup.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
John C. Conrad.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
Elbert A. Cheek.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Samuel N. Crutchfield.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. A. Covington.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Duncan Cromatis.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Henry E. Coleman.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. L. Carvon.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
James Cooper.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Henry Casler.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
James H. Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Casiday.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. C. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. D. Cobb.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Edwin R. Cox.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Fulaski Cowper.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Tud E. Caldwell.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 12, 1865.

John W. Cunningham	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	Aug. 12, 1863.
Levi Dawson	Rebel tithing agent	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1863.
John R. Dunn	do	do	July 5, 1863.
R. Q. Davidson	do	do	Aug. 29, 1863.
John S. Dancy	Left a loyal State	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1863.
Isaac H. Davis	Member of rebel advisory board	Governor Holden and R. H. Kingsberry	Jan. 5, 1864.
J. H. Douglass	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Worth, J. H. Brown, and Z. F. Rush	Feb. 1, 1864.
Hugh A. Dobbins	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
James Davis	do	do	Feb. 1, 1864.
David N. Dalton	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
A. H. Dixon	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1863.
Abram Dewart	do	Governor Holden, John Wilborn, and A. J. Blanchard	Nov. 7, 1863.
David H. Davis	do	Governor Holden, W. Williams, and A. N. Pearson	Nov. 7, 1863.
Robert D. Dickson	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
Charles Duffey	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
John H. Dalton	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1863.
Anthony Davis	do	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, and P. Hardee	June 19, 1863.
A. H. Dowell	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	July 12, 1863.
J. E. Deane	do	do	Jan. 5, 1864.
Thomas C. Dodson	do	Governor Holden and J. L. McKee	Aug. 15, 1863.
Duncan McDonald	do	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, and N. McKay, Jr	Oct. 6, 1863.
Lawson L. Deek	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
John G. Dillcay	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
David Davenport	do	do	July 5, 1863.
Eufus W. Daniel	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
Asel Deacons	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
William Deavenport	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
John C. Deekworth	do	Governor Worth	Mar. 6, 1864.
P. A. Dunn	do	do	Feb. 1, 1864.
John Downing	do	Governor Worth, R. R. Bullin, Z. F. Rush, and E. S. Jackson	Feb. 1, 1864.
David C. Dick	do	Governor Worth, Abdon Kelly, and Neil McKay	Feb. 1, 1864.
Nathan Douglas	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1863.
William D. Daniel	Rebel tax assessor	do	Jan. 5, 1864.
W. R. Davis	do	do	Jan. 5, 1864.
J. M. Dillard	do	Governor Holden, R. H. Wray, Joseph Holderby, F. Watkins, and Alexander Watkins	Nov. 7, 1863.
Alves Daniel	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
Joseph Dixon	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
H. Dorrise	do	do	Feb. 1, 1864.
Charles H. Doughton	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
James W. Dick	Rebel tax collector	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	June 24, 1863.
M. O. Dickerson	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
J. C. R. Duly	do	do	Nov. 15, 1863.
J. G. Dowd	do	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
R. G. Dowd	do	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
T. A. Dray	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1863.
Peter R. Davis	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1863.
James H. Davis	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden and Colonel Willard Hamet	Nov. 15, 1863.
John N. Davis	do	Governor Worth	Mar. 6, 1864.
John N. Davis	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1863.
A. B. Davidson	do	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
Jonas W. Derr	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
R. S. Donnell	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden.	June 19, 1865.
P. K. Dickerson	do	do	July 5, 1865.
J. Devereux	do	do	June 19, 1865.
Thomas P. Devereux	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Margaret W. Davis	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
George F. Davidson	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John S. Dancy	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Alfred Dockery	do	Hon. Frank P. Blair.	Aug. 18, 1865.
Oliver H. Dockery	do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 18, 1865.
A. J. De Rosset	do	do	Sept. 16, 1865.
Gilbreth Dickson	do	Governor Worth.	May 3, 1866.
Thomas Duncan	do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. B. De Graffenrath	Rebel agent for nitre bureau, and worth over \$20,000.	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
A. H. Davis	Member of rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Lewis C. Desmond	Rebel assessor, and worth over \$20,000.	do	July 5, 1865.
A. T. Davidson	Member of rebel congress	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
John H. Dougan	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do	July 5, 1865.
Wm. G. Deberry	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Henry C. Edwards	do	Governor Holden, Daniel Barnes, J. Devereux, Edmund Jacobs, William Barrow, Noah R. Odum, Samuel J. Calvert, James W. Newsom.	Aug. 29, 1865.
W. L. Van Eaton	do	Governor Worth, J. G. Lash, A. C. Cowles, N. Bagden, J. M. Leach.	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. W. Enloe	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
Joseph J. Erwin	Rebel tax assessor and worth over \$20,000.	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
William C. Erwin	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. W. Erwin	Rebel tax collector.	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Edmundson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. Edwards	do	Governor Holden and W. N. Shelton	June 24, 1865.
Alex. P. Eckle	Rebel tithing agent, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.	June 24, 1865.
James D. Ellington	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden, R. H. Wray, and Thomas Settle	Aug. 15, 1865.
C. W. L. Edney	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
S. Edwards	do	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
F. D. Erwin	do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Center Edwards	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
C. N. B. Evans	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles Ellis	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
William H. Ellison	do	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, W. J. Vestal, and E. J. Warren	Oct. 6, 1865.
John Eldred	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. H. Edwards	do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
T. Elliott	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
John C. Ercules	do	Governor Holden, J. F. Alexander, and A. Mitchell	Nov. 7, 1865.
John E. Ercules	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Edmundson	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 7, 1865.

Alexander Elliott.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Weldon N. Edwards.....	do.....	Bedford Brown, D. L. Swain, William Eaton, Jr., and B. F. Moore.....	Mar. 23, 1866.
Mills H. Eure.....	do.....	Wm. E. Bond, (collector of internal revenue,) and G. W. Brooks.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
Edward J. Erwin.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Jesse Edwards.....	Rebel funding agent.....	do.....	July 6, 1866.
T. C. Fuller.....	Worth over \$80,000.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
A. Fels.....	Member of rebel congress.....	Governor Holden.....	June 24, 1865.
Wm. D. Fancett.....	Clerk in rebel treasury department.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Benjamin F. Frisley.....	Rebel deputy marshal.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
George V. Fulp.....	do.....	Governor Holden, D. H. Stoebeck, and Thomas J. Wilson.....	July 5, 1865.
Henry M. Faust.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden, B. B. Bull, Z. F. Rush, and J. H. Brown.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
S. C. Fox.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Thomas Black, and D. J. Staley.....	July 5, 1865.
E. P. Farrington.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
G. J. Farish.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joel T. Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Alexander Foll.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. Ludwick, John Shimpock, C. F. Smith, J. M. Haakey E. D. Lantz, John Coleman, C. P. Cox, Willis Etkins, John D. Henderson, J. B. Anthony, and L. R. Rose.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Allen Fisher.....	do.....	Governor Holden, R. McHenry, and J. R. Love.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Byron D. Ford.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. T. Freeman.....	do.....	Governor Worth, W. J. Jones, and O. W. Jones.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Wm. D. Farmer.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Marion D. Friday.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Asa W. L. Faulkner.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John J. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
S. D. Ferrill.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
R. Fronberger.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
F. Fentris.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John M. Fentris.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
L. Fels.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
S. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	June 24, 1865.
Miles Foy.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Mar. 8, 1865.
Williamson Fortune.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
James G. Fortune.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Isaac R. Faison.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John W. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Fisher.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Michael R. Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. Z. Falls.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. F. Farnell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James A. Folks.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John R. Fitzgerald.....	Rebel postmaster and title agent.....	do.....	July 6, 1866.
Earle W. H. Fentner.....	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Jacob Frisley.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
William Farrier.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Y. D. Francis.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
William Fennor.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Max. M. Feller.....	do.....	Governor Holden, W. G. Jordan, W. G. Shorp, G. W. Bloom, and Willie Daniel.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Alfred M. Farmer.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert W. Ford.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William R. Frisley.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
William Flynt.....	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James H. Foy.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alexander Fields.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ellis J. Faison.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. C. Ford.....	do.	Governor Worth and James H. Fouts.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William C. Faley.....	do.	Governor Worth and Brigadier General Jom. A. Cooper.	June 22, 1866.
Thomas C. Fout.....	do.	Governor Holden.	July 12, 1866.
William H. Faison.....	do.	do.	Aug. 3, 1866.
F. F. Fagan.....	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.
F. J. Fagan.....	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.
W. A. Faison.....	Rebel tithing agent.	do.	Feb. 24, 1866.
J. B. Frazil.....	do.	Governor Worth, Jasper Etheridge, and A. J. Merrill.	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. C. Faison.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
L. O. Fonville.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Lawson Fry.....	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Isaac R. Fuller.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Flackin.....	Rebel mail contractor.	Governor Worth, F. B. Satterthwaite, and C. Perkins.	June 24, 1865.
Dr. J. H. Freeman.....	do.	Governor Holden.	July 6, 1865.
W. K. Fraser.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Foulkes.....	do.	Governor Holden and B. Craven.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Lorenzo Frink.....	Worth over \$30,000.	Governor Holden.	July 5, 1865.
A. W. Finley.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John D. Flanner.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Henry W. Fries.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Mrs. C. A. Fulton.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. J. Faison.....	do.	Governor Worth, Commodore Winlaw, John Dawson, James Anderson, Edwin Kidder, and J. B. Russell.	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Fairly.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William G. Fowler.....	do.	do.	Feb. 21, 1866.
John Farmer.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.
John Felton.....	do.	Governor Holden, G. W. Blount, W. S. Sharp, and Willie Daniel.	Oct. 6, 1865.
James R. Fisher.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
C. F. Faucett.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. D. Froneberger.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. D. Forebee.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Gilmer*.....	Member of rebel congress, and worth over \$30,000.	do.	July 26, 1865.
W. T. Galtner.....	do.	Hon. Henry Wislizer Davis, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. G. W. Jones, H. D. Cooke, H. E. Johnston, Major General J. D. Cox, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Henderson, Lieut. Colonel Theo. Cox, Captain Robert C. Walter, Captain R. C. Taggart, (C. R. Thomas, secretary of state, Lewis Hays, private secretary, William H. Bagley, assistant secretary, T. R. Caldwell, aide-de-camp, Jos. S. Carr, R. C. Bridger, assistant secretary, S. M. Pursh, clerk, assistant, John W. Payton, D. F. Caldwell, William H. Baggett, W. D. Trotter, C. A. Booth, John W. Payton, Governor Worth, D. H. Spalding, J. G. Lamb.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Robert Gray.....	Rebel tithing agent.	do.	Oct. 14, 1865.
W. T. Galtner.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert Gray.....	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.

J. A. Green	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
J. F. Goodman	do.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865
Benjamin Godwin	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
Harvel H. Goodloe	Chief in treasury department	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Jerome B. Grimsloe	Rebel purchasing agent	do	Oct. 7, 1865
Ralph Gorrell	Rebel depostary	Governor Holden, D. F. Caldwell, Jobb Hatt, David McKnight, Nathan Histi, James A. Houston, Lyneton Swain, Will L. Scott.	May 17, 1866
John L. Gladden	Rebel postmaster	Governor Worth	May 3, 1865
S. S. Gash	do.	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865
P. Gibson	do.	Governor Worth	Sept. 1, 1866
John Gilkey	do.	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Robert N. Green	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
Robert Grier	do.	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Arthur Grier	do.	do	Nov. 7, 1865
John J. C. Gore	do.	Governor Holden, A. J. Jones.	Nov. 7, 1865
Sampson B. Glenn	do.	Governor Holden, D. F. Caldwell, Lyndon Swain, Obed C. Anthony	Nov. 7, 1865
Augustus L. Gilmer	do.	Governor Holden, Erwin Whittington, Andrew Wilson, Henry Cobb, Jr., William Wagner, Stanford Woodard, Thomas A. Rankin, John McLean, P. Rankin, James M. Deany, Bariah Fleming, Robert P. Dick	Nov. 7, 1865
Edmond Garner	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John W. Gabriel	do.	do	Nov. 7, 1865
W. W. Green	do.	Governor Worth	Oct. 2, 1866
Thomas H. Galloway	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Richard R. Gwyn	do.	do	July 12, 1865
J. M. Green	do.	Governor Holden, J. H. Brown, Benjamin Moffitt, B. B. Bulla, Z. F. Bush	Aug. 21, 1865
William B. Gilliam	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
M. Gilliam	do.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
G. J. D. Garrison	do.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
D. B. Galther	do.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
M. D. Godwin	do.	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Joseph W. Gilmer	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden, A. Weatherly, W. M. Young, C. N. McAdoo, Peter Cobb, C. H. Wiley.	Aug. 15, 1865
C. B. Glover	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John P. Grogan	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
James M. Grogan	do.	Governor Holden, Jones W. Hurlen, Thomas Settles, B. S. Roberts	Nov. 7, 1865
Samuel L. Gilmer	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
Noah Gibson	do.	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Robert A. Gambill	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
Samuel B. Gauder	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
D. E. Guernant	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
Thomas K. Glenn	do.	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, J. C. Codner, L. Eldridge, Jethro Thalm, W. A. Smith, Thomas D. Sneed.	July 5, 1865
Perry Godwin	do.	Governor Worth	July 5, 1865
William H. Gentry	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866
John R. Gray	do.	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. W. McGlinas	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John H. Gore	do.	Governor Holden, A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
Azarah Graves	do.	Governor Holden, Bedford Brown	Nov. 7, 1865
Ethelred Green	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Jeremiah H. Green	do.	do	Nov. 7, 1865
David C. Guyther	do.	do	Nov. 7, 1865
W. H. Harris	do.	Governor Worth	Apr. 16, 1866

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

James H. Hubbard	Rebel commissary agent.	Aug. 15, 1865
James Gaddy	Member of rebel advisory board.	Nov. 7, 1865
W. A. Graham	Rebels commenced as abandoned property.	Sept. 20, 1865
	Stockade runner.	Sept. 20, 1865
	Stockade runner.	Sept. 20, 1865

John H. Houghton.....	Rebel postmaster	do	.....	June 24, 1865.
C. B. Harrison.....	Rebel postmaster	do	.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
George Herndon.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1865.
Robert Hanner.....	do	do	.....	July 12, 1865.
Gold Griffin Holland.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John K. Hughes.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Hemphill.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. L. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Martin Hunewaker.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph N. Hyatt.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. C. Holland.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Hare.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joebna W. Hackney.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John William Hall.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas D. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
H. A. Hunter.....	do	do	.....	June 24, 1865.
Calvin C. Hilliard.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McL. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. C. Hargrave.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
Bryant R. Hinnant.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
Richard B. Henderson.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
J. M. Hanna.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin H. Hale.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. J. B. Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William L. Henry.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin Hines.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Amos Harvill.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel S. Harrison.....	do	do	.....	June 19, 1865.
C. L. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 18, 1865.
David H. Holland.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph C. Hooker.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Logan Harris.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
William D. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Hazel Hicks.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James C. Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. O. Harrelson.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. J. Harrell.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William B. Hughes.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Albion Higgins.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Chealey Hamlin.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Mrs. B. A. Hunt.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. C. Hunter.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin Hunter.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joseph R. Hudson.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Hewer.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Hood.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James W. Hardin.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Green M. Hazel.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Hardison.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John H. Houghton.....	Rebel postmaster	do	.....	June 24, 1865.
C. B. Harrison.....	Rebel postmaster	do	.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
George Herndon.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1865.
Robert Hanner.....	do	do	.....	July 12, 1865.
Gold Griffin Holland.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John K. Hughes.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Hemphill.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. L. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Martin Hunewaker.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph N. Hyatt.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. C. Holland.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Hare.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joebna W. Hackney.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John William Hall.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas D. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
H. A. Hunter.....	do	do	.....	June 24, 1865.
Calvin C. Hilliard.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McL. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. C. Hargrave.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
Bryant R. Hinnant.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
Richard B. Henderson.....	do	do	.....	July 5, 1865.
J. M. Hanna.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin H. Hale.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. J. B. Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William L. Henry.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin Hines.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Amos Harvill.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel S. Harrison.....	do	do	.....	June 19, 1865.
C. L. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 18, 1865.
David H. Holland.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph C. Hooker.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Logan Harris.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
William D. Harrington.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Hazel Hicks.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James C. Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. O. Harrelson.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. J. Harrell.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William B. Hughes.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Albion Higgins.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Chealey Hamlin.....	do	do	.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Mrs. B. A. Hunt.....	do	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. C. Hunter.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin Hunter.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Harper.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joseph R. Hudson.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Hewer.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Hood.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James W. Hardin.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Green M. Hazel.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Harris.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Hardison.....	do	do	.....	Nov. 7, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
A. J. Gilkey.....	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Hiram Greenham.....	Rebel tax collector.	do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Stephen Graham.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Wharton J. Green.....	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Worth.	May 3, 1865.
Dr. John T. Garland.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Zeno H. Green.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. H. Blount, C. N. Rountree, Willie Daniel, G. W. Blount.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Lenas A. Greer.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John G. B. Grimes.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Richard J. Gregory.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
James Gwyn.....	do.	Governor Holden, A. C. Coules.	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. W. Green, M. D.....	do.	Governor Holden, John P. H. Reese, W. A. Smith.	Oct. 6, 1865.
William Grimes.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Oct. 6, 1865.
E. R. Gibson.....	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
Richard Gwyn.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
William O. Gregory.....	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
William B. Giles.....	do.	By order of the President.	July 12, 1865.
Benjamin Godwin.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Julius A. Gray.....	Clerk in rebel State depository and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick.	Nov. 21, 1865.
James H. Greenlee.....	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden, A. M. Ives, William Sloan.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James Gaddy.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Thomas Settle, speaker of North Carolina senate: Jos. H. Wilson, L. W. Gorrell, Thomas J. Pritchard, Giles Litch, E. D. Hall, H. G. Williams, D. D. Fenber, John D. Stanford, Thomas J. Faison, D. A. Covington, T. A. Donahoe, Charles Latham, George Howard, M. S. Wiggins, B. F. Bulloch, J. M. Leach, J. Keiser, Timothy Morgan, D. A. Boyd, E. J. Blount, Joshua Boner, Thomas D. Keiser, A. D. M. Leach, L. S. Gosh, Chas. McGee, John Pool, A. J. Jones, W. D. Jones, A. C. Cowles, Isaac N. Saunders, Richard G. Cooper, T. E. Shober, John H. Coward, Benjamin Aycock, W. Harris, Thomas Black, A. M. Bogle, members of North Carolina senate: John A. Moore, John R. Coats, William J. Wilson, J. D. Bryson, J. J. Crawford, M. J. Davis, Lewis Thompson, P. T. Henry, L. Q. Sharpe, J. J. Mott, James C. Harper, A. C. McIntosh, F. Murphy, J. H. Holdaway, W. W. Dittm, S. M. Chaulwick, S. F. Phillips, E. Dalby, W. C. Matthews, R. D. Willey, R. B. Paschal, E. T. Blair, H. Joyner, David Cox, Philneas Horton, J. M. Hutchinson, J. E. Moore, Luke Blackmer, M. L. Holmes, R. W. Allison, Charles Potter, D. A. Jenkins, H. M. Waugh, S. S. Jones, George Nicks, G. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Houston, W. R. Smith, James Newsom, James Fylio, G. G. Lake, members of the house of commons of the general assembly of North Carolina.	Aug. 15, 1865.
John W. Hunt.....	Rebel commissary agent.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Limes Heathcock.....	Rebel messenger.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
Peter Henseberry.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph M. Howell.....	Rebel route agent.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
A. J. Hubbard.....	Blockade runner.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.

John H. Houghton.....	Rebel depository, and worth over \$20,000.	do	Governor Worth	June 24, 1865.
C. B. Harrison.....	Rebel treasury agent, and worth over \$20,000	do	do	Nov. 13, 1865.
George Hendon.....	Rebel postmaster	do	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Robert Hanner.....	do	do	Governor Worth	July 12, 1865.
Gold Griffin Holland.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
John K. Hughes.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Hemphill.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. L. Harris.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Martin Hunsweker.....	do	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph N. Hyata.....	do	do	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. C. Holland.....	do	do	Governor Holden, B. R. Hinnant, W. H. O'Neal, S. W. Woody, W. A. Smith.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Hare.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joshua W. Hackney.....	do	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John William Hall.....	do	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas D. Harris.....	do	do	do	June 24, 1865.
H. A. Hunter.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Calvin C. Hilliard.....	do	do	Governor Holden, N. McKay, H. S. Stewart, J. S. Harrington.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John McL. Harrington.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	July 5, 1865.
J. C. Hargrave.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	July 5, 1865.
Bryant R. Hinnant.....	do	do	Governor Holden, W. H. Joyner, P. Y. Murphy	July 5, 1865.
Richard B. Henderson.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. M. Hanna.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin H. Hale.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. J. B. Harper.....	do	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
William L. Henry.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Harrington.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin Hines.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Amos Harrill.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	June 19, 1865.
Sammel S. Harrison.....	do	do	do	Aug. 18, 1865.
C. L. Harris.....	do	do	Governor Holden, J. T. Leach	Aug. 18, 1865.
David H. Holland.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Joseph C. Hooker.....	do	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Logan Harris.....	do	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
William D. Harrington.....	do	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Hazel Hicks.....	do	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
James C. Harper.....	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor	do	Governor Holden, W. L. Dankel, James B. Slaughter, Richard G. Cooper	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. O. Harrelson.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Harrell.....	Rebel postmaster and tax collector	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
William B. Hughes.....	Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Alberto Higgins.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Chester Hamlin.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Mrs. E. A. Hunt.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Hunter.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin Hunter.....	do	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 4, 1865.
James Harper.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	May 3, 1866.
Joseph R. Hudson.....	do	do	do	Aug. 29, 1865.
A. J. Hewer.....	do	do	Governor Worth	June 19, 1865.
W. H. Hood.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
James W. Hardin.....	do	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Green M. Hazell.....	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. C. Harris.....	do	do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Harrison.....	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Hardy Hurdle	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
V. M. Holderby	do.	Governor Holden, Thomas Settle, Joseph Holderby	Nov. 7, 1865.
Daniel M. Hobbs	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Horatio Hays	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Abel Hartsoe	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Edwin R. Harris	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Harris	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. B. Horton	do.	Governor Holden, J. R. H. Russ.	Nov. 15, 1865.
H. Henderson	do.	Governor Holden, N. McKay, J. S. Harrington.	Nov. 15, 1865.
James Herring	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.
John H. Hester	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
E. M. Holt	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Lambert W. Hall	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
A. C. Hege	do.	Governor Worth, J. M. Leach, H. Adams.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Willie Hastings	do.	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith, James Hay	Nov. 15, 1865.
Samuel T. Hawley	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Nathan Hunt.	do.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, M. Jarrell, R. H. Schreest, Lynden Swain, J. M. Mendenhall, Robert C. Lindsey, S. G. Coffin, James A. Houston, W. D. Trotter, Thomas E. Cook, James N. Mills, John Hatt, J. H. Payne.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Joseph A. Hawkins.	do.	Governor Worth	June 23, 1866.
Robert C. Hay	do.	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, P. Hardee	Aug. 29, 1865.
C. L. Hunter	do.	Governor Worth.	Aug. 29, 1865.
T. T. Hollowell.	do.	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, P. Hardee	Aug. 29, 1865.
T. S. Higgins	do.	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. L. Hockett	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
James C. Horton	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
B. J. Howze	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Kiah P. Harris	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. L. Hemen	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas B. Holland.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Valentine Hoover	do.	Governor Holden, Prevot Brigadier General Atkins	Oct. 6, 1865.
William H. Hubbard	do.	Governor Holden, R. M. Henry, A. S. Mortman.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Richard W. Harris	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alfred Hargrave	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. A. Harrington.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Frank L. Hernan	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. H. Hargrave.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Hastings	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Harrington	do.	Governor Holden, J. R. Ellis	Nov. 7, 1865.
Paul W. Hellig	do.	Governor Holden, H. Adams.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Hambrick	do.	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith, Charles Beasley, L. Eldridge, C. F. Gerald, J. C. Hood, Jr., J. C. Codner, Jethro Thane.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. R. Helges	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Peter Hutchinson.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rebel tax assessor and worth over \$20,000	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rebel tax assessor and postmaster	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rebel tax collector	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.

John W. Hodges	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1 1865.
T. C. Hyman.	do	do	Oct. 6 1865.
William Hicks.	do	do	Nov. 7 1865.
W. H. Hurst	do	do	Oct. 6 1865.
C. W. Howell.	do	do	Nov. 7 1865.
H. C. Hamilton.	do	do	Nov. 7 1865.
James S. Hines.	do	do	Aug. 21 1865.
Peter R. Hardin	do	do	Aug. 21 1865.
Joseph Holderby	do	do	June 24 1865.
R. W. Hardie	do	Governor Holden, Jones W. Burton, R. H. Wray, Thomas Settle	June 24 1865.
Moses L. Holmes	do	Governor Holden	July 12 1865.
Henry J. Harvey	do	do	July 12 1865.
Henry P. Helper	do	Governor Holden, Major R. M. Taylor, U. S. A.	July 12 1865.
Alfred Hollingsworth	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21 1865.
Charles H. Holland	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
Churchwell Harris	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
Berry Henry	do	do	Aug. 13 1865.
E. D. Hawkins	do	do	Aug. 13 1865.
John A. Harrison	do	Governor Holden, J. C. Codner, Charles Beasley, Lovord Eldridge	Aug. 13 1865.
Emanuel Harraid	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 13 1865.
S. Harris	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1 1866.
Alexander N. Harris	do	do	Feb. 1 1866.
Thomas Hall	do	Governor Holden	July 12 1865.
Ephraim Hough	do	do	Nov. 7 1865.
Benjamin F. Hoover	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7 1865.
Jason C. Harris	do	do	Aug. 21 1865.
W. H. Hidermes	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21 1865.
Thomas B. Hill.	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21 1865.
Valencie Hoover	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1 1866.
James R. Hurst.	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21 1865.
James M. Hord.	do	By order of the President	Aug. 21 1865.
John Hughes	do	Governor Holden	Apr. 10 1866.
A. C. Howland	do	do	Oct. 6 1865.
J. M. Haskitt	do	do	Oct. 6 1865.
Z. P. Haskitt	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
W. F. Howland	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
Levi C. Howland	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
James M. Harris	do	do	Nov. 15 1865.
Daniel A. Hunt	do	do	Nov. 7 1865.
I. W. Hunter	do	Governor Holden, J. L. Leach	Nov. 7 1865.
H. B. Hammond.	do	Governor Worth, J. E. Hargrave, A. Little	Oct. 6 1865.
James W. Hughes	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1 1866.
Charles T. Hahn	do	do	Feb. 6 1866.
William H. Hall	do	do	May 17 1866.
Joseph W. Hall	do	do	Dec. 3 1866.
Samuel Hinton	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 11 1866.
Samuel R. Hughes	do	Governor Holden, Walter J. Jones.	Nov. 7 1865.
L. W. Humphrey	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7 1865.
Peter W. Harney	do	Nathaniel Eoyden	Nov. 15 1865.
Thomas A. Hardy	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 22 1865.
			Nov. 15 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Nathaniel M. Hill.	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas Hill	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
F. J. Haywood.	do	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
R. W. Haywood.	do	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
L. J. Houghton.	do	do	July 5, 1865.
C. D. Hill	do	do	July 5, 1865.
John H. Hall.	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
H. W. Harrington	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Archibald Henderson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. A. G. Hunt	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas S. Howard	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Agustus Holley	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
William Hollister	do	do	July 5, 1865.
William Herring	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
L. W. Hargrove	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John R. Hicks	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas M. Holt	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Mrs. F. C. P. Hill	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
David Hinton.	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Jacob Harshaw	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Duncan C. Herndon.	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Brooks Harris	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
H. Henderson	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
R. F. Harris	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
S. C. Henderson	do	do	Nov. 13, 1865.
Simsco Hunt.	do	do	Nov. 13, 1865.
E. D. Hall.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Cooper H.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William E. Hill	do	do	Mar. 30, 1866.
Thomas D. Hill	do	do	Mar. 30, 1866.
Thomas D. Fogg	do	do	Sept. 20, 1865.
Jonathan M. Heck	do	do	Sept. 20, 1865.
John Harroove	do	do	June 24, 1865.
Chas. J. Harris.	do	do	June 24, 1865.
L. T. Hart.	do	do	June 18, 1865.
Leol E. H.	do	do	June 18, 1865.
Willie J. Hawkins	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
C. W. Hollowell	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Walter J. Hill.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Hendrix	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William F. Horne	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John T. Hayes	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. R. Holt	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Hess	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rebel postmaster.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
		Governor Worth	Aug. 12, 1865.
		Governor Holden and John Pool	Aug. 12, 1865.
		Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
		Governor Worth, S. Folda, and Charles Beasley	Aug. 29, 1865.
		Governor Worth	Apr. 18, 1866.
		do	Feb. 1, 1866.
		Governor Holden and Brevet Major General Kilpatrick	July 6, 1866.
		(Governor Worth.	Jan. 1, 1866.
		do	Oct. 6, 1865.

William J. Hawkins.	Rebel transportation agent.	By order of the President	Aug. 12, 1865.
James M. Holbrook	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
P. J. Israel	Rebel postmaster.	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
G. M. Isley	do	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Ingram	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nathan Ivey	do	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
E. B. Ialer	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Worth	June 19, 1865.
B. M. Isley	Rebel tax collector.	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
James P. Irwin	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden and William Sloan	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. W. Jones	Member of rebel secession convention and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
S. X. Johnston	do	Governor Worth	July 5, 1865.
James M. Jones	Rebel titling agent.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
C. C. Jones	Rebel agent to collect arms	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John M. Jones	Clerk of rebel district court	Governor Holden, Samuel T. Bond, D. McDowell, H. A. Bond, F. J. Blair, F. W. Bond, and W. R. Skinner.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Isaac Jarratt	Member of rebel legislature.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
F. J. Jones	Left a loyal district and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden, T. Williams, and John Hamlin	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. B. Justin	Rebel deputy marshal	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James C. Jenkins	Rebel deputy marshal and tax assessor	do	Aug. 13, 1865.
Moses W. Jarvis	Rebel deputy	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Yancey Jones	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
L. O. Jolley	Rebel impressing agent.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
G. W. Johnson	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	R. F. Cain, W. L. Brown, Albert Sprouse, and Luke Blackmer.	July 5, 1865.
J. F. S. Julian	do	Governor Worth	July 5, 1865.
Charles P. Johnson	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Jones	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Johnson	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Peter Jones	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
N. C. Jarrill	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 13, 1865.
A. T. Jones	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, Z. F. Rush, W. B. Stickney, and Peter P. Freeman	July 5, 1865.
D. A. Jenkins	do	do	July 5, 1865.
William W. Jones	do	do	Nov. 13, 1865.
James Johnson	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 13, 1865.
Amos N. Johnson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Al. O. Jackson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
George Jones	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. B. Jennings	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
A. S. Jones	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Oct. 6, 1865.
L. H. Joyner	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
W. H. Jones	do	Governor Holden, J. Holderby, and R. H. Wm	Oct. 6, 1865.
Richard M. Jones	do	Governor Holden, B. C. Myers, L. York, R. Fouldes, C. W. Williams, A. H. Thom-	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. S. Jones	do	ason, T. L. Tulbert, Jos Dobson, W. A. Joyce, Virgi A. Wilson, and T. Williams.	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden, A. H. McNeil, W. B. Richardson, A. M. Brunsen, A. R. McDonald, Thomas E. Tyson, and S. C. Bunce.	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden, A. R. McDonald, and S. C. Bunce	Apr. 16, 1866.
Rebel postmaster and worth over 20,000.	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865.
Rebel tax assessor	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 21, 1866.
do	do	do	Feb. 21, 1866.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
R. S. Donnell	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden.	June 19, 1865.
P. K. Dickerson	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
J. Devereux	do.	do.	June 19, 1865.
Thomas F. Devereux	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Margaret W. Davis	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
George F. Davidson	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
John S. Dancy	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Alfred Dockery	do.	Hon. Frank P. Blair.	Aug. 18, 1865.
Oliver H. Dockery	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 18, 1865.
A. J. De Rosset	do.	do.	Sept. 16, 1865.
A. J. De Rosset	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.
Gilbreth Dickson	do.	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas Duncan	do.	Governor Holden.	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. B. De Grafferraldi	Rebel agent for nitre bureau, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
A. H. Davis	Member of rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Levis C. Desmond	Rebel assessor, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	July 5, 1865.
A. T. Davidson	Member of rebel congress	do.	Jan. 5, 1866.
John H. Dougan	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Worth	July 5, 1865.
Wm. G. Deberry	Rebel tax assessor.	Noah R. Odom, Samuel J. Calvert, James W. Newsam.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Henry C. Edwards	do.	Governor Worth, J. G. Lash, A. C. Cowles, N. Bagden, J. M. Leach	Aug. 29, 1865.
W. L. Van Eaton	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. W. Enloe	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Joseph J. Erwin	Rebel tax assessor and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
William C. Erwin	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. W. Ewing	Rebel tax collector	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Edmundson	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. Edwards	do.	Governor Holden and W. N. Shelton	June 24, 1865.
Alex. P. Eekie	Rebel titling agent, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	June 24, 1865.
James D. Ellington	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden, R. H. Wray, and Thomas Settle.	Aug. 15, 1865.
C. W. L. Edney	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
S. Edwards	do.	do.	Jan. 5, 1866.
F. D. Erwin	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Center Edwards	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
C. N. B. Evans	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles Ellis	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William H. Ellison	do.	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, W. J. Vestal, and E. J. Warren	Oct. 6, 1865.
John Eldred	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
A. T. Ellwars	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Henry U. Eyles	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Everett	do.	Governor Holden, J. F. Alexander, and A. Mitchell	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Edmundson	Worth over \$20,000	do.	July 19, 1865.
			Nov. 7, 1865.

Alexander Elliott.....	do.	Governor Holden and Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Weldon N. Edwards.....	do.	Bedford Brown, D. L. Strawn, William Eaton, Jr., and B. F. Moore.....	Mar. 21, 1866.
Mills H. Eure.....	do.	Wm. E. Bond, (collector of internal revenue,) and G. W. Brooks.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
Edward J. Erwin.....	Rebel funding agent.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Jesse Edwards.....	Worth over \$30,000.....	do.	July 6, 1866.
James Edwards.....	Member of rebel congress.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
T. C. Fuller.....	Clerk in rebel treasury department.....	Governor Holden.....	June 24, 1865.
A. Fels.....	Rebel deputy marshal.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Wm. D. Fancett.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Benjamin F. Fraley.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden, D. H. Stoebeuck, and Thomas J. Wilson.....	July 5, 1865.
George V. Fulip.....	do.	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, Z. F. Ruth, and J. H. Brown.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry M. Faust.....	do.	Governor Holden, Thomas Black, and D. J. Staley.....	July 5, 1865.
S. C. Fox.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. P. Fearrington.....	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
G. J. Farish.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joel T. Freeman.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. Ludwig, John Shimpoch, C. F. Smith, J. M. Haskoy, E. D. Leairt, John Coleman, C. F. Cox, Willis Elkins, John D. Henderson, J. B. Anthony, and L. H. Ross.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alexander Foil.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. McHenry, and J. R. Love.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Allen Fisher.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Byron D. Ford.....	do.	Governor Worth, W. J. Jones, and O. W. Jones.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
T. F. Fennan.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Wm. D. Fisher.....	Rebel postmaster.....	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Marion D. Finley.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John W. Finkner.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
John V. Foster.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
S. D. Farrell.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. Froeseberger.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	June 24, 1865.
P. Foutches.....	do.	do.	June 24, 1865.
John M. Frazier.....	do.	do.	June 24, 1865.
L. Fels.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Mar. 8, 1865.
S. Fitzgerald.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Miles Foy.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Williamson Fortune.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James G. Fortune.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Leburn R. Faison.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John W. Foster.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Fisher.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Michael B. Freeman.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. Z. Falls.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. F. Farnell.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
James A. Folke.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John B. Fitzgerald.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	July 6, 1866.
Enfus W. H. Felmster.....	Rebel postmaster and tithing agent.....	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Jacob Fraley.....	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor.....	do.	July 5, 1865.
William Farror.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. D. Franks.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
William Fennar.....	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Alex. M. Fuller.....	do.	Governor Holden, W. G. Jordan, W. G. Shorp, G. W. Elount, and Willis Daniel.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. D. Farmer.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alfred M. Finley.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Robert W. Finley.....	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
William E. Fraley.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.	July 5, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
William Flynt.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James H. Foy.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alexander Fields.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Eliza J. Faison.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
O. G. Foard.....	do.....	Governor Worth and James H. Foote.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William R. Fraley.....	do.....	Governor Worth and Brigadier General Jos. A. Cooper.....	June 22, 1866.
Thomas C. Foust.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 12, 1865.
William H. Faison.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
F. F. Fagan.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1866.
F. J. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
W. A. Faison.....	Rebel tithing agent.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. B. Frauli.....	do.....	Governor Worth, Jasper Etheridge, and A. J. Merrill.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. C. Faison.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
L. O. Fonville.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Lawson Fry.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Isaac E. Fuller.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	June 24, 1865.
James Flanekin.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Worth, F. B. Satterthwaite, and C. Perkins.....	July 6, 1866.
Dr. J. H. Freeman.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. K. Fraser.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
James T. Foulkes.....	do.....	Governor Holden and B. Craven.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Lorenzo Frink.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. W. Finley.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John D. Fiancer.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Henry W. Fries.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Mrs. C. A. Fulton.....	do.....	Governor Worth, Commodore Winslow, John Dawson, James Anderson, Edwin Kidder, and J. B. Russell.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. J. Faison.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Fairly.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1866.
William G. Fowler.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
John Farmer.....	do.....	Governor Holden, G. W. Blount, W. S. Sharp, and Willie Daniel.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John Farmer.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James R. Fisher.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
C. F. Fausett.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. Froberger.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. D. Ferbee.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 28, 1865.
John A. Glimmer.....	Member of rebel congress, and worth over \$20,000.....	Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. G. W. Jones, H. D. Cooke, H. E. Johnson, Major General J. D. Cox, Brigadier General Thomas A. H. Anderson, Lt. Col. Colonel Theo. Cox, Captain Robert C. Walter, Captain R. T. Taggart, (C. R. Thomas, secretary of state, Lewis Hixon, private secretary, William H. Bagley, assistant secretary, T. R. Caldwell, aide-de-camp, Jos. S. Cannon, R. C. Badger, assistant secretary, S. M. Pariss, clerk, executive department, N. C.).....	Oct. 14, 1865.
W. T. Galtner.....	Rebel tithing agent.....	D. F. Caldwell, Willi. L. Scott, W. D. Trotter, C. A. Boun, John W. Payne, (governor Holden, L. Q. Sharpe, (governor Worth, D. H. Stoebeek, J. G. Lash.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert Gray.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1866.

J. A. Green	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1865
J. F. Goodman	do.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865
Benjamin Godwin	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden, B. A. Woodall, J. L. Morgan, Inham Woodall, and H. J. Ryals	Aug. 15, 1865
Harvel H. Goodloe	Clerk in rebel treasury department	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Jerome B. Grooms	Rebel purchasing agent	do.	Oct. 6, 1865
Ralph Gorrell	Rebel depositary	Governor Holden, D. F. Caldwell, Jobb Hiatt, David McKnight, Nathan Hiatt, James A. Houston, Lyneson Swain, Will. L. Scott	May 17, 1866
John L. Gladden	Rebel postmaster	Governor Worth	May 3, 1866
S. S. Gash	do.	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865
F. Gibson	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John Gilkey	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
Robert N. Green	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
Robert Grier	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865
Arthur Grier	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865
John J. C. Gore	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Sampson B. Glenn	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865
Augustus L. Glimmer	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865
Edmond Garner	do.	Governor Holden, A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
John W. Gabriel	do.	Governor Holden, D. F. Caldwell, Lyndon Swain, Obed C. Anthony	Nov. 7, 1865
W. W. Green	do.	Governor Holden, Edwin Whittington, Andrew Wilson, Henry Cobb, Jr., William Wagner, Statford Southard, Thomas A. Rankin, John McLean, F. Rankin, James M. Deany, Seriah Fleming, Robert P. Dick	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas H. Galloway	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Robert R. Gwyn	do.	Governor Worth	Oct. 2, 1866
John W. Green	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 12, 1865
William K. Gilliam	do.	Governor Holden, J. H. Brown, Benjamin Moffitt, B. B. Bulle, Z. F. Bush	July 12, 1865
M. Gilliam	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
G. J. D. Garrison	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865
D. B. Garrison	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865
M. D. Gash	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865
D. D. Gash	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865
Joseph W. Glimmer	do.	Governor Holden, A. Weatherly, W. M. Young, C. N. McAdoo, Peter Cobb, C. H. Wiley	Aug. 15, 1865
C. B. Glover	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John P. Gregg	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
James M. Gregg	do.	Governor Holden, Jones W. Burton, Thomas Settles, B. S. Roberts	Nov. 7, 1865
Samuel L. Glimmer	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Noah Gibson	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865
Robert A. Gambill	do.	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865
Sammel B. Granger	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866
D. E. Guernant	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden, Thomas Settle, W. M. Ellington	Aug. 15, 1865
Thomas K. Glenn	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
Perry Godwin	do.	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, J. C. Codner, L. Eldridge, Jethro Thain, W. A. Smith, Thomas D. Sneed	July 5, 1865
William H. Gentry	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John R. Gray	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
W. W. McGinnas	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865
John H. Gore	do.	Governor Holden, A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
Azarah Graves	do.	Governor Holden, Bedford Brown	Nov. 7, 1865
Etheldred Green	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Jeremiah H. Green	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865
David C. Gayther	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865
W. H. Garria	do.	Governor Worth	Apr. 16, 1866

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
A. J. Gilkey	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Ellam Graham	Rebel tax collector.	.....do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Stephen Graham .....	.....do.	Governor Holden.	Feb. 21, 1865.
William J. Green	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Worth.	May 2, 1865.
Dr. John T. Garland .....	.....do.	Governor Holden.	May 7, 1865.
Zen. H. Gray .....	.....do.	Governor Holden, R. H. Blount, C. N. Boutwell, Willie Daniel, G. W. Blount.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Leona A. Green .....	.....do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John G. B. Grimes .....	.....do.	.....do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Richard J. Gregory .....	.....do.	.....do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
James Gwyn .....	.....do.	Governor Holden, A. C. Conley.	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. W. Green, M. D. ....	.....do.	Governor Holden, John P. H. Reese, W. A. Smith.	Aug. 15, 1865.
William Gimes .....	.....do.	Governor Holden.	Oct. 5, 1865.
E. R. Gibson .....	.....do.	.....do.	Oct. 5, 1865.
Richard Gwyn .....	.....do.	.....do.	July 2, 1865.
William O. Gregory .....	.....do.	.....do.	July 2, 1865.
Benjamin Godwin .....	.....do.	Governor Worth.	July 12, 1865.
Julius A. Gray	Clerk in rebel State depository and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James H. Greenlee	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden, A. M. Iver, William Sloan.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James Gaddy	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	.....do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. A. Graham	Ex-governor of North Carolina, member of rebel congress, member of secession convention, mem- ber of rebel State senate, and worth over \$20,000.	Thomas Settle, speaker of North Carolina senate; Jos. H. Wilson, L. W. Gorrell, Thomas J. Pitchford, Giles Leitch, E. D. Hall, H. G. Williams, D. Deubor, John D. Stanford, Thomas J. Faison, D. A. Covington, T. A. Donahoe, Charles Latham, George Howard, M. S. Wiggins, B. F. Bullock, Joshua Boner, Thomas D. Sneed, A. D. M. Morgan, D. A. Boyd, E. J. Blount, Joshua Boner, Thomas D. Sneed, A. D. M. Leach, L. S. Gash, Chas. McClees, John Pool, A. J. Jones, W. D. Jones, A. C. Cowles, Isaac N. Saunders, Richard G. Cooper, T. E. Shober, John H. Coward, Benjamin Aycock, W. Harris, Thomas Black, A. M. Bagle, members of North Carolina senate; John A. Moore, John R. Coats, William J. Wilson, T. D. Bryson, J. J. Crawford, M. J. Davis, Lewis Thompson, P. T. Henry, L. Q. Sharpe, J. J. Mott, James C. Harper, A. G. McIntosh, P. Murphy, J. H. Holderby, W. W. Dunn, S. M. Chadwick, S. F. Phillips, E. Dabry, W. C. Matthews, R. D. Whitely, R. B. Paschal, E. T. Blair, H. Joyner, David Cox, Phineas Horton, J. M. Hutchison, J. A. E. Moore, Luke Blackmer, M. L. Holmes, R. W. Allison, Charles Potter, D. A. Jonkins, H. M. Waugh, S. S. Jones, George Nicka, G. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Houston, W. R. Smith, James Newman, James Plythe, G. G. Lake, members of the house of commons of the general assembly of North Carolina.	Aug. 15, 1865. Nov. 7, 1865. Sept. 20, 1865. Sept. 20, 1865.
John W. Hunt	Rebel commissary agent.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Linsay Heathcock	Member of rebel advisory board.	.....do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Peter Heeneberry	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	.....do.	Sept. 20, 1865.
Joseph M. Howell	Rebel route agent.	.....do.	Sept. 20, 1865.
A. J. Hubbard	Blockade runner.	.....do.	Sept. 20, 1865.

John H. Houghton.....	do	Governor Worth	June 24, 1865.
C. B. Harrison.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 13, 1865.
George Hennen.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1865.
Robert Hanner.....	do	Governor Worth	July 12, 1865.
Gold Griffin Holland.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John K. Hughes.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Hemphill.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. L. Harris.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Martin Hunsweker.....	do	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph N. Hyatt.....	do	Governor Holden, B. R. Hinsaut, W. H. O'Neal, S. W. Woody, W. A. Smith	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. C. Holland.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Hare.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joshua W. Hackney.....	do	Governor Holden	June 24, 1865.
John William Hall.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas D. Harris.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. A. Hunter.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Calvin C. Hilliard.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McL. Harrington.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. C. Hargrave.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Bryant R. Hinnant.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Richard B. Henderson.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
J. M. Hanna.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin H. Hale.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. J. B. Harper.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
William L. Henry.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Harrington.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin Hines.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Amos Harrill.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel S. Harrison.....	do	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
C. L. Harris.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 18, 1865.
David H. Holland.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph C. Hooker.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
Logan Harris.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
William D. Harrington.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
Hazel Hicks.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
James C. Harper.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. O. Harrelson.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Harrell.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
William B. Hughes.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
Aburto Higgins.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Cheley Hamlin.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Mrs. B. A. Hunt.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Hunter.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin Hunter.....	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 4, 1865.
James Harper.....	do	Governor Holden	May 3, 1866.
Joseph R. Hudson.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 23, 1865.
A. J. Hewer.....	do	Governor Worth	June 19, 1865.
W. H. Hood.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
James W. Hardin.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Green M. Hazell.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. C. Harris.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Hardison.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Hardy Hurdle.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
V. M. Holderby.....	do.	Governor Holden, Thomas Settle, Joseph Holderby	Nov. 7, 1865.
Daniel M. Hobbs.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Horatio Hays.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Abel Hartsoe.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Edwin R. Harris.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Harris.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. B. Horton.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. R. H. Rus.	July 5, 1865.
H. Henderson.....	do.	Governor Holden, N. McKay, J. S. Harrington.	July 5, 1865.
James Herring.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.
John H. Hester.....	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
E. M. Holt.....	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Lambert W. Hall.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
A. C. Hege.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Wille Hastings.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. M. Leach, H. Adams.	July 6, 1865.
Samuel T. Hawley.....	do.	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith, James Hay.	July 12, 1865.
Nathan Hunt.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden.	July 12, 1865.
	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph A. Hawkins.....	do.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, M. Jarrell, R. H. Sechrest, Lynden Swain, J. M.	June 29, 1866.
Robert C. Hay.....	do.	Mendenhall, Robert C. Lindsey, S. G. Coffin, James A. Houston, W. D. Trotter,	June 19, 1865.
C. L. Hunter.....	do.	Thomas E. Cook, James N. Mills, John Hlat, J. H. Payne.	Aug. 29, 1865.
T. T. Hollowell.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
T. S. Higgins.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. L. Hackett.....	do.	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, P. Hardee.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James C. Horton.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
B. J. Howe.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Kash P. Harris.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 15, 1865.
A. L. Henu.....	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
Thomas B. Holland.....	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Valentine Hoover.....	do.	Governor Holden, Brevet Brigadier General Atkins.	Oct. 6, 1865.
William H. Hubbard.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. M. Henry, A. S. Merriman.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Richard W. Harris.....	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alfred Hargrave.....	do.	do.	June 24, 1865.
A. A. Harrington.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Frank L. Herman.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. H. Ingrave.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. R. Ellis.	Aug. 21, 1865.
William Hastings.....	do.	Governor Holden, H. Adams.	June 25, 1865.
	do.	Governor Holden, W. A. Smith, Charles Beasley, L. Eldridge, C. F. Gerald, J. C.	July 12, 1865.
John Harrington.....	do.	Hood, Jr., J. C. Codner, Jethro Thane.	July 12, 1865.
Paul W. Heilig.....	Rebel tax assessor and worth over \$50,000.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John A. Hambrick.....	Rebel tax assessor and postmaster.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. W. Hodges.....	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Peter Hutchinson.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.

John W. Hodges.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1865.
T. C. Hyman.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
William Hicks.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Hurst.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
C. W. Howell.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. C. Hamilton.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James S. Hines.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Peter R. Hardin.....	do	do	June 24, 1865.
Joseph Holderby.....	do	Governor Holden, Jones W. Burton, R. H. Wray, Thomas Settle	June 24, 1865.
R. W. Hardie.....	do	Governor Holden.	July 12, 1865.
Mooses L. Holmes.....	Rebel receiver of tax and worth over \$20,000	do	July 12, 1865.
Henry J. Harvey.....	Rebel tax collector and funding agent	Governor Holden, Major R. M. Taylor, U. S. A	Aug. 15, 1865.
H. F. Helper.....	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Abneron R. Hill.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Alfred Hologsworth.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Charles H. Holland.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Churchwell Harris.....	do	do	June 19, 1865.
Berry Henry.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
E. D. Hawkins.....	do	do	July 12, 1865.
John A. Harrison.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Harrell.....	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
S. Harrier.....	Rebel mail carrier	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. Harrier.....	Ex-United States and rebel mail carrier	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Th. Thomas Hall.....	Rebel fitting agent.	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Epbraim F. Hargrave.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Benjamin F. Hoover.....	do	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, Z. F. Rush, James R. Bulla	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph C. Harris.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Holderness.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas B. Hill.....	Rebel fishing agent and worth over \$20,000	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Yacoub Hoover.....	Rebel the collector.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
James R. Hunt.....	Rebel the collector.	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James M. Hurd.....	Left a loyal State	By order of the President	Apr. 6, 1865.
John Hughes.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. C. Huggins.....	Left a loyal district	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
A. M. Hunkitt.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
J. P. Hawkitt.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Z. P. Hawkitt.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. F. Howland.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Levi C. Howland.....	Rebel purchasing agent	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
David A. Hunt.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. W. Hunter.....	do	Governor Holden, J. L. Lash	Jan. 6, 1865.
H. B. Hammond.....	Rebel depostary	Governor Worth, J. R. Hargrave, A. Little	Feb. 1, 1866.
Isaac W. Hughes.....	Rebel depostary and worth over \$20,000	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles T. Hughes.....	do	do	May 7, 1866.
William H. Haigh.....	do	do	May 7, 1866.
Joseph W. Hall.....	do	do	May 7, 1866.
Samuel Hinton.....	do	Governor Holden, Walter J. Jones	May 7, 1866.
Laurs B. Hughes.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. W. Humphrey.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Peter W. Harlston.....	do	Nathaniel Boyden	Sept. 22, 1865.
Thomas A. Hardy.....	do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 15, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Nathaniel M. Hill.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas Hill.....	do.....	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
F. J. Haywood.....	do.....	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
R. W. Haywood.....	do.....	do	Jan. 5, 1866.
L. J. Haughton.....	do.....	do	July 5, 1865.
C. D. Hill.....	do.....	do	July 5, 1865.
John H. Hall.....	do.....	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
H. W. Harrington.....	do.....	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Archibald Henderson.....	do.....	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. A. G. Hunt.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas S. Howard.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Agustus Holley.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
William Hollister.....	do.....	do	July 5, 1865.
William Herring.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
I. W. Hargrove.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John R. Hicks.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas M. Holt.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Mrs. F. C. P. Hill.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
David Hinton.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Jacob Harshaw.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Duncan C. Herndon.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Brooks Harris.....	do.....	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Henderson.....	do.....	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
B. F. Harris.....	do.....	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
C. C. Henderson.....	do.....	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Eustace Hunt.....	do.....	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. D. Hall.....	do.....	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Cooper Hugins.....	do.....	Redford Brown.	Mar. 30, 1866.
William E. Hill.....	do.....	Governor Holden	Sept. 20, 1865.
Thomas D. Hogg.....	do.....	do	June 24, 1865.
Jonathan M. Heck.....	do.....	do	June 24, 1865.
John Hargrove.....	do.....	do	June 19, 1865.
Charles J. Harris.....	do.....	do	June 19, 1865.
L. T. Hunt.....	do.....	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Del E. Horn.....	do.....	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William J. Hawkins.....	do.....	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
C. W. Hollowell.....	do.....	Governor Holden and John Pool.	Aug. 12, 1865.
W. H. J. Hill.....	do.....	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
A. J. Heath.....	do.....	Governor Worth, S. Pold, and Charles Beasley	Aug. 29, 1865.
William E. Horne.....	do.....	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Hayes.....	do.....	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
John W. Hinton.....	do.....	do	July 6, 1866.
W. R. Holt.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Brevet Major General Kilpatrick	Jan. 1, 1866.
John A. Rose.....	Robert Postmaster.....	Governor Worth.	Oct. 6, 1865.

William J. Hawkins.	Rebel transportation agent.	By order of the President	Aug. 12, 1865.
James M. Holbrook.	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
P. J. Israel.	Rebel postmaster.	.....do	Aug. 15, 1865.
G. M. Isley.	.....do	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Ingram.	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nathan Ivey.	.....do	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
E. B. Jaler.	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
B. M. Jaley.	Rebel tax collector.	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James P. Irwin.	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Holden and William Sloan.	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. W. Jones.	Member of rebel secession convention and worth over 20,000.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
S. X. Johnston.	.....do	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James M. Jones.	Rebel agent.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
C. C. Jones.	Rebel agent to collect arms.	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John M. Jones.	Clerk of rebel district court.	Governor Holden, Samuel T. Bond, D. McDowell, H. A. Bond, F. J. Blair, F. W. Bond,	Nov. 7, 1865.
Lease Jarratt.	.....do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
F. J. Jones.	Member of rebel legislature.	Governor Holden, T. Williams, and John Hamlin.	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. R. Jordin.	Left a loyal district and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
James U. Jenkins.	Rebel deputy marshal.	.....do	Aug. 15, 1865.
James U. Jarvis.	Rebel deputy marshal and tax assessor.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Yancy Jones.	.....do	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
L. Jolley.	Rebel depository.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
C. W. Johnson.	Rebel impressing agent.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
J. F. S. Julian.	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Charles P. Johnson.	.....do	Governor Holden, L. Bingham, H. R. Austin, W. B. March, R. D. Brown, E. S. Morris,	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Jones.	.....do	R. F. Cain, W. L. Brown, Albert Sprouse, and Luke Blackmer.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Johnson.	.....do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. C. Jones.	.....do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
K. C. Jarrell.	.....do	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. T. T. Jones.	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden, B. B. Bull, Z. F. Rush, W. B. Stuckney, and Peter P. Freeman.	Nov. 7, 1865.
B. A. Jenkins.	.....do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Rebelling Jones.	.....do	.....do	July 5, 1865.
William W. Jones.	.....do	.....do	Nov. 15, 1865.
James N. Johnson.	.....do	Governor Worth.	Aug. 15, 1865.
M. O. Jackson.	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. O. Jackson.	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. B. Jennings.	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. S. Jones.	.....do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
L. H. Joney.	.....do	.....do	Oct. 6, 1865.
W. H. Jones.	.....do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
Richard M. Jones.	.....do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones.	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. S. Jones.	.....do	Governor Holden, J. Holberry, and R. H. Wray.	Oct. 6, 1865.
W. T. Jenkins.	.....do	Governor Holden, B. C. May, L. V. V. R. Plunketer, C. W. Williams, A. H. Thom-	Nov. 7, 1865.
Sidney X. Johnston.	.....do	ason, T. E. Talbert, Thomas W. A. Joyce, Virgil A. Wilson, and T. Williams.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John C. Johnston.	.....do	Governor Holden, A. H. McNeil, W. B. Richardson, A. M. Branson, A. R. McDonald,	Nov. 7, 1865.
Edward B. Jennings.	.....do	Thomas B. Tyeen, and S. C. Bance.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alfred Johnson.	Rebel postmaster and worth over 20,000.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Holden, A. R. McDonald, and S. C. Bance.	Apr. 16, 1866.
	.....do	Governor Worth.	Apr. 15, 1865.
	.....do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 21, 1866.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Jesse Jenkins.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. T. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James Joyner.....	do.....	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Blount, and C. Perkins.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. M. Jones.....	do.....	Governor Holden, B. C. Myers, Lewis York, R. Poldexter, C. W. Williams, A. H. Thomason, T. L. Tulbert, Jos. Dobson, W. A. Joyce, Virgil A. Wilson, and T. Williams.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. P. Jenkins.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
B. F. Johnson.....	Rebel tax receiver.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Marcellus Jordan.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. D. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
William A. Jones.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Henry Jarman.....	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. M. Johnson.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	Governor Holden, H. R. Austin, Lewis Hanes, L. Bingham, Eph. Gathier, J. A. Kelly, Robert Spruase, and Luke Blackmer.....	July 5, 1865.
Leroy Jordan.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
E. Johnston.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. W. Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
Thomas Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry Joyner.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1866.
Rebecca E. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Edmund Jacobs.....	do.....	Governor Holden, David A. Barnes, H. C. Edwards, A. J. Peebles, W. W. Peebles, J. Devereux, Wm. Barrow, Noah R. Odum, Samuel J. Calvert, and J. W. Neusum.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Benl. Johnson.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
William Johnston.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. M. Hill, E. M. Avery, C. B. Church, Henry G. Smith, J. D. Perryman, Wm. M. Farrington, J. P. Caruthers, D. Cockrell, Charles W. Johnston, (Citizens of Memphis, Tennessee,) John A. Gilmer, and Lewis Thompson, North Carolina.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Alonzo T. Jenkins.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Alfred Jones.....	do.....	Governor Holden, T. W. Sparrow, H. P. Helper, and William Sloan.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
R. H. Johnston.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Walter J. Jones.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. W. James.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Joseph J. Lawrence, T. C. Davis, W. S. Sharp, Willie Daniel, W. J. Bullock, and G. W. Blount.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joseph D. Jenkins.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ezekiel Johnston.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Kimbraugh Jones.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. H. Engabury.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. L. Kiefer.....	Rebel mail agent.....	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmer.....	June 19, 1865.
Edward B. Koonce.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Henry T. Knott.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Elam King.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
D. J. L. Knox.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
D. H. Kimball.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Nathaniel Kelsey.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. A. Kibbin.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Kibbin.....	do.....	Governor Holden and B. H. Harrison.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joel H. King.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. F. Alexander.....	Aug. 29, 1865.

R. C. Kirkpatrick	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865
C. F. Klapp	do	Governor Holden, T. G. McLean, John Fawcett, A. Moore, James T. Hunter, John L. Scott, J. S. Fawcett, J. T. Ector, C. H. Albright, J. S. Scott, R. T. Berry, Jeremiah Holt, and D. C. Hot	July 5, 1865
Jesse Kindley	do	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach	Oct. 6, 1865
Isaham M. Kittle	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John T. Koeraus	do	Governor Holden, James R. Bulle, B. R. Bulle, Noah Rush, Z. F. Rush, J. C. Steen, Z. Rush, J. S. Ashworth, John H. Hill, E. T. Blair, W. A. Brown, and Ben. Moffit	Aug. 15, 1865
Hugh Kirkpatrick	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Roddy T. Kirham	do	Governor Holden, D. F. Caldwell, Thomas Settle, Lyndon Swain, Robt. P. Dick, and William L. Scott	July 5, 1865
L. B. Krimmlinger	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865
L. G. Kirkpatrick	do	do	July 5, 1865
William M. Kincaid	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
J. Rufus Kincaid	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
J. C. Keener	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Hill King	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
J. W. Killian	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
N. H. Kayler	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas J. Kennedy	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
David Kincaid	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Henry King	Rebel tax collector	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Alex. Kelly	do	Governor Worth, Willie Daniel, Wm. G. Jordan, T. C. Davis, and G. W. Blount	Nov. 7, 1865
John G. King	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, A. R. McDonald, and S. C. Bruce	Aug. 15, 1865
James Kyles	do	Governor Worth	May 11, 1866
William B. Kearney	do	Governor Worth, W. G. Broadfoot, C. B. Mallitt, and Archibald McLean	Feb. 1, 1866
James F. Kearney	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
William H. Knight	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865
William L. Kennedy	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Mitchell C. King	do	Governor Worth and W. D. Whitfield	Aug. 15, 1865
G. W. Logan	Member of rebel congress	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866
J. T. Leach	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865
William Lander	do	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, W. W. Wheeler, colonel 28th Michigan infantry volunteers	June 28, 1865
J. W. Lowe	Rebel titho agent	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1865
Edmund C. Lindsay	Rebel purchasing agent and worth over \$20,000	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Jesse H. Lindsay	Agent of rebel depositary and worth over \$20,000	do	Aug. 15, 1865
William Lindsay	Rebel bonded agent	do	Aug. 15, 1865
George G. Lynch	Rebel special agent	Governor Worth	May 11, 1866
C. F. Lowe	Rebel depositary	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach	July 12, 1865
Thomas G. Larkington	Violated his oath and tax assessor	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
M. H. Love	Indicted for treason	Governor Holden and E. G. Hill	Oct. 6, 1865
W. S. Long	Rebel clerk	Governor Holden and E. G. Hill	Aug. 21, 1865
Kilba Lawler	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Worth and G. M. Cooley	Feb. 1, 1866
Allan Laxton	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
Solomon P. Love	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865
William A. Leach	do	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, and William L. Scott	Aug. 15, 1865
Richard T. Long	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865
Henry R. Lehman	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Haynes Lannon	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
L. W. Lawhon	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Daniel D. Lattimore	Rebel postmaster	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
J. C. Lattimore	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
E. P. Loftin	do.	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, John A. Parrott, and P. Hardee.	Nov. 7, 1865.
David Lawrence	do.	Governor Holden and F. B. Satterthwaite.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Jesse Lambert	do.	Governor Holden, James R. Bullis, John Pope, and George A. Faust.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Hiram A. Lawrence	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. J. D. Lucas	do.	A. J. Jones.	Dec. 2, 1865.
William Long	do.	Governor Holden.	Oct. 6, 1865.
James W. Lynden	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. R. Long	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
W. R. D. Lindsay	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
Cornelius Lassiter	do.	Governor Holden, William Barrow, and John B. Odum.	Nov. 7, 1865.
William A. Lindsay	do.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, Thomas E. Cooper, and A. H. Lindsay.	July 12, 1865.
J. W. Lenderman	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
George W. Long	do.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. E. Loftin	do.	do.	July 6, 1866.
E. L. Slagle	do.	Governor Worth.	Jan. 5, 1866.
James W. Lea	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. C. Lee	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Blackman Lee	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. C. Leatherwood	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas T. Lawson	do.	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriman.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James P. Leakey	do.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. Lester	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John P. Little	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas Long	do.	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, M. Williams, J. Jarratt, and A. Speer.	Aug. 15, 1865.
William Lankford	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 15, 1865.
O. L. Lindley	do.	Governor Worth.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Charles Logan, M. D.	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry W. Link	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Gabriel M. Lea	do.	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. R. Loftin	do.	Governor Worth.	July 5, 1865.
A. Latham	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Rufus T. Lenor	do.	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Andrew D. Lindsay	do.	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Stinson E. Liles	do.	Governor Holden, William C. Smith, Joseph C. Garaway, and E. R. Liles.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Shadrach E. Loftin	do.	Governor Worth, P. Hardee, R. W. King, W. Dunn, Jr., John H. Coward, and Wm. W. Dunn.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Ollen M. Lawla	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
B. A. Lowrance	do.	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Green H. Lee	do.	Governor Holden, H. Settle, and J. R. Hargrave.	Feb. 7, 1866.
James A. Leake	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. B. Littlejohn	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. K. Lane	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Worth.	Dec. 3, 1865.
John E. Lindsay	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Holden.	July 12, 1865.

John A. Lane	Rebel tax assessor	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
B. C. Lanford	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John W. Leak	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph M. Lawrence	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Sammel L. Lore	Rebel receiver	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Dillard L. Love	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John R. Logan	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 2, 1865.
Jacob Ludwick	Rebel deputy marshal	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
James J. Litchford	do.	do.	do.	July 5, 1865.
Thomas J. Lee	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. W. Lett	Rebel mail contractor	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
A. B. Lynch	Ex-United States and rebel mail agent.	do.	do.	July 12, 1865.
N. M. Long	Worth over \$20,000	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry Lilly	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
Josiah Lawrence	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Sammel Latimer	do.	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.
John Joseph Long	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Jesse Lawler	do.	do.	Governor Holden and Richard W. King	Nov. 7, 1865.
Dillard Love	do.	do.	R. McHenry, J. R. Love, W. G. B. Garrett, J. S. Moore, A. S. Davidson, W. N. Allman, J. R. Siller, L. F. Siller, A. J. Patton, and J. Johnston.	July 5, 1866.
George Little	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Apr. 16, 1866.
A. M. Lewis	do.	do.	do.	May 11, 1866.
James K. Lea	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. F. Leak	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Benjamin F. Little	do.	do.	Governor Holden and Bedford Brown	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Long	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
William F. Lewis	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Sanford A. Long	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas L. Lee	do.	do.	Governor Holden and M. McGeehee	Oct. 6, 1865.
James P. Leak	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas S. Lutterloh	do.	do.	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	Oct. 6, 1865.
Jed H. Lindsay	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Kenelon H. Lewis	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Edmund J. Lilly	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. L. Lineberger	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
George Little	do.	do.	do.	May 3, 1866.
T. M. Lee	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Little	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Little	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
William McKee	Rebel brigadier general	do.	Hon. John W. Leftwich and Marland L. Perkins	June 27, 1866.
Duncan E. McKee	Rebel agent to Europe	do.	Governor Holden	Sept. 14, 1865.
William E. Mann	Rebel deputy marshal	do.	do.	July 12, 1865.
Thomas C. McIlhenny	Rebel justice of the peace	do.	Daniel R. Goodloe	June 30, 1865.
A. T. McCullum	Rebel clerk	do.	Governor Worth	May 3, 1866.
Jacob Mast	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
William McGowan	Rebel agent of subsistence department	do.	Jas. L. Autry, J. D. Parker, J. R. Smith, A. Royal, H. Daughtry, W. S. Matthews, Charles Chemnitz, N. P. Chennutt, W. L. Robinson, Jesse Wilson, A. S. C. Powell, James A. Warwick, Joseph Herring, James T. Gliddin, Joel Jackson, and J. W. Mathews.	Sept. 30, 1865.
James S. Miller	do.	do.	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
Allmand A. McKoy	Rebel receiver	do.	do.	
John Manning, Jr.	do.	do.	do.	

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Montford McGehee.....	Rebel loan agent.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Urian Matthews.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ell N. Moffit.....	Rebel stock agent.....	Governor Holden, John L. Maness, L. G. Maness, Daniel Lambert, A. M. Williams, Roberta Maness, Elisa Maness, Thomas W. Ritter, J. S. Ritter, A. R. McDonald, W. B. Richardson, and A. H. McNeill.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McElraith.....	Rebel commissary agent.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
M. McChesin.....	do.....	do.....	June 14, 1865.
William P. Moore.....	Left United States military lines.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James A. Marsh.....	Rebel thing agent.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
H. G. Maxwell.....	do.....	Governor Holden, N. Steel, Joel Ashworth, Simon Cotton, S. S. Jackson, and J. H. Brown.	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. A. Miller.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas S. Memory.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Michael.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. L. McConkie.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas S. Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. R. Ellis.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Neill McLeod.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrison, and S. S. Barber.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Francis Melroy.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrison, and H. S. Stewart.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Hugh T. Moffit.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden, B. R. Bulla, Z. F. Rush, W. A. Duggan, George A. Foust, Noah Rush, Hugh Parks, James R. Bulla, J. H. Brown, S. S. Jackson, and Benjamin Moffit.	July 5, 1865.
F. M. Miller.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	July 5, 1865.
W. G. Meacham.....	do.....	Governor Holden, E. R. Liles, W. H. Battle, and C. B. Lindsay.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
Andrew Morrow.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Adileon Mangum.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
T. R. Murray.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joshua Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
G. C. Moore.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmer.....	July 5, 1865.
Henry Morgan.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
B. F. Morton.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
William A. Morton.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Hardy W. Misell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Isaac E. Morris.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
H. M. Mills.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. J. Duggan, and Robert T. Hall.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Mcbane.....	do.....	Governor Holden, George W. Clark, S. C. Toddell, A. H. Joyce, and Will L. Scott.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Archibald Monk.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Will L. Scott, and Robert P. Dick.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Leland Monk.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. J. Morris.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. H. Morrison.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. W. Monday.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Richard V. McChesin.....	do.....	Governor Holden and G. E. Moore.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
do.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 20, 1865.

Robert M. Marlin	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
T. G. Masels	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
James D. Matthews	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. P. May	do.	do.	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Morrison	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
John A. McMaunin	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Sandy McKinley	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
John C. McCown	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
M. W. McNair	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
D. C. McAuley	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. M. McIntosh	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
James M. McAden	do.	do.	Governor Holden, A. R. McDonald, W. B. Richardson, and A. A. Carrington	Aug. 21, 1865.
James E. McDade	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nell McPhaul	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Boener McNeely	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
George F. McNeil	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Duncan McLawehlin	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. L. Moore	do.	do.	Governor Holden and F. E. Satterthwaite	Nov. 7, 1865.
P. H. Mayo	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Morrill	do.	do.	Governor Worth, William Barrow, and John B. Odum	Nov. 16, 1865.
Samuel Miles	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Silas Morpew	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
B. F. McCabe	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Erneston Maxwell	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Leather Moore	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Carroll Moore	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. W. Moore	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry Mitchell	do.	do.	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Aug. 7, 1865.
Irza Mill	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Wiley E. Madison	do.	do.	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, John A. Hampton, T. Williams, W. W. Long, and A. C. Cowles	Nov. 7, 1865.
G. M. Moore	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
James J. Moore	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
David G. Morney	do.	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. H. Russ	Aug. 21, 1865.
John T. Morman	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
John B. Motley	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
			Governor Holden, James S. Flythe, Silas Edwards, W. P. Clements, A. T. Long, John Samuel Culvert, John B. Odum, T. H. Long, H. Lassiter, Joseph B. Barnes, E. J. Thomas, N. Peebles, W. J. Capshaw, James H. Vinson, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Grant, R. H. Garner, B. Moore, James D. Boone, and John W. Palmer.	Aug. 15, 1865.
John Munroe	do.	do.	Governor Worth, A. R. McDonald, and Alexander Kelley	Feb. 1, 1866.
Hough Maxwell	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
William T. Marlin	do.	do.	Governors Holden and Worth, Joseph Cooper, and Luke Blackmer	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. Murray	do.	do.	Governors Holden and Worth	June 22, 1866.
James F. Moore	do.	do.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
Isaac W. Morris	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
William J. Montfort	do.	do.	Governor Holden and D. H. Starbuck	Aug. 15, 1865.
John A. Mull	do.	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
John S. McDonald	do.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. D. McDonald	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Cornelius McMillan	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William McGill Matthews	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
M. C. McNair.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Worth.	May 3, 1866.
K. J. McGraw.....	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
William B. McEntire.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
James McFarland.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
Daniel McKinnie.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
William McLeod.....	do.	Governor Holden, A. H. McNeill, George S. Cole, and W. B. Richardson.	Nov. 7, 1864.
John A. McDonald.....	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
P. R. McGrady.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1863.
John D. McLawrin.....	do.	do.	Aug. 23, 1863.
Wesley McIver.....	do.	Governor Holden, N. McKey, and J. S. Harrington.	Oct. 6, 1863.
Hector McNeil.....	do.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1863.
James McNeal.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1863.
F. W. Moore.....	Rebel tax collector.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
William Mastin.....	do.	Governor Worth, W. P. Beaman, John W. Southall, H. T. Lamlier, L. M. Cowper, and W. N. H. Smith.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William W. Mitchell.....	do.	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. G. Moseby.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. Montgomery.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William N. Mitchell.....	do.	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmer	Feb. 1, 1866.
William J. Mills.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. Reizen, Jr., W. H. Gentry, G. W. Webster, Samuel Fullin, Robert P. Dick, and William L. Scott.	July 5, 1863.
Ratus H. Massey.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
D. G. Maxwell.....	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 9, 1863.
Andrew Mickle.....	do.	Governor Holden, William H. Battle, and D. S. Swain	Oct. 6, 1863.
John Martin.....	do.	Governor Holden, G. W. Andrew, and R. D. Hay	Oct. 6, 1863.
John M. May.....	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 9, 1863.
D. E. McIver.....	do.	do.	July 5, 1863.
W. H. McClure.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1863.
James L. McKee.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1863.
Th. McLellan.....	do.	do.	June 1, 1863.
Rebel tax assessor.	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1863.
Thomas M. Moore.....	do.	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, John H. Hill, and Z. F. Rush	Feb. 1, 1863.
D. M. May.....	do.	Governor Holden, Rich. W. King, and P. Hardee.	Feb. 1, 1863.
William J. Moye.....	do.	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterdewalle, E. J. Blount, and C. Perkins.	June 1, 1863.
Ell M. May.....	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
Daniel R. Milton.....	do.	Governor Holden and L. Greene.	Nov. 15, 1863.
Daniel M. Mallard.....	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
W. L. Mahaffey.....	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis	Nov. 15, 1863.
A. R. Moore.....	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
John W. McElroy.....	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
M. S. McKenzie.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1863.
Hugh McLean.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1863.
McClary.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1863.
James H. Minro.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
J. W. Mahaffey.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
Patrick McGowan.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1863.
do.	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
do.	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1863.
do.	do.	do.	June 1, 1863.
do.	do.	do.	July 14, 1863.

James W. Morris.....	do	Henry R. Strong, John Robinson, Daniel Cogswell, E. B. Borden, John A. Parrott, W. T. Faircloth, J. B. Whitaker, R. W. Best, and James H. Everill.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. E. Martin.....	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
Malcom A. McLeod.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
W. P. McDonald.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
William A. McKay.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. G. MacRae.....	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor	do	Sept. 13, 1865.
John J. Martin.....	do	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, Will L. Scott, A. H. Joyce, John Martin, and D. A. Steele.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Duncan Murchison.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Francis E. Mitchell.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph Mealey.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. C. Means.....	do	do	Aug. 12, 1865.
B. F. Moore.....	do	do	Jan. 1, 1866.
K. M. Murchison.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John B. Moss.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. M. Moore.....	do	Governor Worth	Sept. 23, 1865.
Patrick Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 6, 1865.
Christopher Melchor.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Henry L. Myrover.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
William A. Mebane.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
John T. Mebane.....	do	do	July 5, 1865.
Thomas J. Mitchell.....	do	do	July 5, 1865.
Mecon Mays.....	do	do	July 5, 1865.
Mathias E. Manly.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas D. Meares.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. L. Morehead.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
A. W. Mebane.....	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Sept. 8, 1865.
Joshua Mantabny.....	do	Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N.	Sept. 8, 1865.
W. R. Myers.....	do	Governor Holden and Edmund Wilkins	July 3, 1865.
Thomas W. Mason.....	do	Governor Holden, W. Clark, Wm. S. Patton, and S. S. Harrison.	July 5, 1865.
Jordan L. Motley.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Edward L. Mann.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 12, 1865.
Charles Manly.....	do	Governor Holden and L. Blackmer	Mar. 8, 1866.
William Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
Peter Mitchell.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
John M. Moody.....	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
L. A. Mills.....	do	Governors Holden and Worth, John A. Gilmer, Lynden Swain, David McKnight.	May 3, 1866.
C. F. Mendenhall.....	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 30, 1865.
David Murphy.....	do	Governor Worth	May 19, 1865.
Ladson A. Mills.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. B. Masenburg.....	do	Governor Holden, N. McKay, and John M. L. Harrington.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alex. Murchison.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. T. H. Murphy.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865.
Alex. Mitchell.....	do	Governor Holden and J. W. Jones	Oct. 6, 1865.
Robert Murphy.....	do	Governor Worth	Jan. 5, 1866.
John M. Morehead.....	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Aug. 12, 1865.
George W. Mordcaul.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 12, 1865.
John A. Mantabny.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 12, 1865.
W. S. Mason.....	Rebel commissioner and worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Robert M. McRackan.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, J. A. McDonald, and H. H. Burke	Aug. 15, 1865.
Evander Melver.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE
W. E. Martin	Nov. 15, 1865	Henry E. Strong, John Robinson, W. T. ...	Nov. 15, 1865
Malcom A. McLeod	Oct. 6, 1865	Daniel Cogswell, E. B. Borden, John A. Parrott, W. T. ...	Oct. 6, 1865
W. P. McDonald	July 2, 1865	W. T. ...	July 2, 1865
William A. McKay	Oct. 6, 1865	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, N. T. Stewart, and Neil McKay, Jr.	Oct. 6, 1865
D. G. MacRae	Sept. 13, 1865	Governor Holden	Sept. 13, 1865
John J. Martin	Aug. 15, 1865	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Duncan Marchison	Feb. 1, 1866	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, Will L. Scott, A. H. Joyce, John Martin, and D. A. Steele	Feb. 1, 1866
Francis E. Mitchellner	Feb. 1, 1866	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
Joseph Melley	Feb. 1, 1866	do	Feb. 1, 1866
W. C. Mott	Aug. 12, 1865	Governor Holden	Aug. 12, 1865
P. P. Moore	Aug. 12, 1865	do	Aug. 12, 1865
E. M. Marchison	Jan. 1, 1866	do	Jan. 1, 1866
John B. Moss	Nov. 7, 1865	do	Nov. 7, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 22, 1865	Governor Worth	Sept. 22, 1865
W. M. Moore	Nov. 6, 1865	Governor Holden	Nov. 6, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Aug. 21, 1865	do	Aug. 21, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	Sept. 8, 1865	do	Sept. 8, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 5, 1865	do	July 5, 1865
W. M. Moore	July 12, 1865	do	July 12, 1865

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
W. H. McRay	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
Robert J. McDowell	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
C. N. McAdoo	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Malcom McKay	do	Governor Holden, Neil McKay, and J. S. Harrington	July 5, 1865
Ann McNeely	do	Governor Worth and Luke Blackmer	July 26, 1865
V. A. McRae	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Daniel McDiamond	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Daniel McRae	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
M. Melnick	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
John McDonald	do	Governor Holden and R. H. Northrop	Aug. 15, 1865
John McKee	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
Wm. F. McKesson	do	Governor Worth	May 11, 1866
William McIntyre	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865
J. L. McMillan	do	Governor Holden, John Dawson, M. B. Smith, and Rufus Galloway	July 5, 1865
Rufus V. McAdin	do	Governor Worth	Jan. 23, 1866
Thomas McGhee	Agent for sale of rebel bonds and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865
J. W. McKee	Rebel contractor, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, Absalom Kelly, and James S. Harrington	July 5, 1865
James Malone	Rebel assessor of tithes	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
Oliver Newlin	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Robert G. Newson	Rebel mail carrier	Governor Holden and B. F. Moore	Nov. 15, 1865
John W. Nicholson	Rebel contractor	Governor Worth and J. H. Foote	Feb. 1, 1866
James E. Norfleet	Rebel prize commissioner	Governor Holden, T. J. Bland, H. A. Bond, Alex. H. Bond, and John Roberts	Oct. 6, 1865
James W. Newsum	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
John E. Nettles	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865
James Newlin	do	Governors Holden and Worth	Oct. 6, 1865
Gabriel H. Nicholson	do	Governors Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
L. J. Norman	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
William T. Noel	do	Governor Holden and E. J. Reade	Aug. 15, 1865
John P. Nisen	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
Alex. G. Neil	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Stephen Neal	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
John T. Northam	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865
William S. Newell	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Philemon H. Neal	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865
John B. Nelson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Josiah Nelson	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 2, 1866
Joseph C. Newland	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865
Benmet Noe	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
George W. Norwood	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
J. C. Newland	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865
George W. Norwood	Rebel tithing agent	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John W. Nicholson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Larry Newsum	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, Wm. G. Jordan, W. J. Bullock, and G. W. Blount	Nov. 7, 1865
Thunna W. Nicholson	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1866

Nathan Newby	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph R. Nebler	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph F. Newby	do	do	Feb. 1, 1865.
George D. Newby	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. N. Nixon	do	Governor Holden, O. G. Parsley, John Dawson, J. Shackelford, and James Cassidy	Aug. 21, 1865.
Henry Nutt	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Neal	do	do	May 3, 1866.
Stephen A. Nordest	do	Governor Worth	June 19, 1865.
Lewis P. Old	Rebel agent of "produce loan"	do	July 5, 1865.
E. H. Overton	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor	Governor Holden, R. J. Williams, and Edward Patrick	Nov. 15, 1865.
S. W. Ormond	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
John O'Brien	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
Warren Overbey	do	Governor Holden and David A. Jenkins	Aug. 15, 1865.
James B. Oates	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
C. M. Oglesby	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. S. A. Oates	do	do	July 6, 1866.
John J. Ormond	do	Governor Holden, J. L. Morehead, C. J. Fox, and T. T. Johnston	June 24, 1865.
Charles Overman	do	Governor Worth, R. F. Arnfield, S. L. Tulbert, A. H. Thomason, and J. Jarratt	Oct. 2, 1866.
Marshall Osborn	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Miles P. Owen	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. J. Orr	Worth over \$30,000	Governor Holden, David A. Barnes, John B. Motley, Wm. Barron, Noah R. Odum, H. Lawstler, R. A. Weaver, and J. Gay	Aug. 29, 1865.
John B. Odum	do	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
William H. Oliver	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James W. Osborne	Doorkeeper of the rebel congress	Governor Holden, Jas. R. Bulla, Z. F. Rush, B. B. Bulla, J. H. Brown, S. S. Jackson, Joel Ashworth, and E. F. Blair	Aug. 21, 1865.
James Page	do	Governor Worth and R. W. Pulliam	June 14, 1866.
Montraville Patton	Member of rebel State senate, mail contractor, and worth over \$30,000.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
William M. Phippen	Rebel depository of the treasury	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
F. D. Polson	Rebel commissioner	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. W. Peebles	Rebel receiver	Governor Worth	June 19, 1865.
W. S. Pettogrew	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	June 24, 1865.
O. G. Parsley	Rebel agent for sale of bonds	do	June 24, 1865.
John T. Peebles	Rebel deputy marshal	do	June 24, 1865.
Jacob Parker	Rebel commissary agent	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. V. Perkins	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	June 24, 1865.
Jesse Pittard	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Johnson Perkins	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. P. Peuland	do	Governor Holden, R. M. Henry, and S. G. Conly	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Patrick	do	Governor Holden, H. A. Crawford, H. Settle, and E. R. Lilse	Nov. 7, 1865.
James B. Pace	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel Pyma	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Stephen H. Parker	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Duncan N. Patterson	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. F. Pegram	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Richard H. Proctor	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1865.
W. P. Pelletier	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. F. Pollock	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Stephen H. Poor	do	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, Will. L. Scott, Samuel D. Steel, and Jas. Hawkins	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Pope	do	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, S. McMasters, and Z. Rush	Oct. 6, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Nathaniel Peaff.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden and D. H. Starbuck.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Nelson D. Pair.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
William Paylor, jr.....	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. H. Tangleur.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John L. Potts.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. B. Phillips.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert H. Penland.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. H. Paylor.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Wiley Patterson.....	do.	Governor Holden and Samuel L. Gilmer.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Parker.....	do.	Governor Holden, N. McKay, J. S. Harrington, and J. McCormick.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Bartholomew Page.....	do.	Governor Worth, C. Perkins, and E. A. Duncy.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Q. Pitts.....	do.	Governor Holden, M. Jarrell, Robert C. Lindsay, and S. Perry.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
R. S. Phillips.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, W. Long, and R. C. Polindexter.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. M. Patrick.....	do.	Governor Holden and R. W. King.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Poole.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. H. Ennis, P. T. Massey, and Nathan Gulley.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
H. J. Pollard.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John M. Patrick.....	do.	Governor Holden, W. P. Grimalter, R. J. Williams, H. F. Grainger, F. M. Roundtree, John B. Williams, and R. W. King.....	July 5, 1865.
A. P. Polindexter.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, L. Lynch, W. W. Long, and J. Jarratt.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
William B. Parks.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
John W. Pugh.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
R. D. Paschall.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
George Patterson.....	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor.	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James H. Pritchett.....	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. F. Powell.....	do.	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John T. Pope.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Andrew J. Perry.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Charles Patton.....	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. J. Patton.....	do.	Governor Holden and E. M. Henry.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. A. Patisillo.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Marlin L. Patterson.....	do.	Governor Holden and Samuel L. Gilmer.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. D. Pearnsall.....	do.	Governor Worth, E. Staley, E. Hingley, and R. M. Smith.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Parks.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John H. Pearson.....	do.	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James M. Parrott.....	do.	Governor Holden, R. W. King, and P. Hardee.....	June 19, 1865.
William G. Pool.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
E. R. Partidge.....	do.	Governor Holden, J. A. Monror, William McAulay, John Mott, and J. D. Pullin.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
N. A. Powell.....	do.	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
W. M. Powell.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joshua Perry.....	Rebel tax assessor, and worth over \$0,000.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
George D. Pool.....	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Thomas J. Pritchard.....	Rebel tax collector.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Barth.....	do.	do.	Jan. 6, 1866.
James H. Parks.....	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.

John Peebles.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Oscar H. Page.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James W. Patton.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Williamson Page.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
R. W. Prilliam.....	do.....	do.....	May 17, 1866.
William F. Piver.....	Left a loyal State.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
George W. Parrish.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	Governor Holden, William E. Bond, Alex. H. Bond, D. McDowell, T. J. Bland, H. A. Bond, and John Roberts.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
H. D. Phillips.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas W. Pool.....	Rebel tithing agent.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
Galeb Puller.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
David Purks.....	Rebel purchasing agent, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James H. Parker.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Algernon S. Perry.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
George W. Purefoy.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. J. Pittman.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. C. Pearson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Willie Perry.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. F. Patterson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas J. Person.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. W. Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Parrott.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
James Potest.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Patterson.....	do.....	Governors Holden and Worth.....	June 25, 1866.
Nesdham Price.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Horace Palmer, sr.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
Samuel Platt.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
John F. Fuller.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 16, 1865.
James J. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 16, 1866.
John Pool.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
John B. Palmer.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Hon. F. Blair, William Sloan, and Tod R. Caldwell.....	Sept. 2, 1865.
W. M. Person.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
Will. P. Pool.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1865.
R. G. Pulliam.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, John R. Coates, B. A. Woodall, B. Godwin, and Simon Godwin.....	Aug. 25, 1865.
A. G. Powell.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Jesse H. Powell.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Edward Packett.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Daniel S. Pratt.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. B. Carter, and P. A. Salewood.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William F. Puller.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Churchill Perkins.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
Kenneth Rayner.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 12, 1865.
*William P. Roberts.....	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Will B. Rodman.....	Rebel brigadier general.....	Governor Worth.....	May 11, 1866.
W. M. Reinhardt.....	Rebel elector.....	Governor Holden.....	May 5, 1865.
J. G. Ramsey.....	Rebel deponent.....	Governor Holden and Nathaniel Boyden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
T. B. Ray.....	Member of rebel congress.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. W. Rhine.....	Rebel commissary agent.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
B. R. Roberts.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Roper.....	Rebel agent of commissary department.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
	Member of rebel advisory board.....	do.....	

North Carolina—Continued

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Edwin G. Reade.....	Member of rebel senate, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden.....	June 19, 1865.
John Rutherford.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1865.
John B. Russell.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Worth.....	Mar. 8, 1866.
Daniel L. Russell, Jr.....	Member of rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
John C. Rhodes.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
Thomas Rollins.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. E. McDonald, W. B. Richardson, and Thomas W. Ritter.....	June 24, 1865.
William A. Rives.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ell D. Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Ratliff.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, and Thomas Settle.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin D. Rauhing.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. W. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Richard E. Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. M. F. Rhodes.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Daniel Ray.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. J. Ramsey.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Peggy S. Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
J. E. Reed.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Thomas A. Ratliff.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriman.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas Reynolds.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. P. Smith, and N. Felp.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Rogers.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Milo A. J. Roseman.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Nineveh Rush.....	do.....	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, James R. Bulla, and Zebedee F. Rush.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John B. Robinson.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
M. C. Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph Reid.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Calvin H. Rush.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. S. Riggs.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James C. Robinson.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Robeson.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Zebedee Russell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Roberts.....	do.....	Governor Worth and Allen Jordan.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Elizabeth L. Reeves.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. Watson Reid.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James M. Redmond.....	do.....	Governor Holden and William Sloan.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. P. Redwine.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
William Ramsour.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Alfred Ramsour.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Rowland.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.....	June 24, 1865.
John A. Rosebro.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Amos Royal.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
H. E. Ruessaville.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James A. Riddick.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Rives.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Richard Rankin.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.

William A. Robey	do	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, W. L. Williams, W. W. Lang, and J. Jarratt.	Aug. 15, 1865
Joseph J. Rignose	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John C. Randall	do	do	May 3, 1866
Hugh K. Reid	do	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, R. H. Wray, and W. M. Ellington.	Aug. 29, 1865
John M. Richmond	do	Governor Holden and J. L. Lesh	Aug. 31, 1865
A. R. Rutledge	Rebel tax assessor and postmaster	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John Randolph	Rebel tax collector	do	Aug. 21, 1865
Joshua Roberts	do	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriman	Aug. 15, 1865
J. L. Robinson	do	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry	Nov. 7, 1865
John O. Ross	do	Governor Holden and L. Greene	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas W. Rowlett	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 12, 1865
W. F. Rowland	Rebel title collector	Governor Holden, L. Eldridge, and W. A. Smith	July 12, 1865
John W. Robertson	Rebel title agent	do	Oct. 6, 1865
H. H. Rowland	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865
Silas J. Rickert	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
M. G. Richards	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Horton S. Reeves	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas H. Robinson	Rebel title assessor	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Ruth Rogers	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
W. D. Rountree	Rebel title agent, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, Willie Daniel, G. W. Stanton, and W. S. Sharp.	Aug. 15, 1865
A. C. Rutledge	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden, T. J. Utley, Jordan Wamble, and G. J. Williams	Aug. 21, 1865
John M. Richardson	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
John M. Riggs	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 15, 1866
Christopher Radford	do	Governor Holden, Lovred Eldridge, Charles Beasley, and W. A. Smith	Feb. 24, 1866
V. Ripley	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas E. Roberts	do	Governor Holden and John Dawson	Oct. 4, 1865
S. S. Ryster	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Samuel Reeves, Jr.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Samuel Reeves, Sr.	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
Nathan Robinson	do	Governor Worth, W. J. Browne, and A. S. Merriman	Feb. 1, 1866
C. B. Riddick	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865
P. R. Richardson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Willie Russell	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 15, 1865
P. B. Ruffin	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
I. R. Ruffin	do	Governor Holden, George Laws, H. N. Brown, C. C. Murdock, and Dennis Heart.	Nov. 7, 1865
William D. Rankin	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
Mary A. Ransaw	do	Governor Holden, A. S. Merriman	Aug. 15, 1865
Pharvath Richardson	do	Governor Holden, A. S. Merriman and Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
do	do	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, L. Eldridge, J. J. Cochner, Jethro Thain, and Thomas D. Sneed	Feb. 1, 1866
do	do	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, and R. H. Wray	Oct. 6, 1865
Robert P. Richardson	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865
H. H. Robinson	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Thomas Ruffin	do	do	Jan. 5, 1866
W. H. Reese	Rebel tax collector	do	Aug. 15, 1865
William N. H. Smith	Member of rebel congress	do	Aug. 15, 1865
Richard H. Smith	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 7, 1865
George V. Stroff	Member of secession convention and rebel district attorney	Attorney General Stanbery	Oct. 17, 1866

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Montford McGehee.....	Rebel loan agent.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Urbah Mathews.....	Rebel purchasing agent.....	Governor Holden, John L. Maness, I. G. Maness, Daniel Lambert, A. M. Williams, Robert W. Maness, Elias Maness, Thomas W. Ritter, J. B. Ritter, A. R. McDonald, W. B. Richardson, and A. H. McNell.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Eli N. Moffitt.....	Rebel stock agent.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John McElreath.....	Rebel commissary agent.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
M. McMahon.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
William P. Moore.....	Left United States military lines.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James A. Marsh.....	Rebel tithing agent.....	Governor Holden, N. Steel, Joel Ashworth, Simon Cotton, S. S. Jackson, and J. H. Brown, Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
H. G. Maxwell.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. A. Miller.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas S. Memory.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Michael.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. L. McCorkle.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas S. Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. Harritt, C. Bohannon, and S. S. Barber.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Neill McLeod.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, and H. S. Stewart.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Francis Mallory.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Hugh T. Moffitt.....	do.....	Governor Holden, B. B. Balla, Z. F. Rush, W. A. Dongan, George A. Foust, Noah Rush, Hugh Parks, James R. Bulla, J. H. Brown, S. S. Jackson, and Benjamin Muffitt.....	July 5, 1865.
F. M. Miller.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
W. G. Meacham.....	do.....	Governor Holden, E. R. Liles, W. H. Battle, and C. B. Lindsay.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Andrew Morrow.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Adelson Mangum.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
T. R. Murray.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joshua Miller.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmer.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
G. C. Moore.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Henry Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
B. F. Morton.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William A. Morton.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Hardy W. Misell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Isaac E. Morris.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
H. M. Mills.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. J. Dargan, and Robert T. Hall.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Mcbane.....	do.....	Governor Holden, George W. Clark, S. G. Toddrell, A. H. Joyce, and Will L. Scott.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Archibald Monk.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Will L. Scott, and Robert P. Dick.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Leahnd Martin.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. J. Morris.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
R. H. Morrison.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. P. Monday.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1865.
Richard V. Michael.....	do.....	Governor Holden and G. E. Moore.....	Aug. 30, 1865.

Robert M. Martin	do	do	do	Aug. 20, 1865.
T. G. Massey	do	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James D. Matthews	do	do	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. P. May	do	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Morrison	do	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
John A. McManlin	do	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Sandy McKinley	do	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
John C. McCown	do	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. W. McNair	do	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. C. McAuley	do	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. M. McIntosh	do	do	Governor Holden, A. R. McDonald, W. B. Richardson, and A. A. Carrington	Aug. 21, 1865.
James M. McAden	do	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
James B. McDade	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nell McPhaul	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ebenezer McNeely	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
George F. McNeil	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Duncan McLawchlin	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rebel postmaster	do	do	Governor Holden and F. B. Satterthwaite	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. L. Moore	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
P. H. Mayo	do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Morrill	do	do	Governor Worth, William Barrow, and John B. Odum	Apr. 16, 1866.
Samuel Miles	do	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Silas Morphey	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
B. F. McBane	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Houston Maxwell	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Luther Moore	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Carroll Moore	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. W. Moore	do	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Henry Mitchell	do	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865.
Uzza Mills	do	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Wiley B. Madison	do	do	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, John A. Hampton, T. Williams, W. W. Long, and A. C. Cowles	Nov. 7, 1865.
G. M. Moore	do	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
James J. Moore	do	do	Governor Holden and J. R. H. Russ	Aug. 21, 1865.
David G. Morley	do	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
John T. Moorman	do	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
John B. Modley	do	do	Governor Holden, James S. Fyffe, Silas Edwards, W. P. Clements, A. T. Long, John C. Jacobs, H. Harding, W. H. Faison, Henry Getting, H. J. Pope, William Barrow, Samuel Calvert, John B. Odum, T. H. Long, H. Lassiter, Joseph B. Barnes, E. J. Thomas, N. Peebles, W. J. Capehart, James H. Vinson, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Grant, R. H. Garner, B. Moore, James D. Boone, and John W. Palmer	Aug. 15, 1865.
John Munroe	do	do	Governor Worth, A. R. McDonald, and Alexander Kelley	Feb. 1, 1866.
Hough Maxwell	do	do	Governors Holden and Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
William T. Marlin	do	do	Governors Holden and Worth	June 22, 1866.
A. Murray	do	do	Governors Holden and Worth	July 5, 1865.
James F. Moore	do	do	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866.
Isaac W. Morris	do	do	Governor Holden and D. H. Starbuck	Aug. 15, 1865.
William J. Montfort	do	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
John A. Mull	do	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John S. McDonald	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. D. McDonald	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Cornelius McMillan	do	do	do	July 6, 1866.
William McGill Matthews	do	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
M. C. McNair.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Worth.....	May 3, 1866.
K. J. McCrow.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William B. McEntire.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James McFarland.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Daniel McKindle.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William McLeod.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. McDonald.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. H. McNeill, George S. Cole, and W. B. Richardson.	Aug. 21, 1865.
P. R. McGrady.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
John D. McLawrin.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Wesley McElver.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Hector McNeil.....	do.....	Governor Holden, N. McKey, and J. S. Harrington.	July 5, 1865.
James McNeil.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
F. W. Moore.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Martin.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William W. Mitchell.....	do.....	Governor Worth, W. P. Beaman, John W. Southall, H. T. Lamster, L. M. Cowper, and W. N. H. Smith.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. G. Moseby.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. J. Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William N. Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William J. Mills.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1865.
Rufus H. Massey.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Luke Blackmer.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
D. G. Maxwell.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. Reirson, Jr., W. H. Gentry, G. W. Webster, Samuel Fulin, Robert P. Dick, and William L. Scott.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Andrew Mickle.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John A. Martin.....	do.....	Governor Holden, William H. Battle, and D. S. Swain.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. B. Melver.....	do.....	Governor Holden, G. W. Andrew, and R. D. Hay.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. McGallers.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
James L. McKee.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. McLaughlin.....	do.....	do.....	June 19, 1865.
Thomas M. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
D. A. Murphy.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
William J. Moye.....	do.....	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, John H. Hill, and Z. F. Rush.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
Edi Murray.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Richard W. King, and P. Hardse.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
James R. Milton.....	do.....	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Blount, and C. Perkins.....	June 19, 1865.
Dickson Mallard.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. L. Mehaffey.....	do.....	Governor Holden and L. Greene.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
A. R. Moore.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John W. McElroy.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
M. S. McKenale.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Hugh McLean.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. McGilvary.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. W. McHenry.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
James H. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Patrick McDowen.....	Rebel route agent.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1865.

James W. Morris.....	do	Henry R. Strong, John Robinson, Daniel Cogswell, E. B. Borden, John A. Parrott, W. T. Faircloth, J. B. Whitaker, R. W. Best, and James H. Everell	Nov. 13, 1865.
W. E. Mastin.....	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
Melcom A. McLeod.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
W. P. McDonald.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
William A. McKay.....	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
D. G. McKee.....	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 13, 1865.
John J. Martin.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 13, 1865.
Duncan Marchion.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Francis E. Mitchell.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph Reedy.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. C. Means.....	do	do	Aug. 31, 1865.
R. F. Moore.....	do	do	Aug. 12, 1865.
E. M. Murrellson.....	do	do	Jan. 1, 1866.
John B. Moss.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. M. Moore.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Patrick Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 29, 1865.
Christopher Melchor.....	do	do	Nov. 9, 1865.
Willy L. Mover.....	do	do	Aug. 8, 1865.
William T. McKeane.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
John T. Mitchell.....	do	do	July 19, 1865.
Thomas J. McKeane.....	do	do	July 19, 1865.
Mathias E. Manly.....	do	do	July 19, 1865.
Thomas D. Mares.....	do	do	July 19, 1865.
J. L. Morehead.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. W. Melbane.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Manlaby.....	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Sept. 8, 1865.
W. R. Myers.....	do	Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Thomas W. Mason.....	do	Governor Holden and Edmund Wilkins	July 5, 1865.
Jordan L. Motley.....	do	Governor Holden, W. Clark, Wm. S. Patton, and S. S. Harrison	July 5, 1865.
Edward L. Mann.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Charles Manly.....	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden and L. Blackner	Nov. 15, 1865.
Peter Mitchell.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
John M. Moody.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
L. A. Mills.....	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
C. P. Mendenhall.....	do	Governor Holden and Worth, John A. Gilmer, Lynden Swain, David McKnight	May 7, 1866.
David Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 30, 1865.
Leason A. Mills.....	do	Governor Worth	May 19, 1865.
N. B. Maseburg.....	do	do	May 19, 1865.
Alex. Murchison.....	do	Governor Holden, N. McKay, and John M. L. Harrington	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. T. H. Murphy.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alex. Mitchell.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert Murphy.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865.
John M. Morehead.....	do	Governor Holden and J. W. Jones	Jan. 5, 1866.
George W. Morehead.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
John A. Manlaby.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. S. Mason.....	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Aug. 15, 1865.
Rebel commissioner and worth over \$20,000	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Robert M. McRae.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Evander McIver.....	do	Governor Holden, J. A. McDonald, and H. H. Burke	Aug. 15, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
W. H. McRary	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
Robert J. McDowell	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
C. N. McAuloo	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Malcom McKay	do	Governor Holden, Neil McKay, and J. S. Harrington.	July 5, 1865.
Ann McNeely	do	Governor Worth and Luke Blackmer.	July 26, 1866.
V. A. McBee	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Daniel McDiarmid	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Donald McEne	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. Melnia	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
John McDonald	do	Governor Holden and R. H. Northrop	Aug. 15, 1865.
John McRee	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Wm. F. McKesson	do	Governor Worth	May 11, 1866.
William McIntyre	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. L. McMillan	do	Governor Holden, John Dawson, M. B. Smith, and Rufus Galloway	July 5, 1865.
Rufus V. McAdin	do	Governor Worth	Jan. 23, 1866.
Thomas McGhee	Agent for sale of rebel bonds, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
J. W. McKay	Rebel contractor, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, Absalom Kelly, and James S. Harrington	July 5, 1865.
James Malone	Rebel assessor of tithes	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
Oliver Newlin	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert G. Newton	Rebel mail carrier	Governor Holden and B. F. Moore	Aug. 15, 1865.
John W. Nicholson	Rebel contractor	Governor Worth and J. H. Foote	Feb. 1, 1866.
James E. Norfleet	Rebel prize commissioner	Governor Holden, T. J. Bland, H. A. Bond, Alex. H. Bond, and John Roberts	Oct. 6, 1865.
James W. Norwum	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
John E. Nettles	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
James Newlin	do	Governors Holden and Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
Gabriel H. Nicholson	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
L. J. Norman	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
William T. Noel	do	Governor Holden and E. J. Reade	Aug. 15, 1865.
John P. Nisac	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Alex. G. Neil	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Stephen Neal	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
John T. Northam	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 6, 1865.
William S. Newell	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Philomen H. Neal	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John B. Nelson	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 2, 1866.
Josiah Nelson	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joseph C. Newland	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Bennet Nooe	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
George W. Norwood	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. C. Newland	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
George W. Norwood	Rebel tithing agent	Governor Holden	June 1, 1865.
John W. Nicholson	do	Governor Holden	May 30, 1866.
Thomas W. Nicholson	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, Wm. G. Jordan, W. J. Bullock, and G. W. Blount	July 5, 1865.
		Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
			Nov. 8, 1865.

Nathan Newby	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph R. Nohler	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Joseph F. Newby	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1865.
George D. Newby	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. N. Nixon	do.	Governor Holden, O. G. Parsley, John Dawson, J. Shackelford, and James Cassidy	Aug. 21, 1865.
Henry Nutt	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Neal	do.	do.	May 23, 1866.
Stephen Norfleet	do.	Governor Worth	July 19, 1865.
Levi P. Old	Rebel agent of "produce loan"	do.	July 19, 1865.
E. H. Overland	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor	Governor Holden	July 15, 1865.
John O'Brien	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden, R. J. Williams, and Edward Patrick	Nov. 15, 1865.
Warren Overby	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1865.
James B. Oates	do.	Governor Holden and David A. Jenkins	Aug. 15, 1865.
C. M. Oglesby	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. S. Oakes	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John J. Ormond	do.	do.	July 6, 1866.
Charles Overman	do.	Governor Holden, J. I. Morehead, C. J. Fox, and T. T. Johnston	Oct. 24, 1865.
Marshall Osborn	do.	Governor Worth, R. F. Armfield, S. L. Tulbert, A. H. Thomason, and J. Jarratt	Oct. 2, 1866.
Miles P. Owen	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. J. Orr	Worth over \$20,000	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John B. Odum	do.	Governor Holden, David A. Barnes, John B. Motley, Wm. Barron, Noah R. Odum, H. Leasiter, R. A. Weaver, and J. Gay	Aug. 29, 1865.
William H. Oliver	do.	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
James W. Osborne	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Page	Doorkeeper of the rebel congress	Joel Ashworth, and E. F. Blair	Aug. 21, 1865.
Montraville Paston	Member of rebel State senate, mail contractor, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Worth and B. W. Pulliam	June 14, 1866.
William M. Phippen	Rebel depository of the treasury	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
F. D. Polson	Rebel commissioner	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. W. Peebles	Rebel receiver	Governor Worth	Nov. 15, 1865.
W. S. Pettigrew	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
O. G. Parsley	Rebel agent for sale of bonds	do.	June 24, 1865.
John T. Peebles	Rebel deputy marshal	do.	June 24, 1865.
Jacob Parker	Rebel commissary agent	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. V. Perkins	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do.	June 24, 1865.
Jesus Pittard	do.	do.	June 24, 1865.
Johnson Pitkins	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. P. Peiland	do.	Governor Holden, R. M. Henry, and S. G. Conly	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. H. Patrick	do.	Governor Holden, H. A. Crawford, H. Settle, and E. R. Liles	Nov. 7, 1865.
James B. Pace	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Samuel Pyron	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Stephen H. Parker	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Duncan N. Patterson	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. F. Pegram	do.	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Richard H. Proctor	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. P. Pelletier	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
W. F. Pollock	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Stephen H. Poor	do.	Governor Holden, Robert P. Dick, Will. L. Scott, Samuel D. Steel, and Jas. Hawkins	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Pope	do.	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, S. McMasters, and Z. Rush	Oct. 6, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Nathaniel Pfaff	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Holden and D. H. Starbuck	Oct. 6, 1865
Nelson D. Pair	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
William Paylor, jr	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865
W. H. Pujear	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
John L. Potts	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
E. B. Phillips	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Robert H. Penland	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
J. H. Paylor	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Wiley Patterson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
William Parker	do	Governor Holden and Samuel L. Gilmer	Nov. 7, 1865
Bartholomew Page	do	Governor Worth, C. Perkins, and E. A. Dancy	Feb. 1, 1866
John Q. Pitts	do	Governor Holden, M. Jarrell, Robert C. Lindsay, and S. Perry	Aug. 15, 1865
R. S. Phillips	do	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, W. W. Long, and R. C. Poindexter	Aug. 15, 1865
J. M. Parlick	do	Governor Holden and R. W. King	Aug. 21, 1865
James T. Poole	do	Governor Holden, J. H. Ennis, F. T. Masey, and Nathan Guiley	Oct. 21, 1865
E. J. Follard	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865
John M. Patrick	do	Governor Holden, W. P. Grimmett, R. J. Williams, H. F. Granger, F. M. Roundtree, John E. Williams, and R. W. King	July 5, 1865
A. P. Poindexter	do	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, L. Lynch, W. W. Long, and J. Jarratt	Aug. 15, 1865
William B. Parks	do	Governor Worth	Oct. 2, 1866
John W. Pugh	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865
R. D. Puchall	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
George Patterson	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
James H. Fritchett	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
A. F. Powell	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John T. Pups	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Andrew J. Perry	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Charles Patton	do	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry	Nov. 7, 1865
A. J. Patton	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
A. J. Pardo	do	Governor Holden and Samuel L. Gilmer	Nov. 7, 1865
W. A. Pearson	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
W. J. Peadal	do	Governor Worth, E. Staley, E. Hynley, and R. M. Smith	Feb. 1, 1866
John H. Parks	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John H. Pearson	do	Governor Holden, R. W. King, and P. Harlowe	June 10, 1865
William M. Parrott	do	Governor Holden	June 10, 1865
William G. Pool	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
E. R. Partridge	do	Governor Holden, J. A. Monroe, William McAulay, John Mot, and J. D. Pullin	Aug. 21, 1865
N. A. Powell	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865
W. M. Penland	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865
Paulus Perry	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865
George D. Pugh	Rebel tax assessor, and worth over 20,000	do	Sept. 8, 1865
Reuben J. Pugh	Rebel tax collector	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865
Rufus H. Parks	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
James H. Parks	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866

John Peebles	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865.
Oscar H. Page	Rebel mail contractor	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James W. Patton	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Williamson Page	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
R. W. Prilliam	do	do	May 17, 1866.
William F. Piver	Left a loyal State	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
George W. Purish	Left a loyal district	Governor Holden, William E. Bond, Alex. H. Bond, D. McDowell, T. J. Bland, H. A. Bond, and John Roberts.	Nov. 15, 1865.
H. R. Doc. 32	Rebel purchasing agent	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
Thomas W. Pool	do	Governor Holden	June 24, 1865.
Isaac Puffer	Rebel purchasing agent, and worth over \$20,000	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
David Parks	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James H. Parker	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Algernon S. Perry	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
George W. Purefoy	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. J. Pittman	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. C. Pearson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Willie Perry	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. F. Patterson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas J. Person	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. W. Pierce	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Parrott	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James Potest	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Patterson	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nesdham Price	do	Governors Holden and Worth	June 23, 1866.
Horace Palmer, sr.	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Samuel Pharr	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
John F. Puffer	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
James J. Phillips	do	do	Aug. 18, 1865.
John Pool	do	Governor Worth	Apr. 16, 1866.
John B. Palmer	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
R. M. Pearson	do	Governor Holden, Hon. F. Blair, William Sloan, and Tod E. Caldwell	Sept. 2, 1865.
Will R. Pool	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 8, 1865.
E. G. Pulliam	do	do	Oct. 26, 1865.
A. G. Powell	do	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, John R. Costea, B. A. Woodall, B. Godwin, and Simon Godwin.	Aug. 29, 1865.
Jesse H. Powell	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
Edward Patrick	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Daniel S. Price	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
William F. Puffer	do	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1865.
Churchill Perkins	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
Kenneth Rayner	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
*William P. Roberts	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	July 12, 1865.
Will B. Rodman	Rebel brigadier general	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. M. Reinhardt	Rebel elector	Governor Worth	May 11, 1866.
J. G. Ramsey	Member of rebel congress	Governor Holden	May 5, 1865.
T. B. Ray	Rebel commissary agent	Governor Holden and Nathaniel Boyden	Aug. 15, 1865.
D. W. Rhine	Rebel purchasing agent	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
B. B. Roberts	Rebel agent of commissary department	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Roper	Member of rebel advisory board	do	Oct. 6, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Edwin G. Reade.....	Member of rebel senate, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden.	June 19, 1865.
John Rutherford.....	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property.	.....do	Nov. 1, 1865.
John B. Russell.....	Left a loyal district.	Governor Worth.	Mar. 8, 1866.
Daniel L. Russel, Jr.....	Member of rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden.	Sept. 8, 1865.
John C. Rhodes.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	.....do	Sept. 24, 1865.
Thomas Rollins.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
William A. Rives.....	.....do	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Ell D. Richardson.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Radtiff.....	.....do	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin D. Rauling.....	.....do	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, and Thomas W. Ritter.	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. W. Roberts.....	.....do	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Richard E. Reeves.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. M. F. Rhodes.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Daniel Ray.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. J. Ramsey.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Freig S. Rogers.....	.....do	.....do	Nov. 15, 1865.
J. E. Reed.....	.....do	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriman.	Nov. 15, 1865.
Thomas A. Radtiff.....	.....do	Governor Holden, A. P. Smith, and N. Felp.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas Reynolds.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Rogers.....	.....do	.....do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Nilo A. Roseman.....	.....do	.....do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Nineveh Ruth.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden, B. B. Bulla, James R. Bulla, and Zebedee F. Rush.	Aug. 21, 1865.
M. C. Ross.....	.....do	Governor Worth.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Reid.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Carroll H. Rush.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. S. Ryals.....	.....do	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan.	Nov. 7, 1865.
James C. Robinson.....	.....do	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
John A. Robeson.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. W. Russell.....	.....do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. W. Roberson.....	.....do	Governor Worth and Allen Jordan.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Elizabeth T. Reeves.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Feb. 1, 1866.
S. Watson Reid.....	.....do	.....do	Feb. 1, 1866.
James W. Redmond.....	.....do	Governor Holden and William Sloan.	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. P. Redwine.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 15, 1865.
William Ramsour.....	.....do	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Alfred Ramsour.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
W. H. Rowland.....	.....do	Governor Holden.	Aug. 21, 1865.
John A. Roeltro.....	.....do	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.	July 12, 1865.
Amos Royal.....	.....do	.....do	Aug. 21, 1865.
H. E. Rounsaville.....	.....do	.....do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James A. Riddick.....	.....do	.....do	Aug. 21, 1865.
James T. Rives.....	Rebel tax assessor.	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Richard Rankin.....	.....do	.....do	Nov. 7, 1865.

William A. Robey.....	do.....	Governor Holden, R. F. Arnfield, W. L. Williams, W. W. Lang, and J. Jarratt.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph J. Riggsbee.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John C. Randall.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1866.
Hugh K. Reid.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, R. H. Wray, and W. M. Ellington.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
John M. Richmond.....	do.....	Governor Holden and J. L. Leach.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. R. Rutledge.....	Rebel tax assessor and postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Randolph.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Joshua Roberts.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriam.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. L. Robinson.....	do.....	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John O. Ross.....	do.....	Governor Holden and L. Greene.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas W. Rowlett.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 12, 1865.
W. F. Rowland.....	Rebel title collector.....	Governor Holden, L. Eldridge, and W. A. Smith.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
John W. Robertson.....	Rebel title agent.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
H. H. Rowland.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Slas J. Rickert.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. M. Clement, H. R. Austin, G. A. Bingham, James N. Brock, W. A. Meroney, H. E. Howard, Robert Sprouse, William Clouse, W. Little, Milton Galtier, D. M. Crenshaw, Wm. A. Clark, J. Smith, P. F. Meroney, J. B. Ellis, and D. J. James.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. G. Richards.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Horton S. Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas H. Robinson.....	Rebel title assessor.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Hugh Rogers.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Willie Daniel, G. W. Stanton, and W. S. Shorp.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Willie D. Rountree.....	Rebel title agent, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden, T. J. Utley, Jordan Wamble, and G. J. Williams.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. C. Richardson.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
John M. Richardson.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
John M. Riggsbee.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Loved Eldridge, Charles Beasley, and W. A. Smith.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Christopher Radford.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	June 24, 1865.
V. Ripley.....	Ex-United States and rebel mail contractor, and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas E. Roberts.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden and John Dawson.....	Oct. 4, 1865.
S. S. Royster.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Reeves, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Alexander Robinson.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. M. Roan.....	do.....	Governor Worth, W. J. Browne, and A. S. Merriam.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
C. B. Riddick.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
Virdie Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Russell.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
P. B. Ruffin.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Isaac Ramsey.....	do.....	Governor Holden, George Laws, H. N. Brown, C. Murdock, and Dennis Heart.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
William D. Rankin.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Mary A. Ranssar.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. S. Merriam.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Pharson Richardson.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. S. Merriam, and Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
do.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Charles Beasley, L. Eldridge, J. J. Cochran, Jehiro Thain, and Thomas D. Sneed.....	Aug. 15, 1866.
do.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Robert P. Richardson.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Joseph Holderby, and B. H. Wray.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
H. H. Robinson.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865.
Th. H. Ruffin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1865.
W. H. Ross.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
Willie N. H. Smith.....	Member of rebel congress.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Richard H. Smith.....	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
George V. Strong.....	Member of secession convention and rebel district attorney.....	Attorney General Stanbery.....	Oct. 17, 1866.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
W. G. Singleton	Rebel collector for the port of Newbern	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
Henry Savage	Rebel collector of customs and depositary of the treasury.	Governor Holden, John Dawson, and J. Shackelford	July 12, 1865
Robert M. Smith	Rebel deputy marshal	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
John W. Sanford	Rebel depositary	do	Oct. 6, 1865
Thomas R. Smith	Rebel examiner	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
John H. Stevenson	Rebel mail messenger	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865
Robert W. Seawall	Rebel agent for purchasing supplies	do	July 12, 1865
John F. Sanders	Rebel agent for collecting supplies	do	Aug. 15, 1865
W. F. Strayhorn	do	do	May 24, 1865
James K. Simpson	Left a loyal State	Wm. Simpson, W. C. Kyle, J. Netherland, A. A. Kyle, and C. A. Mitchell, (citizens of Tennessee.)	May 3, 1866
John D. Simpson	Left a loyal district	Governor Worth	Mar. 8, 1866
H. B. Short	Rebel receiver	Governor Holden	June 24, 1865
Levi M. Scott	do	Governor Holden, John A. Gilmer, C. H. Wiley, Lyndon Swain, J. H. Payne, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, J. Hatt, David McKnight, James A. Houston, Nathan Hatt, Thos. Settle, and Robert P. Dick	July 19, 1865
David Schenck	do	Governor Worth	May 3, 1866
B. M. Selby	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden, R. S. Donnell, William J. Jordan, and R. H. Blount	Nov. 7, 1865
Richard H. Small	Rebel purchasing agent	Governor Holden, William E. Bond, Alex. H. Bond, H. A. Bond, and John Roberts	Nov. 15, 1865
Samuel Steel	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865
J. R. Simonton	do	Governor Holden and J. F. Alexander	Aug. 29, 1865
A. H. Sanders	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden	Sept. 9, 1865
R. F. Saunders	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
Winslow W. Smith	do	Governor Holden, J. T. Leach, W. A. Smith, Thomas D. Sneed, B. Godwin, Calvin Lamiter, D. S. Avera, J. W. Avera, Charles Beasley, and J. C. Codner	Aug. 15, 1865
Edward Sanders	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865
E. H. Scarborough	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
J. R. Scarborough	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865
A. J. Shafer	Rebel mail contractor, and worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 7, 1865
John B. Stanley	Rebel title agent	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1865
Alexander G. Smith	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865
L. D. Stephenson	do	Governor Holden	Jan. 5, 1866
William Sutton	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866
H. H. Sautlin	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
Jonas Smith	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866
A. L. Shuford	do	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis	Aug. 31, 1865
William Shaw	do	Governor Holden	Oct. 6, 1865
Joseph B. Spivey	do	Governor Holden, John Pool, and L. Thompson	Oct. 6, 1865
W. N. Shelton	do	Governor Holden and J. L. McKee	July 5, 1865
James Smith	Rebel title receiver	Governor Holden, F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Blount, and O. Perkins	June 24, 1865
W. T. Stephenson	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865
C. C. Smith	Rebel tax collector	Governor Holden, A. J. B. B. Avera, A. H. Jnyee, and Will L. Scott	Nov. 15, 1865
George H. Lee	do	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis	Nov. 7, 1865

Amos P. Sharpe	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Benjamin F. Shaw	do	Governor Holden, Nell McKay, and J. S. Harrington	July 5, 1863.
Joseph B. Shaw	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
John B. Sides	do	do	Aug. 20, 1863.
Joshua H. Stanley	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1863.
D. A. Suggs	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1863.
James Spann	do	Governor Holden and W. D. Walsted, M. D	Aug. 21, 1863.
Alexander F. Smith	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
D. M. Sinclair	do	Governor Holden, W. B. Clegg, and G. W. Foushee	Aug. 21, 1863.
John D. Stewart	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
M. S. Sherwood	do	Governor Holden, G. A. Caldwell, Lyndon Swain, Will L. Scott, Joab Hlatt, and O. H. Wiley	July 12, 1863.
Alva Smith	Rebel tax assessor, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1863.
James M. Smith	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
Solomon V. Simons	do	Governor Worth, W. C. Ramsey, and J. R. Hargrave	Apr. 16, 1864.
Malcom Shaw	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
L. H. Sanders	Rebel tax collector.	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
J. P. Stinson	do	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
William J. Stanly	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Oct. 6, 1863.
Robert B. Smith	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
J. C. Slocumb	do	do	Aug. 21, 1863.
Henry Shankle	do	Governor Holden and L. Greene	Nov. 7, 1863.
William D. Sumner	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Holden and J. H. McLaughlin	Nov. 7, 1863.
Lafayette Smith	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
William R. Sharpe	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
Albert Sheek	do	Governor Holden, E. J. Clouse, M. D. Kimbrough, N. Williams, H. E. Austin, L. Bingham, Robert Sprouse, W. L. Brown, J. F. Johnston, D. J. Iams, and J. M. Clement	Nov. 7, 1863.
William Sexton	do	Governor Holden, Isaac Rowland, and J. A. McLean	Aug. 15, 1863.
P. C. Saunders	do	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan	Nov. 7, 1863.
Richard H. Scales	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
C. B. Strickland	do	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
H. L. Smith	do	do	Aug. 15, 1863.
Solomon Shepherd	do	Governor Holden, John Leathers, W. A. Gness, and B. C. Hopkins	Aug. 15, 1863.
J. H. Stoltz	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
William R. Smith	do	Governor Holden, C. A. Boom, H. C. Mills, William M. Young, and Robert P. Dick	Aug. 21, 1863.
Jacob Surewat	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
E. A. Sellars	do	Governors Holden and Worth	June 24, 1863.
Robert R. Swenson	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1863.
E. B. Stowe	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
George W. Swenson	do	Governors Holden and Worth and William R. Albright	July 5, 1863.
H. P. Straughan	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	Nov. 15, 1863.
John S. Shepperd	do	Governor Holden, John Pool, and Lewis Thompson	July 5, 1863.
Peter Stradley	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
F. J. Shipps	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.
Alfred Smith	do	Governor Holden, N. McKay, A. J. Burlington, J. H. Arnold, and H. A. Williams	Nov. 7, 1863.
Robert F. Simmons	do	Governor Holden, N. Knight, and W. G. Smith	Nov. 7, 1863.
F. J. Simpson	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1863.
L. J. Siler	do	Governor Holden and R. M. Henry	Nov. 7, 1863.
A. J. Shepard	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Harman Sears	do	do	Nov. 7, 1863.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Joseph J. Scull.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas T. Sawyer.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Jesse A. Sanders.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Nathaniel Seales.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
John Sykes.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. F. Strowd.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. B. Strain.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
J. M. Springs.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Nell S. Stewart.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. J. Turlington, and Daniel Cutts.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
John Sheppard.....	do.....	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, and A. Kelley.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
John W. Scott.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Noah R. Strickland.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
B. T. Strickland.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1865.
Alse Sutherland.....	do.....	do.....	June 24, 1865.
Henry F. Schenck.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. F. Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
M. W. Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Moses A. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Elijah Satterwhite.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John W. Sessoms.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	June 14, 1865.
Henderson Sherrill.....	do.....	do.....	June 14, 1865.
Robert F. Simonton.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis.....	Jan. 5, 1866.
William P. Stanback.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel G. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Robert J. Steele.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
W. T. Sutton.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
N. L. Suth.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Albert B. Stith.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
William L. Stamps.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
David L. Swain.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. A. Stanfield.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles E. Shiber.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles Glover.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Willie Slums.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.....	Sept. 24, 1865.
James N. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James A. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
T. H. Snow.....	do.....	Governor Holden, G. W. Blount, Willie Daniel, W. S. Sharp, and R. H. Blount.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James B. Shepard.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
Walter L. Steele.....	do.....	Governor Worth and Edwin G. Reade.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
Milton Selby.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Oct. 2, 1866.
William H. Smith.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	July 5, 1865.
Ludwick W. Sumners.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. E. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
John H. D. Shepard.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
do.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865.

Nathaniel Seals.	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
E. H. Sanderson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas E. Skinner.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas Slade.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Drury Smith.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Henry C. Smith.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel W. Smith.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel W. Stambaek.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Jasper Stowe.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Rev. Albert Strickes.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
W. G. Sumner.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Josiah Turner, jr.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Francis A. Thornton.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
T. R. Tate.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
R. S. Tucker.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. W. Turley.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
E. A. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Henry Taylor.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Elijah Tatum.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Jonathan Trull.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
H. E. Thomas.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Sammal H. Taylor.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
George W. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
N. N. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James E. Thorn.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. S. Trott.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William A. Trott.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Thomas B. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
David C. Thorn.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John L. Terrell.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James W. Townsend.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
A. H. Thomason.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Benjamin F. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James M. Trader.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Enoch Triplett.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Elieha C. Terry.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Robert Y. Tucker.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William Thomas.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
James W. Terrell.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
J. W. Thompson.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
M. S. Thomas.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Tate.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
Jesse Thomason.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
William S. Tayloe.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
S. H. Turrentine.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Names.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Thomas H. Tomlinson.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 15, 1865
W. H. B. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
Joel Thomas.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. H. Joyce.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Marquis D. Thomas.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
W. R. Trueman.....	do.....	Governor Holden, A. J. Mumill, Isaac N. Sanders, Jasper Etheridge, and E. Mumill, Jr.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Levi Trester.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Willis S. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Franklin Thompson.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 21, 1865
S. C. W. Tate.....	Rebel tax collector and commissioner.....	Governor Holden.....	July 6, 1865
John Tapscott.....	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
Thomas K. Thomas.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
John B. Tracy.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866
Perry Tomlin.....	Rebel tithes agent.....	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, Jonathan Worth, and Joel Ashworth.....	Aug. 21, 1865
James F. Turman.....	do.....	Governor Holden and R. A. McLaughlin.....	Aug. 29, 1865
C. H. K. Taylor.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 29, 1865
Samuel M. Tomlinson.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
A. A. N. M. Taylor.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden and J. M. Leach.....	Aug. 21, 1865
James J. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866
Peterson Thorp.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Richard Thorp.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Wilfred Turner.....	do.....	Governor Holden, W. W. Abbea, Thomas A. Nicholson, J. F. Alexander, and J. A. Raeburn.....	Nov. 9, 1865
W. H. H. Tucker.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 9, 1865
J. W. Thomas.....	do.....	Governor Holden and H. Adams.....	Oct. 26, 1865
William C. Tate.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 29, 1865
Thomas G. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1865
John A. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1865
Joseph J. Thaxton.....	do.....	Governor Holden and W. McGhee.....	Aug. 3, 1865
Benjamin W. Thach.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 29, 1865
Josiah Turner, sr.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865
William H. Thomas.....	do.....	Governor Worth, E. D. Davis, J. M. Bryson, Nathan Coward, H. J. Beck, A. D. Hooper, F. B. Shervill, D. Norton, Solomon Messer, J. J. Hooper, E. P. Stillwell, H. M. Cook, John Wilson, J. S. Comer, Joseph R. Buchanan, M. Zachary, E. H. Casale, L. G. Ward, W. Cooper, John A. Mills, Jacob Wike, S. P. C. Shelton, J. G. Stephens, E. D. Brundie, William Hooper, William R. Bugehaan, J. L. Potts, W. Manles, H. B. Bryson, H. A. Boone, W. L. Morris, A. S. Merriman, R. M. Henry, and R. H. Comer.....	Aug. 21, 1865
John C. Urry.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden and James J. Moore.....	Nov. 15, 1865
G. A. Unehareh.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden, W. H. Menett, and C. S. Jinks.....	Oct. 6, 1866
W. H. Utley.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden.....	Sept. 28, 1865
Thomas Uzell.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 12, 1865
Robert B. Vance.....	Rebel brigadier-general.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Samuel W. Vick.....	Rebel mail agent.....	Governor Worth.....	Feb. 1, 1866

T. L. Vail.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Holden and William Sloan.....	Feb. 1, 1865
James A. Vernon.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Oct. 6, 1865
Alfred M. Veasy.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Worth.....	Oct. 6, 1865
R. J. Veal.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden, John Pool, and L. Thompson.....	Feb. 7, 1865
John A. Vines.....	do.....	Governor Holden, F. G. Henig, John Dawson, William S. Anderson, J. Shackelford, Bradley & Wooler, James Anderson, and P. W. Fanning.....	Nov. 7, 1865
William B. Whitehead.....	Ex-captain United States revenue service, and acting master for the sale of rebel bonds.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
William A. Wright.....	Commissioner for the sale of rebel navy.....	Governor Holden and Bayet Brigadier General M. P. Thomas.....	Aug. 21, 1865
L. S. Williams.....	Rebel procures loan agent.....	Governor Holden, J. S. Harrington, and N. McKay.....	Nov. 7, 1865
James H. Weathers.....	Rebel impressing agent.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
John White.....	Rebel agent to England.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865
W. Whitehead.....	Clerk in rebel treasury department.....	Governor Holden and A. H. Joyce.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Robert Wall.....	Member of rebel advisory board.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
A. C. Williamson.....	Rebel deputy.....	Governor Holden, S. S. Jackson, B. B. Bulla, D. W. Porter, J. H. Brown, James R. Bulla, and Z. F. Rush.....	Nov. 7, 1865
J. M. Worth.....	Rebel deputy and salt commissioner.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865
C. S. Winstead.....	Member of rebel legislature, and deputy.....	Governor Holden.....	June 19, 1865
Thomas C. Womble.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Holden and John A. McDonald.....	Nov. 7, 1865
B. B. Willsford.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
James H. White.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865
A. Westmoreland.....	do.....	Governor Holden and A. H. Joyce.....	Nov. 7, 1865
M. T. Whitaker.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Samuel Wilkins.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866
J. Burxon Williams.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866
John A. Womack.....	do.....	Governor Holden, H. H. Burk, and R. C. Ootson.....	Aug. 15, 1865
James G. Wiseman.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 15, 1865
William H. White.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865
John Watson.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866
Archibald Wilson.....	do.....	Governor Holden, Lyndon Swain, James A. Houston, D. F. Caldwell, and W. A. Caldwell.....	Feb. 1, 1866
Joseph M. Watson.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Frederick W. Watson.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Samuel D. Winborne.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Nathan R. Whitfield.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 5, 1866
N. J. Whitaker.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Jan. 5, 1866
C. W. Wooley.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1866
James J. Weaver.....	Rebel assessor of property.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866
John Wooley.....	Rebel tax collector.....	Governor Holden, L. C. Hanes, H. B. Howard, Robert Sprouse, Ephraim Gathier, A. A. Harbin, L. Bingham, and John Clement.....	Nov. 7, 1865
John B. Williams.....	do.....	Governor Holden.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Allen Warren.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1865
William B. Whitfield.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
Thomas Warters.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865
John C. Wooten.....	do.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865
William M. Walton.....	Rebel tax collector and worth \$20,000.....	Governor Holden and F. A. B. Caldwell.....	Feb. 1, 1866
James M. Wooten.....	Rebel tithing agent.....	Governor Holden, A. J. Munill, J. N. Sanders, E. Munill, and Jasper Etheridge.....	Aug. 15, 1865
Thomas J. Womack.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Walter J. Jones.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Eliza M. Welborne.....	do.....	Governor Holden and Nathaniel Boydon.....	Nov. 7, 1865
Thomas B. Wright.....	Rebel tithing collector.....	Governor Worth.....	Aug. 15, 1865
G. W. Ward.....	Rebel tithing clerk and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Holden.....	Feb. 1, 1866
E. A. Winsor.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Holden, R. F. Armfield, George Nicky, and E. C. Roughton.....	July 21, 1865
James H. Ward.....	do.....	Governor Holden, John Pool, and L. Thompson.....	Aug. 15, 1865
			July 5, 1865

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
W. W. Wrenn	Rebel mail contractor	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Christopher C. Wade	do.	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan	Aug. 21, 1863.
C. N. White	Rebel receiver	Governor Holden and Brigadier General Atkins	June 24, 1863.
C. S. Wooten	do.	Governor Holden	Sept. 29, 1863.
Gaston H. Wilder	do.	Governor Worth	Jan. 5, 1864.
Robert F. Webb	Prisoner of war	Governor Holden and Major General Ricketts	June 14, 1863.
A. C. Williamson	Rebel contractor	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1864.
B. P. Williamson	do.	Governor Worth	June 19, 1863.
George B. Watkinson	Rebel contractor and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	Apr. 16, 1864.
George B. Watkinson	do.	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1863.
J. W. B. Watson	Member of rebel legislature and worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden	Sept. 29, 1863.
W. H. Wheeler	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1863.
Jonathan Worth	do.	do.	Aug. 12, 1863.
David Wagner	Proceedings commenced as abandoned property and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Worth	May 3, 1864.
Jacob Wagner	do.	do.	June 25, 1864.
Edward Warren	Left a loyal district	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Robert S. Walker	do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1863.
Eliel Woodburn	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do.	Oct. 6, 1863.
David Worth	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
Richard S. Wood	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
John T. Wheeler	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
T. G. Wharton	do.	Governor Holden, C. N. McAdoo, W. A. Donnell, J. H. Watson, and Will. L. Scott	Nov. 7, 1863.
L. D. Welborn	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Ell Westvill	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
Nathan H. Waugh	do.	Governor Holden, George H. Hambleton, Mathew Carson	Nov. 7, 1863.
N. E. Whitfield	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1863.
Warren Williams	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
Samuel S. Wall	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
Elisha Wade	do.	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1863.
J. C. Williams	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
P. M. Winchester	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
Samuel Wylie	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
Thomas D. Winchester	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
George A. Winchester	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
R. M. Wright	do.	Governor Worth	Nov. 7, 1863.
Daniel Worth	do.	Governor Holden and Jonathan Worth	Oct. 31, 1863.
William Withers	do.	Governor Holden, W. H. Gentry, S. Allums, and Robert P. Dick	Aug. 21, 1863.
James K. Williams	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1863.
James K. Wheeler	do.	Governor Worth	July 6, 1863.
N. R. White	do.	do.	July 6, 1863.
Anderson Woodley	do.	Governor Holden	Oct. 2, 1863.
Willie B. Williams	do.	Governor Holden, S. B. McIntire, Watson, and C. Perkins	Oct. 2, 1863.
James Williams	do.	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Oct. 2, 1863.

John Williams.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Giles Williams.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Edmond D. Williams.....	do	do	Oct. 6, 1865.
Edwin C. Worrell.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 6, 1865.
Lawson Wilson.....	do	do	Nov. 6, 1865.
J. A. Williams.....	do	do	Nov. 6, 1865.
Cyrus J. Wheeler.....	do	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick.	Nov. 6, 1865.
Nathan Weaver.....	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 6, 1865.
Samuel C. Waugh.....	do	Governor Holden, R. T. Hardin, and A. E. Cox	Nov. 6, 1865.
Alfred C. Ward.....	do	Governor Worth.	Feb. 1, 1866.
G. M. Webb.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
Moses Wilkerson.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. A. Whitenton.....	do	do	Feb. 1, 1866.
A. Whitnair.....	do	Governor Worth, A. M. Bryan, and C. Edwards	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. Whitnair.....	do	Governor Holden	Feb. 1, 1866.
Will F. Wells.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
Robert L. Walker.....	do	Governor Holden and D. H. Starbuck.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Spencer Walker.....	do	Governor Worth	Aug. 15, 1865.
Sheldon G. Ware.....	do	Governor Worth, W. M. Ellington, and E. W. Hancock	Feb. 1, 1866.
Asa Weaver.....	do	Governor Worth, E. C. Yates, and J. W. Shephard.	Feb. 1, 1866.
David Wisnami.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. N. Webb.....	do	Governor Holden, John Pool, and Lewis Thompson.	July 5, 1865.
J. R. M. White.....	do	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
David Wright.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
F. L. Warren.....	do	Governor Holden and Allen Jordan.	Aug. 21, 1865.
J. J. Ward.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
Alexander Watson.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
Edward Watson.....	do	do	Jan. 5, 1865.
James M. White.....	do	Governor Holden and A. J. Jones	Jan. 5, 1865.
John W. F. Weaver.....	do	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1865.
John Wells.....	do	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Wrightell.....	do	Governor Worth, R. F. Trogdon, William Allen, and William A. Brown	Feb. 1, 1866.
William Woodburn.....	do	Governor Holden, Will L. Scott, David McKnight, J. Hatt, Lyndon Swain, G. A. Caldwell, and James A. Houston.	Aug. 15, 1865.
do	do	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Worth, T. S. Martin, and J. Jarrett.	May 11, 1866.
do	do	Governor Worth.	July 12, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden and W. McGeebe.	Aug. 15, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Worth.	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden and Thomas Settle.	Nov. 7, 1865.
do	do	Attorney General Speed	Oct. 6, 1866.
do	do	By order of the President.	June 29, 1865.
do	do	Governor Holden	Sept. 9, 1865.
do	do	Governor Worth	Sept. 29, 1865.
do	do	T. F. Westray	May 3, 1866.
do	do	John G. Williams	Aug. 18, 1865.
do	do	Joseph H. Wilson	Nov. 15, 1865.
do	do	John Wimlab.	Aug. 15, 1865.

North Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Edmund Wilkins	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Holden	Aug. 29, 1865.
Solomon Williams	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
W. P. Ward	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Harper Williams	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Mia Wal	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Wooster	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 15, 1865.
John C. Williams	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Amos Wade	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Nathan Williams	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Thomas G. Walton	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. H. Willard	do.	Governor Holden and F. A. R. Caldwell	Aug. 15, 1865.
M. L. Wriston	do.	Governor Holden	June 19, 1865.
B. G. Worth	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph A. Weatherby	do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1865.
Edward Wood	do.	Governor Holden, Thomas Settle, Lyndon Swain, Jas. A. Houston, Hiram O. Worth, Nathan Hlatt, Jacob Hlatt, and David McKnight.	July 5, 1865.
Mrs. M. M. Withers	do.	Governor Holden	Aug. 21, 1865.
N. W. Woodfin	do.	Governor Holden, H. P. Helper, A. M. Iyer, and William Sloan	Aug. 21, 1865.
Mrs. Susan E. Winthrop	do.	Governor Worth	Feb. 1, 1866.
John Wilkes	do.	Attorney General Speed	Oct. 18, 1865.
J. C. Washington	Member of secession convention and worth over \$20,000.	Commodore Charles Wilkes, United States Navy	July 3, 1865.
A. M. Yarbrough	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Attorney General Speed, (with condition that he arranges with freedmen on his land to the satisfaction of Freedmen's Bureau.)	Nov. 30, 1865.
John Young	Rebel postmaster	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
James M. Young	do.	do.	Aug. 15, 1865.
James L. Yates	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Samuel Younts	do.	do.	Oct. 6, 1865.
J. H. A. Yount	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
J. W. Youngblood	do.	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
T. York	do.	Governor Holden and J. R. Ellis	Aug. 21, 1865.
William W. Young	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Holden, J. H. Ellis, P. T. Massey, and Nathan Gills	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. J. Yorke	Rebel purchasing agent.	Governor Holden, Calvin J. Cowles, and C. R. S. Simpson	Aug. 29, 1865.
Sarah V. Young	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Holden and Robert P. Dick	Oct. 6, 1865.
John A. Young	do.	Governor Holden	July 5, 1865.
	do.	Governor Worth	Aug. 21, 1865.
	do.		Sept. 14, 1865.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richard H. Anderson	Graduate of West Point, ex-officer in United States army, and rebel general.	Governor Ferry	Sept. 27, 1865.
J. D. Alken	Rebel agent at the port of Charleston for foreign supplies.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.

Lewis M. Ayer.....	Member of rebel Congress, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Orr and Hon. William W. Boyce.	July 6, 1865.
James R. Alken.....	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Perry	May 11, 1866.
J. B. Armstrong.....	Rebel postmaster	do.	Sept. 15, 1865.
George Allen.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
John R. Allen.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do.	Aug. 18, 1865.
William Arnold.....	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
J. M. Alston.....	Worth over \$20,000	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph D. Allen.....	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Charles Alston, jr.....	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
E. J. Arthur.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
D. Wyatt Aiken.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
William G. Allen.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
Daniel G. Anderson.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. S. Adams.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. J. Alston.....	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
Thomas P. Allen.....	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
J. E. Adger.....	do.	Governor Perry and Hon. William W. Boyce.	Sept. 27, 1865.
John B. Adger.....	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865.
Robert Adger.....	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
E. L. Adams.....	do.	Governor Perry, Brown Brothers & Co., and F. A. Sawyer, collector of internal revenue, 2d district of South Carolina.	Aug. 29, 1865.
John H. Adams.....	do.	Governor Perry	Aug. 28, 1865.
William Ashley.....	do.	do.	Oct. 7, 1865.
W. A. Alston.....	do.	do.	Oct. 31, 1865.
Ephraim Andrews.....	do.	do.	Jan. 31, 1865.
Francis Arnold.....	do.	do.	Oct. 23, 1865.
Jane S. Adams.....	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
David Anderson.....	do.	do.	Sept. 15, 1865.
Simoon Atkins.....	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
James U. Adams.....	do.	James B. Campbell	Oct. 25, 1866.
W. S. Adams.....	do.	Governor Orr	July 6, 1866.
Thomas S. Arthur.....	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
William W. Boyce.....	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
William C. Bee.....	do.	By order of the President	Sept. 7, 1865.
James Bell.....	Ex-United States and rebel member of Congress.	Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865.
John Baskett.....	President of an exporting and importing company whose ships were employed in running the blockade, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 23, 1865.
Robert Beatey.....	Rebel tax agent, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
J. S. K. Bennett.....	Rebel receiver, and worth over \$20,000	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
James Bailey.....	Member of rebel legislature, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
John F. Brockinton.....	Rebel agent for the sale of bonds, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
Atramas James Burke.....	Rebel agent for collecting supplies, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Oct. 23, 1865.
W. A. Black.....	Rebel tax collector	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
E. B. Brunson, jr.....	Rebel tax assessor	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
R. W. Brice.....	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
John W. Burbridge.....	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
George W. Brewer.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, D. R. Steveson, and R. N. Hemphill	Sept. 4, 1865.
	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster, and rebel tax collector.	Governor Perry	Sept. 4, 1865.
	Rebel postmaster. A.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Joel Baker	Rebel postmaster	Governor Perry	Sept 27, 1865
Samuel Bartdale	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
N. A. Bell	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
M. Brawson	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
Archibald Barron	Worth over \$20,000	do	Sept 29, 1865
Harriet Bratton	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
John S. Bratton	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
John Brown	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
S. Robo	do	do	Nov 7, 1865
A. H. Brown	do	do	Aug 28, 1865
James Bivling	do	do	Oct 10, 1865
B. R. Bostick	do	do	Sept 6, 1865
James P. Boyce	do	do	Sept 6, 1865
Robert Brice, Jr.	do	do	Nov 13, 1865
William James Ball	do	do	July 22, 1865
John Bomar	do	do	Nov 30, 1865
Henry Bischoff	do	do	Sept 11, 1865
A. H. Boykin	do	do	Sept 6, 1865
A. H. Brown	do	do	Sept 4, 1865
Samuel J. Bradley	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
William Birnie, Jr.	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
Henry Burton	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
Samuel Beatty	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
James M. Byers	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
W. T. Barge	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
Oma Bailey	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
William Browning	do	do	Sept 29, 1865
Robert Beatty	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
J. O. Betall	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
Mary T. Barnes	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
Daniel W. Brown	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
James D. Riving	do	do	Sept 27, 1865
James H. Baggett	do	Governor Perry, Q. B. Oakes, and E. M. Spauldin.	Apr. 3, 1866
Edwin Bates	do	Governor Perry	Apr. 3, 1866
Thomas B. Bennett	do	Governor Orr	Apr. 23, 1866
Thomas K. Brown	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866
Turner Barber	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866
W. B. Boyd	do	Governor Perry	Apr. 23, 1866
W. J. Baker	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866
B. H. Brown	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866
C. R. Bryce	do	do	Aug 29, 1865
Charles R. Brewster	do	do	Aug 29, 1865
T. M. Budwiese	do	do	Oct 31, 1865

R. D. Bacon.....	do.....	Governor Orr.....	Oct. 6, 1865.
E. M. Beach.....	do.....	Governor Perry, Otis Milla, William M. Shannon, and A. W. Bennett.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
William K. Bradley.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
John Brice, sr.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1865.
William Burrows.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1865.
G. W. Bradford.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
James D. Blanding.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
J. R. Braton.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
W. J. Bennett.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
Tandy Burkhalter.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
David Blake.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1865.
Walter Blake.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1865.
M. C. Butler.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1865.
Thomas G. Clemmon.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1865.
W. F. Colcock.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	May 18, 1864.
E. W. Charles.....	Left a loyal State and worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
H. L. Charles.....	Ex-United States and rebel collector of the port of Charleston, and worth \$20,000.....	Governor Perry, J. H. Norwood, R. L. Hart, Wm. K. Ryan, John J. Russell, E. J. Lide, James McConn, J. E. Nettles, W. J. Floyd, and J. Q. Gatlin.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. G. Capers.....	Rebel agent for cotton loans, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
B. T. Crayton.....	Depository of rebel States treasury.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
Mrs. Julia M. Connor.....	Property in possession of military authorities.....	Governor Perry.....	Oct. 10, 1865.
James L. Corley.....	Rebel depository.....	By order of the President.....	Oct. 14, 1865.
L. M. Coxeter.....	Property in possession of Freedmen's Bureau.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 6, 1865.
James Conner.....	Graduate of West Point, lieutenant in United States army, and lieutenant colonel in rebel army.....	do.....	June 9, 1866.
J. W. L. Cary.....	Commander of rebel privateer "Jeff Davis".....	do.....	Sept. 6, 1865.
Benjamin D. Culp.....	First and third exactions.....	Governor Perry.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
J. B. Chandler.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
Lewis M. Coker.....	Rebel tithe collector.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1865.
James Callison.....	Rebel collector.....	Governor Perry, E. W. Charles, and B. W. Edwards.....	Sept. 15, 1865.
T. T. Castles.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
H. W. Cannon.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1865.
Wm. Choice.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
L. D. Childs.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
T. G. Croft.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
C. A. Chisolm.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
Charles D. Carr.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
Randell Croft.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1865.
James P. Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
George S. Cameron.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
M. E. Cohen.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
Thomas W. Chiles.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
Churchill Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1865.
L. C. Clifford.....	do.....	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, E. S. West, and Jordan Bennett.....	Sept. 2, 1865.
Thomas K. Cureton.....	do.....	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, John A. Bradley, J. R. Allen, Alex. Robertson, and John H. Rowland.....	Sept. 2, 1865.
R. B. Cain.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Nov. 4, 1865.
R. G. Cameron.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
Jacob Cohen.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
W. J. B. Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1865.
George Cooper.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1865.

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par-don.
Robert Chisolm.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Perry	Sept. 15, 1865.
Harvey Cogwell.....	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865.
John Campion.....	do	do	Oct. 2, 1865.
J. C. H. Clausen.....	do	do	Oct. 2, 1865.
Otis J. Clafoe.....	do	Governor Perry, John Phillips, George W. Williams, and F. T. Elford.	Sept. 14, 1865.
Charles V. Chamberlain.....	do	Governor Perry	Aug. 28, 1865.
Nathan Calhoun.....	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865.
A. R. Chisolm.....	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865.
R. C. Cleveland.....	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865.
Caleb Coker.....	do	Governor Perry, Thomas Smith, M. D., E. W. Edwards, E. L. Adams, Edward B. Evans, and John Witherspoon.	Sept. 6, 1865.
W. C. Courtney.....	do	Governor Perry	Oct. 9, 1865.
Amelia G. Clarkson.....	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865.
James M. Caldwell.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
James Chatham.....	do	do	Oct. 19, 1865.
R. B. Cunningham.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
William M. Cox.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
J. S. Cole.....	do	do	Nov. 15, 1865.
George Cooper.....	do	do	Oct. 10, 1865.
Wm. Caldwell.....	do	do	Oct. 30, 1865.
Francis A. Connor.....	do	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, and A. P. Wylie.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Thomas A. Carlisle.....	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865.
Thomas R. Clarkson.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Robert G. Chisolm.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
James E. Calhoun.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
J. J. Chisolm.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Robert T. Chisolm.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Peter Cauble.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Henry Coble.....	do	Governor Orr.	Mar. 19, 1866.
John A. Calhoun.....	do	Governor Perry	Apr. 3, 1866.
Joseph A. Cunningham.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
J. J. Davis.....	Rebel commissary agent.	do	Nov. 7, 1865.
John W. Dantzier.....	Rebel purchasing agent.	do	Sept. 28, 1865.
Thomas Q. Donaldson.....	Rebel tax collector.	do	Oct. 10, 1865.
Alfred H. Drunkin.....	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865.
W. J. DeBreville.....	Rebel receiver and tax assessor.	Colonel Craig, U. S. A.	July 13, 1865.
E. DeTreville.....	Rebel tax assessor.	Governor Perry	Sept. 4, 1865.
Il. H. Duncan.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Rabel deputy marshal.....	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865.
Rebel district attorney.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
R. F. DeBoutreure.....	do	Governor Perry, W. J. Floyd, and John Floyd.	Sept. 27, 1865.
R. F. Durbone.....	Rebel corner.....	Governor Perry	Sept. 15, 1865.
Wm. D. Durbone.....	Rebel corner.....	do	Sept. 15, 1865.
Wm. Durbone.....	Rebel corner.....	do	Sept. 15, 1865.
William Dicks.....	Rebel postmaster.	do	Sept. 27, 1865.

J. W. Dillon	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Perry and L. D. Staly, lieutenant and assistant provost marshal.	Nov. 4, 1863
Samuel J. Douthitt	do.	Governor Perry	Aug. 28, 1863
E. H. Deas	Worth over \$20,000.	do	Aug. 28, 1863
Joseph A. David	do.	do	Sept. 22, 1863
L. D. DeSaussure	do.	do	Sept. 4, 1863
Joseph H. Degan	do.	do	Sept. 27, 1863
Wm. Dawkins	do.	do	Sept. 27, 1863
John H. Davis	do.	do	Sept. 27, 1863
Wm. C. Dunn	do.	do	Sept. 29, 1863
P. O. Donnell	do.	do	Sept. 29, 1863
John Dougherty	do.	do	Sept. 29, 1863
William Dixon	do.	do	Sept. 29, 1863
Wm. B. Dorn	do.	do	Sept. 6, 1863
Benjamin B. Dunklin	do.	do	Sept. 6, 1863
H. H. DeLeon	do.	Governors Orr and Perry	Jan. 31, 1863
H. A. Duc	do.	Governor Perry	Feb. 1, 1863
W. W. Durant	do.	Governor Perry, Robert Gregg, S. M. Slaveson, A. Q. McDuffie	Oct. 23, 1863
Seaman Deas	do.	Governor Perry	Oct. 23, 1863
S. D. Deas	do.	do	Sept. 16, 1863
A. H. Davega	do.	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, A. P. Wylie, and James McAlley	Sept. 2, 1863
Jas. Dunlop	do.	Governor Perry	Oct. 9, 1863
A. W. Dozier	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
Robert R. Durant	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
R. W. Diabier	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
W. H. Davis	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
Thomas N. Dawkins	do.	do	Sept. 11, 1863
Gabriel Davis	do.	do	Aug. 28, 1863
J. G. W. Duncan	do.	do	Aug. 28, 1863
H. Davis	do.	do	Apr. 23, 1866
Thomas Davis	do.	do	Apr. 23, 1866
F. F. Drubhar	do.	Governor Orr	Sept. 17, 1866
W. J. Duffie	do.	Governor Perry	Apr. 23, 1863
Beruch Duncan	do.	Governor Orr	Apr. 23, 1866
T. J. Davis	do.	Governor Perry	Apr. 23, 1866
Wm. J. Durant	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
Charles J. Elford	do.	do	July 24, 1863
James M. Eason	Rebel commissioner of district court and district attorney.	do.	Oct. 16, 1863
Henry Ellis	Superintendent for the State in building iron-clad gunboats, and member of rebel legislature.	do.	Sept. 4, 1863
F. G. Erwin	Rebel tithe assessor	do.	Sept. 27, 1863
Elizabeth C. Ellerbe	Rebel postmaster	do.	Sept. 27, 1863
William Evans	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Perry, R. F. Graham, C. D. Evans, and A. Q. McDuffie	Sept. 6, 1863
Ellas Earle	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 6, 1863
R. C. Emanuel	do.	do	Sept. 11, 1863
E. W. Edgerton	do.	do	Sept. 14, 1863
James Eppes	do.	do	Oct. 31, 1863
Benjamin F. Evans	do.	do	Oct. 31, 1863
N. R. Eaves	do.	do	July 24, 1863
William H. Evans	do.	do	Oct. 9, 1863
Samuel W. Evans	do.	do	Aug. 28, 1863
E. E. Evans	do.	do	Aug. 28, 1863

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 25, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
James P. Earle.	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Perry	Sept. 20, 1865.
J. A. Eigleberger.	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
F. W. Eisan.	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
O. F. Earle.	do.	do.	April 23, 1866.
M. B. Earle.	do.	do.	April 23, 1866.
Joseph Foster	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Rebel depository	do.	do.	Sept. 11, 1865.
Rebel receiver	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
A. K. E. Fraser.	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
A. S. Foster.	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
C. B. Fraser.	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Rebel tax assessor	do.	do.	Oct. 13, 1865.
Worth over \$20,000	do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1865.
Martha C. Fuber.	do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1865.
C. M. Freeman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
C. M. Freeman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Fighman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Fisher.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Daniel F. Fleming.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Paul S. Felder.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. W. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Edward Frost.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Washington Floyd.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Charles D. Farrar.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
L. L. Fraser, sr.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. J. C. Farrar.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John W. Frierson.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Ferguson.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
H. K. W. Flinn.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John A. Frapp.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Foster.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Henry R. Frost, M. D.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
William Godfrey.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel depository.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Ex-clerk in the United States and rebel court.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Henry Y. Gny.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
T. M. Graham.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel bonded agent.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel railroad agent.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel assessor.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
F. M. Gaillborth.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel postmaster.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John H. Goodwin.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Margaret Ann (Grimball).	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
William (Greeg, Jr.)	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Abel (Gandy)	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
James P. Earle.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. A. Eigleberger.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
F. W. Eisan.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
O. F. Earle.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
M. B. Earle.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Joseph Foster	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel depository	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel receiver	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
A. K. E. Fraser.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
A. S. Foster.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
C. B. Fraser.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel tax assessor	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Worth over \$20,000	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Martha C. Fuber.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
C. M. Freeman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
C. M. Freeman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Fighman.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Fisher.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Daniel F. Fleming.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Paul S. Felder.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. W. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
E. H. Ford.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Edward Frost.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Washington Floyd.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Charles D. Farrar.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
L. L. Fraser, sr.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. J. C. Farrar.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John W. Frierson.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Ferguson.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
H. K. W. Flinn.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John A. Frapp.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John Foster.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Henry R. Frost, M. D.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
William Godfrey.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel depository.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Ex-clerk in the United States and rebel court.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Henry Y. Gny.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
T. M. Graham.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel bonded agent.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel railroad agent.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel assessor.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
F. M. Gaillborth.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Rebel postmaster.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.

J. C. Gibbs.	do	do	Governor Perry and William Brice & Co., N. Y.	Sept. 27, 1865
J. Eli Gregg.	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
James F. Green	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
Lardner Gibbon	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
Henry W. Garlington	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
John Garlington.	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
R. V. Glas	do	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865
H. P. Green	do	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865
Daniel D. Graves	do	do	Governor Perry, E. C. McClure, David Leckli, A. P. Wylie, James Hemphill, William H. Anderson, and W. P. Gill	Sept. 9, 1865
William T. Gilmore	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 4, 1865
Henry Gourdu	do	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865
John N. Gamewell	do	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865
H. H. Gooch.	do	do	do	April 23, 1866
Meta M. Grinball.	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
J. Gee	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
Nelson M. Graham.	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
David Gavin	do	do	do	Oct. 21, 1865
E. Gifford	do	do	Governor Orr	Oct. 21, 1865
Thomas G. Gower	do	do	Governor Perry, B. T. Lawton, N. Johnston, H. E. Solomon, and S. M. Parnell.	Nov. 13, 1865
R. C. Grier	do	do	Governor Perry	Nov. 13, 1865
Y. J. Gregg	do	do	do	June 28, 1865
Y. J. Gregg	do	do	United States Senators Wilson and Sprague	June 28, 1865
William Gregg, Jr	do	do	do	June 28, 1865
William H. Glas	do	do	do	June 28, 1865
M. J. T. Glenn	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865
F. D. Glenn	do	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
T. N. Gooden	do	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Joseph W. Harrison	do	do	do	Nov. 4, 1865
John Hart	do	do	do	July 24, 1865
J. L. Harris	do	do	do	Aug. 18, 1865
W. E. Holcombe	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
Henry Haynesworth	do	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
L. Hendricks	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
James Harrison	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
Alfred Huger.	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
John H. Harrison	do	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
H. P. Hammett	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
T. L. Hutchinson	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
W. S. Haulte	do	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865
Emma T. Hopkins.	do	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865
W. G. Harris	do	do	do	Sept. 22, 1865
A. E. Hutchison	do	do	do	Sept. 22, 1865
J. G. Huguenin.	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
James G. Holmes	do	do	Attorney General Speed	July 10, 1866
James Hemphill	do	do	Governor Perry	Aug. 15, 1865
J. B. Heyward	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
C. E. Hammond	do	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865
Daniel Hall	do	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865
A. M. Huger	do	do	do	Oct. 10, 1865
Joseph A. Huger	do	do	do	Oct. 21, 1865

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
D. O. Hawthorn.	Worth over \$20,000.	Governor Perry	Oct. 2, 1865.
Robert Hartlee	do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1865.
William H. Heyward	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
J. M. Howell	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
Paul T. Horry	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
Joseph Herndon	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
E. S. Horry	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
John Holly	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
R. La Roche Heriot	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
Benjamin Z. Herndon	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
Benjamin Huger, M. D.	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
Harry Hammond	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
William Henry Houston	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Charles T. Haskell, sr.	do.	do.	Nov. 4, 1865.
Charles T. Haskell, jr.	do.	do.	Sept. 11, 1865.
John Hancock	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
Robert L. Hart	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
Charles Heyward	do.	Governor Perry, A. C. Spain, and George W. Earle	Sept. 6, 1865.
J. W. Harrison	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 6, 1865.
George S. Hacker	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
Daniel Heyward	do.	do.	Sept. 16, 1865.
W. H. Hancok	do.	do.	Sept. 16, 1865.
John W. Hearst	do.	do.	Sept. 22, 1865.
Edward Hope	do.	do.	Sept. 15, 1865.
T. A. Huguenin	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Moses D. Hyams.	do.	Governor Perry, Levi Stuber, major 47th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, John Phillips, George W. Williams, and James W. Brown.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Nathaniel Heyward.	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 4, 1865.
Barnwell Heyward	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
D. Blake Heyward	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
James E. Hix	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Charles T. Haskell	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
C. F. Hampton	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
Charles Hammond	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
E. G. Howard	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
John A. Hodges	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
James Hood	do.	Governor Perry, C. W. Dudley, and J. Beally Jennings	Sept. 29, 1865.
James W. Hill	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865.
John T. Hill	do.	Governor Perry, B. W. Edwards, J. B. Burch, C. Coker, and John Douglas.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Dr. John W. Herndon	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865.
Leonard Hames	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
R. A. Hays	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
A. Huguenin	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.

C. H. Inserted.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	Governor Perry, Robert A. Thompson, W. W. Warne, M. D., W. S. Graham, J. H. Sullivan, L. B. Johnson, M. D., and J. W. F. Thompson.	Aug. 28, 1865.
O. B. Irvine.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
F. P. Ingram.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Oct. 27, 1865.
Wm. S. Ingham.....	do.....	Governor Perry, B. Mobley, James Hemphill, and A. P. Wyle.	Nov. 27, 1865.
William P. Ingham.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Nov. 27, 1865.
Francis Irby.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1865.
J. M. Irvine.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 12, 1865.
E. S. Irvine.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
Alexander Isaacs.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1865.
S. G. Jamison.....	Chief of rebel treasury note bureau.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1865.
David C. Judd.....	Rebel depositary.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
M. Jones.....	Rebel tax collector.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
William E. Johnson.....	Rebel agent for exchanging treasury notes, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
James L. Jones.....	Rebel postmaster.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1865.
William John Jenkins.....	Worth over \$21,000.....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1866.
R. S. Jones.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
R. Y. Jones.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Nov. 4, 1865.
Daniel W. Jordan.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Nov. 4, 1865.
Lambert J. Jones.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Apr. 23, 1866.
J. H. Jarrot, M. D.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1866.
G. Jones.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 15, 1865.
L. R. Jennings.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1865.
William D. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
J. H. Jennings.....	do.....	Governor Perry and G. W. Dudley.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
James Jeffries.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
George G. James.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. E. Johnson, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. R. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
John S. Jennings.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
J. C. Janney.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
Thomas B. Jeter.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
R. M. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865.
William Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Samuel Jeffers.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
James B. Jeter.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865.
Rev. F. C. Jeter.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
Thomas C. Jeter.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
William J. Keenan.....	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
Henry W. Keenan.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1865.
John F. Kern.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1865.
E. L. Kerison.....	do.....	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, and A. P. Wyle.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
William Knox.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
M. J. Kirk.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
J. D. Kirkpatrick.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1865.
A. Koenecke.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
William Knotts.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
Jesse Kilgore.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
J. Kilcrease.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
J. J. Knox.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
F. H. Kennedy.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 22, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Susan S. Keith.....	Rebel tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Perry	Oct. 4, 1863.
John Kinck.....	do	do	Oct. 12, 1863.
Anna D. Kaufman.....	do	do	Oct. 13, 1863.
E. L. Kerrison.....	do	Governor Orr	Apr. 23, 1866.
Mitchell C. King.....	do	Governor Perry	Apr. 23, 1866.
E. M. Law.....	Rebel brigadier general	do	Sept. 29, 1863.
E. P. Lake.....	Rebel receiver	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
John Lucas.....	Rebel assistant superintendent of the nitre and mining service.	do	Sept. 6, 1863.
T. J. Lockwood.....	Commander of a rebel privateer	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
Henry S. Lebby.....	do	do	Oct. 22, 1863.
J. R. Lettice.....	Blockade runner	By order of the President	May 2, 1864.
William Y. Leitch.....	Assistant treasurer of the rebel States for South Carolina.	Governor Perry	July 24, 1863.
A. M. Lowry.....	Rebel tax assessor	do	Sept. 15, 1863.
George W. Lee.....	Rebel tax assessor, and worth over \$20,000	do	Oct. 6, 1863.
William L. Lee.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000.	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
Hugh G. Lucas.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do	Sept. 29, 1863.
William F. Lester.....	Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
Thomas C. Law.....	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866.
H. W. Lawson.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
M. B. Latimer.....	Rebel postmaster	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
J. Lachievette.....	do	do	Oct. 20, 1863.
William Leahy.....	Worth over \$20,000	do	Aug. 28, 1863.
Francis Lynch.....	do	do	Apr. 23, 1866.
J. C. Lyons.....	do	do	Oct. 31, 1863.
A. H. Lester.....	do	do	Oct. 15, 1863.
C. H. Lowndes.....	do	do	Oct. 10, 1863.
J. W. Leath.....	do	do	Oct. 20, 1863.
Thomas O. Lowndes.....	do	do	Oct. 22, 1863.
Edward Lettice.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
E. S. Lettice.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
H. Lettice.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
John Littlejohn.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1863.
W. G. Linnick.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1863.
Ed. G. Linnick.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
Solomon Legare.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
Dr. J. M. Lowry.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
Edwin J. Lide.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1863.
William Lucas.....	Governor Perry, F. L. Schowbee, J. M. Brown, E. W. Charles, R. L. Hart, B. W. Ed- wards, and E. A. Law.	do	Sept. 22, 1863.
James Lequire.....	Governor Perry	do	Sept. 15, 1863.
Thomas P. Lile.....	do	do	Sept. 15, 1863.
	do	do	Sept. 6, 1863.

Thomas Lake	do	do	do	Nov. 9, 1865
Andrew Lee Lark	do	do	do	Nov. 4, 1865
C. G. Memmlinger	Rebel secretary of the treasury, and worth over \$20,000.	do	do	Dec. 19, 1866
John McQueen	Resigned seat in United States Congress to aid rebellion, and worth over \$20,000.	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865
A. J. Moses	Rebel depostary, and worth over \$20,000	do	Provisional Governor Perry	Sept. 15, 1865
R. G. McCaw	do	do	do	Sept. 23, 1865
W. A. Moore	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
John J. Maher	Rebel commissioner	do	do	Sept. 6, 1865
A. M. Martin	Rebel commissioner, and worth over \$20,000	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
A. McBea	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
J. W. Motte	Rebel tax collector	do	do	Sept. 13, 1865
J. R. Magill	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
Montgomery Moses	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
George McClenaghan	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
J. A. McLean	do	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
D. E. McCormle	Rebel tax assessor	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865
S. D. McGill	do	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865
W. H. M. Cottle	do	do	do	Sept. 23, 1865
John J. McGowan	do	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
W. A. Minter	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	do	Sept. 2, 1865
John Moore	do	do	Provisional Governor Perry, W. H. Anderson, and A. H. Davaga	Sept. 2, 1865
W. A. Morrison	Rebel postmaster	do	Provisional Governor Perry	Apr. 23, 1866
T. H. McCann	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
S. E. McMillan	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
W. A. Mulloy	do	do	do	Sept. 23, 1865
John D. McLean	do	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865
Nell McDuffie	do	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
J. B. Mobley	do	do	Provisional Governor Perry, R. H. Reaves, W. K. Brown, and C. D. Evans	Sept. 29, 1865
L. D. Merriman	do	do	Governor Perry	Oct. 9, 1865
Daniel McCulloch	Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Edmund Martin	do	do	do	Oct. 21, 1865
H. McClenaghan	Worth over \$20,000	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865
John L. Manning	do	do	do	Oct. 2, 1865
Benjamin F. Mauldin	do	do	do	Nov. 4, 1865
Benjamin F. Mauldin	do	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865
M. A. Moore	do	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865
James Marsh	do	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Benjamin Mordecai	do	do	Governor Perry, Wm. Aiken, John Phillips, John Van Winkle, and Geo. W. Williams	Sept. 29, 1865
S. G. McClaughan	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
J. J. Mikell	do	do	do	July 24, 1865
A. R. Mitchell	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
John Mobley	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
James McCulloch	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
F. J. Moses	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
Mrs. M. Moffatt	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
	do	do	Provisional Governor Perry	Nov. 4, 1865

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of per- don.
Josiah Moffatt	Worth over \$20,000	Provisional Governor Perry	Nov. 4, 1865
H. L. P. McCormick	do	Provisional Governor Perry, B. S. Durrice, Mother M. Teresa, superintendent, and Sister M. Xavier, convent of "Our Lady of Mercy" at Charleston.	Oct. 31, 1865
Thomas H. Moffatt	do	Governor Perry, A. P. Wythe, and two others whose names are illegible.	Sept. 18, 1865
John G. Minor	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 11, 1865
L. D. Moore	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865
W. S. Moore	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865
Robert Macbeth	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Charles Macbeth	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
H. A. Middleton	do	Governor Perry, Attorney General Speed, and William H. Oranston, mayor of New- port, Rhode Island	Aug. 15, 1865
Henry McKee	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 4, 1865
E. C. McLure	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
J. R. Minter	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
John Madors	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
John B. Moore	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
J. S. Moore	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
M. S. Marshall	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
Otis Mills	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
M. S. Moore	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
Elizabeth Marchant	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
B. McLure	do	Governor Perry, W. T. Gilmore, J. L. Harris, James —, and P. Romare	Sept. 27, 1865
J. W. W. Marshall	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
David Mobley	do	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, D. McDonald, S. C. Morrison, M. D., and A. H. Daves.	Sept. 27, 1865
Biggart Mobley	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
John J. McClure	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
T. A. Moore	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
W. A. Moore	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
Anne M. Manigault	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865
W. J. Mallow	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
W. E. Mills	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Mrs. E. M. McCall	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
James E. Meng	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
C. S. Mong	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
John Marshall	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
W. M. Murray	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
James McCutchen	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Albert G. Means	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
Thomas McNally	do	Provisional Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865
Alexander McLeod	do	Provisional Governor Perry, G. W. Dudley and J. B. Jennings.	Sept. 29, 1865
James McCowin	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865
Morris Meyer	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865
A. C. McKnight	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865

[illegible]

South Carolina—Continued.

Names.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
W. L. Pegues	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Perry	Nov. 4, 1865.
R. R. Pegues	do.	do.	Nov. 4, 1865.
Thomas W. Porcher	do.	do.	Oct. 18, 1865.
Thomas G. Fricolare	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
John Perry	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
E. H. Peebles	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
John F. Pyatt	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
W. F. Prescott	do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1865.
Jos. Price	do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1865.
James Poyas	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1866.
William B. Pringle	do.	Attorney General Speed, Governor Perry, and Hon. L. F. Foster, of Connecticut.	Oct. 20, 1865.
William A. Pringle	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Oliver Parrott	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 6, 1865.
F. J. Pelzer	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865.
P. W. Pledger	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865.
Thomas Pluckney	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865.
J. R. Pringle	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865.
Thomas E. Powe	do.	do.	Sept. 11, 1865.
William E. Plowden	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
Benjamin Perkins	do.	do.	Nov. 7, 1865.
Joseph Purcell	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1865.
Thomas C. Perrin	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
J. B. Pyall	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Joseph Provost	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Giles J. Patterson	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
N. McLeod Porter	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
Lewis J. Patterson	do.	do.	Aug. 11, 1865.
E. Polk	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
W. D. Porter	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
E. G. Palmer	do.	do.	Apr. 23, 1866.
J. J. Ryan	do.	do.	Oct. 11, 1866.
Rebel receiver	do.	do.	Apr. 3, 1866.
Rebel tax collector	do.	do.	Aug. 8, 1865.
Rebel tax collector	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
D. M. Rogers	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865.
Rebel postmaster, and worth \$20,000	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865.
W. R. Robertson	do.	do.	Sept. 21, 1865.
James Robb	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865.
H. Richards	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865.
Allen Robertson	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
A. G. Rowland	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Benjamin H. Ross	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
Mark Reynolds	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
H. H. Rice	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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R. H. Reeves.....	do	do	Apr. 23, 1865.
John H. Rowland.....	do	do	Sept. 2, 1861.
J. A. Rosborough.....	do	do	Sept. 2, 1865.
W. A. Rosborough.....	do	do	Sept. 2, 1865.
A. F. Ravenel.....	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865.
St. Julien Ravenel.....	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865.
James E. Rembert.....	do	do	Nov. 4, 1865.
David Riker.....	do	do	Jan. 31, 1864.
Spencer M. Rice.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
C. Rives.....	do	do	Nov. 5, 1865.
John Roy.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
J. S. Riggs.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
John S. Rowick.....	do	do	Nov. 4, 1865.
Thomas Ryan.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
James C. Robinson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
John T. Ryan.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
John P. Richardson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Thomas C. Richardson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Charles Richardson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
W. H. Richardson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Richard C. Richardson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Robert Rogers.....	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865.
James Rogers.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
B. N. Rogers.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
Henry J. Rogers.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
P. Hamilton Rogers.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
Nicholas S. Rogers.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
J. H. Reed.....	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
William Ravenel.....	do	do	Sept. 13, 1865.
A. J. Rambo.....	do	do	Sept. 26, 1865.
William Roper.....	do	do	Sept. 23, 1864.
Ann Ross.....	do	do	Apr. 23, 1865.
William D. Simpson.....	do	do	Oct. 12, 1865.
William M. Shannon.....	do	Judge Campbell	Apr. 23, 1865.
Elijah L. Sherwood.....	do	Attorney General Speed,	Oct. 12, 1865.
J. W. Simpson.....	do	Augustus K. Wright,	May 30, 1865.
P. F. Sparkman.....	do	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 23, 1865.
John W. Stokes.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
D. F. Spigener.....	do	do	Oct. 31, 1865.
L. Reeve Sams.....	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865.
James M. Smith.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865.
D. D. R. Stevenson.....	do	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Maurice Strauss.....	do	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, and H. J. Macon	Aug. 28, 1865.
John W. Stubbs.....	do	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 27, 1865.
J. B. Sitten.....	do	do	Aug. 26, 1865.
William Smith.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865.
Wellington Stevenson.....	do	do	Aug. 26, 1865.
S. M. Stevenson.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865.
	do	Governor Perry, A. Q. McDuffie, C. D. Evans, Robert Gregg, and R. H. Reeves.....	Sept. 29, 1865.
	do		Apr. 23, 1865.
	do		Nov. 4, 1865.

South Carolina—Continued.

Names.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
William Stevens.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Perry.....	Nov. 4, 1865
William G. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
Marla Simons.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1865
William B. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1865
Charles W. Seligous.....	do.....	John Van Winkle and J. O. Beckman.....	July 24, 1865
John W. Stucky.....	do.....	Governor Orr.....	July 6, 1866
A. R. Stokes.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Dec. 7, 1866
Mrs. Eliza M. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1866
Mrs. E. P. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 3, 1866
John Sanders.....	do.....	Governor Perry and James Hemphill.....	Apr. 3, 1866
Joel Smith.....	do.....	Governor Perry.....	Sept. 2, 1865
J. W. Stokes.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 6, 1865
Rev. James Stoney.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
Thomas Stephenson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1865
Thomas P. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1865
S. Swandale.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865
William Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865
John W. Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
John P. Sartou.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
A. J. Salinas.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
J. J. Stoney.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
Edmund Stuckey.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
Henry Spann.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1866
Andrew Simonds.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1865
R. D. Spann.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
E. A. Searles.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
R. A. Springs.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
T. E. Screven, M. D.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
J. B. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1865
L. M. Spann.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1865
J. B. Southern.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1865
A. R. Springs.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1865
John Simonton.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1865
Farrall Sanders.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1865
D. H. Silcox.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1865
John R. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1865
Ferdinand Seale.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
Jos. S. Sims.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
William A. Sims.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
Edward Sebring.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
William M. Sage.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865
Jacob Stroman.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1865

George Steele	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Samuel Sparks	do	do	do	do	Governor Perry, C. W. Dudley, and J. B. Jennings	Sept. 28, 1865
Henry E. Solomons	do	do	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 29, 1865
William P. Shingler	do	do	do	do	Governor Orr	Feb. 1, 1866
B. D. Townsend	do	do	do	do	Governor Perry	Oct. 31, 1865
Rebel depository	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
R. bel receiver and assessor	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865
Rebel tax assessor	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
Rebel tax collector	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 25, 1865
Rebel postmaster, and worth over \$20,000	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865
Ex-United States and rebel postmistress	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 25, 1865
Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 15, 1865
Worth over \$20,000	do	do	do	do	Governor Perry and D. T. Patterson	Feb. 15, 1865
do	do	do	do	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 28, 1865
do	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Benjamin Thompson	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Reuben A. Tison	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
A. W. Thomson	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
William M. Thomas	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
J. A. Talbert	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
R. M. Talbot	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
W. L. Trenholm	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
Mrs. Julia H. Traylor	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
John Townsend	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
George E. Tucker	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 28, 1865
William M. Tunno	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 28, 1865
Louisa Tucker	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 2, 1865
Janes A. Tucker	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 2, 1865
David R. Thomas, sr.	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Samuel R. Todd	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Wm. J. Thompson	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
J. W. W. Thompson	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. A. Turner	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
J. W. Weber	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Joseph Wells	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John R. Wisley	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Thomas B. Whaley	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
William Whaley	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. B. Wilson	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John Wilcox	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. L. Wolf	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Benjamin Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. S. Willard	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John J. Westervelt	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
S. West Wardlaw	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
George McC. Witherspoon	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
G. F. Wells	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
J. T. Welman	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
James G. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John H. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Sally C. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. B. Wilson	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John Wilcox	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. L. Wolf	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Benjamin Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. S. Willard	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John J. Westervelt	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
S. West Wardlaw	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
George McC. Witherspoon	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
G. F. Wells	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
J. T. Welman	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
James G. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John H. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Sally C. Williams	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865

South Carolina—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
John W. Williams	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Perry	Aug. 2, 1865
James M. Wilcox	do.	do.	Aug. 7, 1865
J. H. Williams	do.	do.	July 24, 1865
Theodore D. Wagner	do.	Governor Perry, Edward Frost, William Whaley, J. A. Yates, George W. Williams, John T. Mitchell, and Edward M. Muckey, Secretary of Union Club.	Aug. 8, 1865
J. Thomas H. White	do.	do.	July 6, 1865
Charles Willey	do.	do.	April 23, 1865
Henry H. Wells	do.	do.	Dec. 7, 1865
A. P. Wylie	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865
C. Whitmore	do.	Governor Perry, J. L. Hart, E. C. McLare, Jas. Hemphill, and Wm. A. Roseborough	Nov. 4, 1865
F. R. Wickenburg	do.	Governor Perry	Nov. 28, 1865
S. Wolfe	do.	do.	Nov. 1, 1865
J. W. Wilks	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1865
Thomas C. Weatherby	do.	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, and A. H. Davger	Sept. 11, 1865
T. Edwin Ware	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 22, 1865
B. T. Wheeler	do.	do.	Sept. 22, 1865
Alonzo J. White	do.	do.	Sept. 26, 1865
Thomas Weir	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865
George W. Williams	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1865
Jane E. Waller	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865
John D. Williams	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865
W. B. Williams	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865
Isaac D. Wilson	do.	do.	Sept. 27, 1865
Isaac D. Witherspoon	do.	Governor Perry, Thomas Smith, B. W. Edwards, S. H. Pusely, and Edw. C. Evans	Sept. 27, 1865
John Witherspoon	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
Charles H. West	do.	Governor Perry	Sept. 27, 1865
Henry Worley	do.	Governor Perry, James Hemphill, and J. L. Harris	Sept. 27, 1865
James L. Wright	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
Samuel H. Wilds	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
J. G. Williams	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
Jacob Winges	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
Daylam Ward	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
Joshua Ward	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865
Henry W. Wirture	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865
James H. Wideman	do.	do.	Oct. 10, 1865
Ann White	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865
Hamilton G. Witherspoon	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865
D. J. Williams	do.	do.	Oct. 9, 1865
C. Wells	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865
N. G. W. Walker	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865
W. Wainwright	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865
William Weston	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865
D. L. Warlaw	do.	do.	Sept. 6, 1865
James F. Wilson	do.	Governor Perry, E. B. Hutson, sr., J. H. Norwood, H. W. Edwards, and E. W. Charles	Sept. 6, 1865

Benjamin F. Williamson	do	Governor Perry	Sept. 6, 1865.
Benjamin H. Ward	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865.
E. Willis	do	do	Oct. 13, 1865.
John Wideman	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
A. G. Verrier	Rebel tax assessor	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Henry Vanderveer	Worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 29, 1865.
Elias Vanderhorst	do	do	Oct. 29, 1865.
Allen Vance	do	do	Sept. 6, 1865.
Johnson B. Young	Rebel tax collector	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
John L. Young	Rebel assessor and depository	do	Sept. 27, 1865.
Henry C. Young	Worth over \$20,000	do	Nov. 27, 1865.
Richard Yeador	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865.
J. L. Yates	do	do	Sept. 6, 1865.
J. C. Zimmerman	do	do	Sept. 6, 1865.
Thomas H. Zimmerman	do	do	Sept. 29, 1865.

MISSISSIPPI.

R. A. Anderson	Rebel commissioner	By order of the President	Aug. 19, 1865.
Charles B. Ames	Rebel tax assessor	William D. Sykes and L. D. Dupree	July 24, 1865.
Mathias Adis	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Sharkey, T. E. True, J. J. Ott, H. H. Fortenberry, Edward Hicks, T. W. Compton, Wiley McDougal, Thos. Thornton, A. H. Gardner, John C. Dacey, J. G. Alford, G. W. Strickland, Wm. Simmons, James Lea, W. C. Harrell, H. W. Lewis, D. H. Longmire, Albert Hicks, Thomas Warren, George F. Harrison, Jos. Shepherd, J. A. Stokes, and J. W. Brian	Oct. 10, 1865.
Nannette Abell	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey and Hon. J. S. Yarger	Oct. 10, 1865.
James L. Alcorn	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 23, 1865.
R. T. Archer	do	Charles Shreve, James H. Manry, and J. L. Krimard	Aug. 21, 1865.
John Alton	do	N. E. Harrington, J. C. Ramsey, and N. E. Pope	Aug. 11, 1865.
W. F. Arent	do	By order of the President	July 31, 1865.
James A. Anderson	do	Governor Sharkey and Henry G. Smith	Aug. 5, 1865.
Robert S. Adams	do	E. A. Hill and J. A. Sykes	Aug. 5, 1865.
Thpin G. Atwood	do	By order of the President	Dec. 5, 1865.
J. H. Alderson	do	do	Sept. 21, 1865.
J. R. Algood	do	Governor Sharkey, Charles B. Ames, and T. S. Freeman	Aug. 5, 1865.
R. B. Alexander	do	Hon. Wm. H. Smith and James Fort	Sept. 9, 1865.
W. P. Anderson	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 21, 1865.
A. J. Allen	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
Ell Abbott	do	Governor Sharkey and J. A. Orr	Feb. 5, 1865.
James Archer	do	Agency General Speed and John A. Larobe, President American Colonization Society	Oct. 20, 1865.
Mary Ann Archer	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
R. W. Adams	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 25, 1865.
James H. Buck	Left a loyal State	John Perkins and James A. Lyon	Oct. 20, 1865.
B. C. Buckley	Rebel receiver	Governor Sharkey and C. H. Lewis, secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia	Sept. 21, 1865.
Robert Bonman	Rebel district attorney	By order of the President	Aug. 5, 1865.
D. N. Barrows	Rebel commissioner for funding currency	Hon. W. Yarger	Aug. 19, 1865.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
David P. Blair.....	Ex-United States and rebel special agent for Post Office Department.	Stephen A. Brown, judge of probate; William H. Hook, clerk of probate; E. C. Eggleston, sheriff; Geo. C. Brown, James T. Harrison, Harrison Hale, L. N. Hatch, John M. Morgan, Thomas E. Cannon, W. E. Gibbs, Samuel M. Meek, Dunstan Banks, E. B. Fort, J. C. Ramsey, Wm. R. Winston, W. E. Trotter, John W. Peters, George Whitfield, H. A. Pope, W. H. Worthington, and Benj. F. Long.	Aug. 5, 1865.
R. L. Hincham.....	Rebel tax assessor.	By order of the President.	July 25, 1865.
Thomas Y. Berry.....	do.	Charles Shreve, R. G. Wharton, R. P. Parkinson, J. J. Persons, John Burnett, W. E. Hall, James H. Maury, Joseph Reagan.	Oct. 5, 1865.
Francis Burnett.....	Rebel tax collector.	Governor Sharkey.	Aug. 19, 1865.
Joseph Bennett.....	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1865.
James M. Buckley.....	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Dickinson Bell.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
James F. Bohannon.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
H. H. Brinker.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Sharkey, Allen White, T. Padon, J. B. King, and A. J. Smith.	Sept. 19, 1865.
A. S. Bough.....	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Oct. 20, 1865.
S. H. Belk.....	do.	By order of the President.	Sept. 21, 1865.
Edwin R. Brown.....	Rebel postmaster and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Aug. 19, 1865.
Stephen Brawen.....	Rebel postmaster.	Governor Sharkey.	Oct. 20, 1865.
J. L. Bridges.....	do.	By order of the President.	Dec. 19, 1865.
Henry J. Brothers.....	do.	do.	Dec. 19, 1865.
R. D. Brown.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Sharkey.	Sept. 25, 1865.
H. S. Brooks.....	do.	do.	Sept. 25, 1865.
Walter C. Brewer.....	do.	do.	Feb. 14, 1866.
James Q. Buck.....	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1865.
Paul B. Burringer.....	Worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 25, 1865.
B. M. Bradford.....	do.	Governor Humphreys.	June 2, 1866.
Dunstan Banks.....	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Mar. 15, 1866.
Mary S. Blake.....	do.	By order of the President.	Aug. 21, 1865.
George Boddie.....	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Oct. 23, 1865.
B. J. Butler.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Benj. W. Bedford, jr.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Benj. W. Bedford, sr.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
James Brown.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
C. W. Bennett.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
W. F. Barkdale.....	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
H. H. Barkdale.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
John W. Burnett.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
W. C. Blanton.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
J. C. Bull.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
H. H. Bridgers.....	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
Richard S. Howles.....	do.	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher.	Sept. 19, 1865.
John C. Barrus.....	do.	By order of the President.	Dec. 19, 1865.

Alexander Boyd	do	do	do	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
James Bryson	do	do	do	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
John W. Bramlett	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey, Thomas Mallory, H. C. Horton, G. G. Horton, A. T. Donaldson, and Jo. John Pickens.	Dec. 19, 1865
John T. Butler	do	do	do	do	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865
J. O. Banks	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
Allen Brooks	do	do	do	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
J. M. Baird	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
Thomas N. Buford	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
A. H. Baker	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
Mrs. S. F. Buckner	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
S. R. Bettrion	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
N. S. Bruce	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
George W. Bellamy	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
Thomas J. Buchanan	do	do	do	do	W. H. Nasser, Wm. S. Dowd, and Lock E. Houston	Aug. 26, 1865
John M. Bender	do	do	do	do	W. H. Herdy	Aug. 26, 1865
L. N. Baldwin	do	do	do	do	John T. Moore, A. E. Thomas, and A. J. Lewis	Aug. 11, 1865
George W. Ballentine	do	do	do	do	By order of the President	Sept. 9, 1865
William Booth	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
Thomas C. Billups	do	do	do	do	Thomas C. Teasdale and Charles Baskerville	July 29, 1865
Joseph P. Bluffs	do	do	do	do	do	July 29, 1865
J. M. Billups	do	do	do	do	do	July 29, 1865
John A. Buford	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
Thomas J. Bolton	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 20, 1865
John W. Burrus	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 9, 1865
Elijah Barber	do	do	do	do	By order of the President	Sept. 9, 1865
E. J. Bowers	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 23, 1865
W. T. Barnard	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey and E. D. Onband, brevet brigadier general	Oct. 19, 1865
Nathaniel Barnett	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865
John F. Burnet	do	do	do	do	do	July 23, 1865
A. P. Bush	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 9, 1865
Charles Baskerville	do	do	do	do	Brice M. Moore, H. Johnston, assistant special agent Treasury Department, J. J. Thorman, and Thomas C. Teasdale.	July 29, 1865
C. C. Balfour	do	do	do	do	Governor Humphreys	Jan. 23, 1866
Henry S. Bennett	do	do	do	do	do	Feb. 5, 1866
Sarah A. Brooks	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
J. S. Bailey	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 4, 1865
J. R. Baker	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
S. G. Bridges	do	do	do	do	H. G. Elliot, Benjamin G. Humphreys, and James A. Gage	Aug. 11, 1865
John T. Ball	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Feb. 8, 1865
Walter E. Bondurant	do	do	do	do	do	Dec. 5, 1865
A. B. Betts	do	do	do	do	do	Feb. 5, 1865
Thomas G. Blewett, sr.	do	do	do	do	do	Aug. 5, 1865
J. H. D. Bowman	do	do	do	do	A. H. Arthur, M. Shannon, E. Barnett, T. I. Randolph, and Thomas H. Jett	July 29, 1865
Jacob F. Baum	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	July 29, 1865
Ayler Buckner	do	do	do	do	General L. Thomas	Sept. 25, 1865
Samuel S. Boyd	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 14, 1865
E. R. Bonnett	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 30, 1865
M. M. Brooks	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey, James Whitfield, William Murdock, and C. R. Orusee	Oct. 10, 1865
Thomas C. Ballow	do	do	do	do	Governor Humphreys, A. Verdin, and William H. Allen	Feb. 1, 1866
A. C. Bullitt	do	do	do	do	Attorney General Speed	Jan. 2, 1866
Richard Barry	do	do	do	do	Governor Sharkey	Mar. 1, 1866

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
W. N. Brown	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President	Sept. 21, 1865.
Thomas P. Barton	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 25, 1865.
E. T. Bush	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
W. D. Boykin	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
William G. Bankhead	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Rawleigh Brewer	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Charles Barnett	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
A. R. Brown	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
James R. Bowles	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
W. J. Britton	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
John W. Balfour	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Mary C. Balfour	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
Edward S. Cheatham	Left a loyal State, and worth over \$20,000	E. S. Fisher.	Feb. 3, 1865.
J. H. Childress	Rebel route agent	J. J. Shuman, Charles Bankerville, and Thomas C. Teasdale	July 28, 1865.
Charles R. Crusee	Rebel receiver	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 26, 1865.
John T. Cameron	Rebel tax assessor	By order of the President	Sept. 12, 1865.
Andrew B. Carson	Rebel tax collector and purchasing agent	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 5, 1865.
W. A. Champlin	Rebel tax collector	Alexander W. Grant and Jacob F. Benninghorne, (citizens of Philadelphia)	Oct. 30, 1865.
John Clark	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 5, 1865.
Joseph T. Coffee	Rebel postmaster	do.	Sept. 12, 1865.
John W. Critter	do.	do.	Oct. 3, 1865.
William H. Cooper	do.	J. W. McMaster, H. S. Cole, T. D. Harris, and H. J. Rives, (civil officers of Rankin county, Mississippi.)	Aug. 15, 1865.
John Coon	do.	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
William A. A. Chialolm	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	By order of the President	Aug. 21, 1865.
R. R. Campbell	do.	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
Henry Chotard	Worth over \$20,000	Will T. Martin	Oct. 20, 1865.
W. J. Collins	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865.
S. G. Cochran	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
John T. Connell	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
L. R. Coleman	Property in possession of agent of United States Treasury Department.	By order of the President	Aug. 19, 1865.
Basham A. Calhoun	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
William G. Chamberlain	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
William Cochran	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
John W. Crump	do.	Hon. Robert A. Hill and W. H. Vasey.	June 5, 1865.
John Crump	do.	do.	June 25, 1865.
John W. Cotton	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 16, 1865.
William T. Connor	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
William M. Connor	do.	By order of the President	Sept. 21, 1865.
William R. Craig	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865.
W. B. Crum	do.	do.	Aug. 26, 1865.
John T. Crum	do.	Governor Sharkey and J. M. Yerger.	Oct. 3, 1865.
William R. Campbell	do.	do.	do.

Mrs. Sarah E. Carpenter	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 8, 1865
F. B. Coleman	do	By order of the President	July 29, 1865
R. J. Clifton	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
Lemuel P. Conner	do	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865
James P. Curry	do	Governor Sharkey and Governor Wells, of Louisiana	Dec. 5, 1865
Milton Crawford	do	Daniel P. Perkins and Dr. Bull, Sheriff	Dec. 5, 1865
James M. E. Connor	do	E. V. Key, John Thomas H. Davis, and W. H. Clifton	Dec. 19, 1865
Mrs. Jane E. B. Conner	do	By order of the President	Dec. 5, 1865
Frederick Crowe	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 5, 1865
John N. Craddock	do	do	Dec. 5, 1865
William Cameron	do	do	Dec. 5, 1865
E. L. Carpenter	do	do	Jan. 6, 1866
R. C. Clark	do	Governor Sharkey, Daniel Dewpres, and Charles B. Ames	Nov. 30, 1865
Kenneth Clark	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865
Margaret Campbell	do	By order of the President	Sept. 9, 1865
Robert L. Clark	do	Governor Sharkey and J. S. Yeager	Dec. 19, 1865
Robert L. Carter	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 5, 1865
S. C. Coffey	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
Elizabeth L. Carter	do	By order of the President	Oct. 5, 1865
Robert H. Carter	do	do	Sept. 19, 1865
M. G. Carter	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
Mary E. Carter	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
Nannie B. Carter	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
William G. Carter	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
William H. Clifton	do	Governor Sharkey, Lock E. Houston, and C. Dowd	Dec. 19, 1865
William Cooper	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
Robert Cooper	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
D. L. Childress	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
Samuel Connor	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865
Thomas J. Cashinge	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865
J. E. Calhoun	do	J. L. Alearn	Sept. 9, 1865
William L. Cole, jr	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865
William W. Coleman	do	do	Feb. 5, 1866
William McD. Connor	do	do	Oct. 19, 1865
William M. Conant	do	do	Oct. 30, 1865
Charles B. Clark	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865
Green Crowder	do	H. Johnson, A. Simpson, and Thomas C. Hillings	Sept. 9, 1865
Mrs. Pauline Carter	do	Charles Shreve, M. Clark, and James H. Maury	Sept. 25, 1865
Wesley Drane	do	Governor Sharkey	July 31, 1865
James H. Douglas	do	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 11, 1865
J. B. Dunn	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
W. W. Dunsen	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
E. H. Downing	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
C. R. Dickson	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
Shelton Durham	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 14, 1865
B. M. Darden	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 14, 1865
Henry Dockery	do	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 5, 1865
James M. Dearing	do	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 5, 1865
	do	Governor Sharkey	Mar. 20, 1866
	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 14, 1865

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
J. S. Dohan	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey, Henry J. Ellett, James A. Gage, and William Brown, Jr.	Feb. 14, 1865.
Elizabeth S. Davis	do.	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 5, 1865.
George W. Durdan	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
William Durdan	do.	Governor Humphreys	Feb. 14, 1866.
Henry Duke	do.	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865.
James M. Duncan	do.	do.	Sept. 21, 1865.
A. H. Dickinson	do.	do.	Oct. 23, 1865.
William Dent	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
E. P. Davis	do.	Governor Sharkey, G. W. Clement, and A. M. Dowling	Sept. 8, 1865.
E. N. Davis	do.	John N. O. Walsen	Aug. 21, 1865.
A. P. Dinaway	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
John Darden	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
T. J. Dehan	do.	I. K. Baldwin, Charles Shreve, Spooner Forbes, and William Sillers	Aug. 11, 1865.
T. A. W. Deane	do.	Frederic Major General, Daubense	Sept. 13, 1865.
Mrs. Annie L. Davis	do.	Governor Sharkey, T. A. Marshall, J. Hewitt, James Canadine, O. Metcalf, W. Dix, (Mayor of Nashville), and George W. Kountz.	Sept. 13, 1865.
C. L. Davidson	do.	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 5, 1865.
B. E. Deale	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Charles E. Duncan	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
Charles E. Duncan	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
Stephen Duncan, Jr.	do.	General Grant	July 11, 1865.
Dr. Stephen Duncan	do.	do.	July 3, 1865.
Wm F. Dowd and Anne F. Dowd	do.	Governor Sharkey, W. H. Namer, and B. H. Sheppard.	Dec. 19, 1865.
R. L. Dixon	do.	Governor Humphreys	Dec. 19, 1865.
Charles C. Dibreil	do.	Governor Sharkey	Jan. 11, 1866.
Daniel Dupree	do.	Governor Sharkey and H. Johnston, assistant special agent Treasury Department	Aug. 15, 1865.
George M. Davis	do.	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 5, 1865.
G. G. R. Dent	do.	Attorney General Speed	Sept. 25, 1865.
J. H. Dent	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 25, 1865.
Rosalie Q. Duncan	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1865.
Elijah Dewpre	do.	do.	Sept. 25, 1865.
R. W. Duford	do.	Governor Sharkey and W. Yarger	Sept. 8, 1865.
Thomas S. Dobney	do.	By order of the President	Aug. 19, 1865.
C. G. Dahlgreen	do.	Attorney General Speed, Governor Sharkey, and Governor Wells, Louisiana	Nov. 11, 1865.
Hugh R. Davis	do.	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 23, 1865.
Stephen Daggett	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Robert Day, sr	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
Hugh Dale	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
D. A. J. Daustaler	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
Joseph Daubar	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1865.
W. B. Dickens	do.	Governor Humphreys	July 6, 1866.
Rebel domestic agent, deputy marshal, and worth imprisoned for treason	do.	By order of the President	Nov. 13, 1866.
J. D. Farnes	do.	do.	do.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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W. S. Epperson	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 28, 1865.
W. C. Emerson	Rebel postmaster	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
H. Eastland	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor	do	Sept. 20, 1865.
Robert W. Edmonson	Rebel clerk of court	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
John D. Elliott	Rebel commissioner of district court	E. M. Pease, and James H. Raymond, Texas	Aug. 19, 1865.
William C. Egerton	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 4, 1865.
Mrs. D. A. Edmonds	do	F. Kandel and T. A. Teasdale	Sept. 31, 1865.
John G. English	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert H. Edmunds	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
William E. Eng	do	do	Sept. 2, 1865.
Hampton Elliott	do	General J. Thomas	Aug. 3, 1865.
W. T. Ellis	do	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Oct. 20, 1865.
R. T. Ellis	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
Mrs. A. H. Ellis	do	Governor Humphreys	Dec. 19, 1865.
W. R. H. Ellis	do	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865.
Mrs. C. C. Fauts	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 27, 1865.
James E. Ford	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Anna F. Elliott	do	By order of the President	Sept. 4, 1865.
T. C. Fenn	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
Stephen S. Ewing	do	Agency General Speed, A. Murdoch, J. W. Vick, William T. Withers, T. Reavin, Heczel M. Johnson, J. L. Pugh, Percy Walker, John Cochran, L. A. Ragdale	Sept. 16, 1865.
Elon Ewell	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 20, 1865.
Robert A. Evans	do	do	Feb. 28, 1866.
Robert B. Ellis	do	do	Mar. 19, 1866.
William Eastart	do	do	April 21, 1866.
William G. Evans	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865.
H. W. Foote	Rebel tax collector	do	Aug. 19, 1865.
J. D. Finch	Rebel tax assessor	A. G. Mayers, Richard Cooper, J. W. Weems, J. D. W. Deakworth, J. G. Blackwell, Stephen Brown, W. T. Ward	July 31, 1865.
Edward B. Fuller	do	J. S. Alcorn	Sept. 9, 1865.
John Falls	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
R. Frazier	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
Robert Foster	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865.
James Foster	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
John P. Fillion	Worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
Eliza B. Ford	do	T. C. Teasdale	July 31, 1865.
Charles J. Fore	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865.
D. D. Fullilove	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Reuben Fleming	do	do	Sept. 9, 1865.
Elizabeth A. Full	do	J. S. Yancy	Dec. 19, 1865.
David M. Fulton	do	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 28, 1865.
John B. Fizer	do	M. S. Fisher	Oct. 2, 1865.
T. J. Fullilove	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
E. A. Flak	do	do	Sept. 19, 1865.
A. K. Farrar	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
D. C. Goran	Rebel brigadier general	N. B. Bradford, Alexander M. Clayton, and J. M. Henry	Dec. 19, 1865.
James B. Gladney	Agent of rebel collector of customs	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
W. A. Goodman	Rebel collector of customs	J. D. Webster, brevet major general	Aug. 5, 1865.
Thomas B. Gulliland	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
Morris Gattman	Rebel postmaster.	Lock E. Houston, George A. Sykes, D. Clarke, L. L. Griffin, sr., Robert D. Daniel, J. W. Perry, T. T. Armstrong, James Oldelous, James L. Herbert, E. R. Wallace, M. J. E. Bowan, A. B. Daniel, and H. C. Roberts.	Aug. 5, 1865.
Joseph Gray	do.	By order of the President.	July 31, 1865.
T. M. Gordon	do.	Governor Humphreys.	Feb. 14, 1865.
P. T. Gevin	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	Governor Sharkey.	Feb. 5, 1864.
M. D. Graham	Rebel tax collector.	By order of the President.	Dec. 19, 1865.
R. H. Gould	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Feb. 5, 1864.
Thomas Green	Rebel commissioner and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Amrose Gibson	A portion of his property in possession of United States treasury agency, and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Aug. 28, 1865.
S. Duprey Goza	Salt manufacturer for rebel government and worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Joshua Green	Worth over \$20,000.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Allen W. Glover	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1865.
D. K. Galtney	do.	do.	Sept. 19, 1865.
James H. Gilmore	do.	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups.	Sept. 8, 1865.
J. S. O. G. Greer	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Sept. 8, 1865.
William Griffin	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Allen Gary	do.	do.	Sept. 16, 1865.
Francis Griffin	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1865.
James A. Gillespie	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.
G. W. Grimes	do.	By order of the President.	Dec. 19, 1865.
Allen Gary	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Dec. 5, 1865.
G. G. Gordin	do.	do.	Sept. 1, 1865.
Amrose Gibson	do.	do.	Sept. 21, 1865.
J. M. Gwin	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Tobias Gibson	do.	do.	Dec. 5, 1865.
Simmons H. Giles	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1865.
James Gordon	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1865.
George S. Golladay	do.	Governor Sharkey and W. Yerger.	Oct. 5, 1865.
David G. Grifling	do.	Charles Shreve, John Burnet, and J. J. Persons.	Aug. 11, 1865.
B. F. Glascock	do.	By order of the President.	Sept. 4, 1865.
William W. Goodwin	do.	Governor Sharkey.	Sept. 9, 1865.
J. B. Gresham	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1865.
Robert Gordon	do.	do.	Oct. 12, 1865.
John H. Gay	do.	do.	Oct. 12, 1865.
L. G. Galloway	do.	E. T. Harrison.	Dec. 5, 1865.
Thomas Graves	do.	Governor Humphreys.	Feb. 5, 1864.
John D. Gay	do.	Joshua Green, Robert Kella, A. R. Johnston, F. S. Hunt, Thomas Green, T. J. Wharton, D. Shelton, and Governor Humphreys.	Feb. 1, 1864.
Ramsel P. Harvey	Rebel mail agent.	W. H. Namer and Reuben Davis.	Dec. 19, 1865.
S. M. Hawkins	Rebel depositary.	Governor Sharkey.	Oct. 20, 1865.
H. S. Holt	Commissioner of rebel district court.	do.	Oct. 20, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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Joseph Hunter.....	Left a loyal State.....	W. G. Elliott, M. Hunter, J. L. Krimans, and Charles Shreve.....	Aug. 11, 1865.
G. W. Humphreys.....	Member of rebel legislature, tax collector, and worth over \$20,000.....	S. F. R. Abbey, Wm. Smith, M. Hunter, Charles Shreve, J. L. Krimans, and James H. Maury.....	Aug. 11, 1865.
J. W. M. Harris.....	Rebel auditor of the treasury for the post office department.....	Brigadier General Smith, S. Houghton, and Henry Hammett.....	June 28, 1865.
L. B. Harper.....	Rebel postmaster and tax assessor.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
L. B. Hancock.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
Enatus Hopkins.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5, 1865.
H. H. Howard.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Aug. 21, 1865.
S. V. Hugston.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
H. M. Henry.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
C. J. Hooper.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
John W. Hicks.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Dec. 12, 1865.
John F. Hudson.....	do.....	Joseph P. Billups and Thomas C. Teasdale.....	July 31, 1865.
John Handy.....	Rebel tax collector.....	W. Yeger.....	Sept. 21, 1865.
W. M. Haley.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Feb. 5, 1866.
Thomas W. Hays.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, S. K. Barber, and J. Alex. Ventres.....	Feb. 5, 1866.
Dubarr Hunt.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Sharkey and W. Yeger.....	Sept. 25, 1865.
Thomas E. Helm.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 1, 1865.
James Hamilton.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 25, 1865.
Robert H. Hord.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and J. S. Yeger.....	Sept. 1, 1865.
Clement S. Hudson.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	July 22, 1865.
F. Hodges.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, L. P. Walker of Alabama, and Lock E. Houston, Mississipp.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
Mary I. Hord.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 9, 1865.
Wm. H. Hinton.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
Wm. H. Hargrove.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
Edwin Hamblin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 25, 1865.
Mary L. Holt.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1865.
W. L. Harper.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
John P. Hampton.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 2, 1865.
Samuel Hart.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
Jones Hamilton.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, W. Yeger, and J. S. Yeger.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
John Harlan.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, W. G. Bankhead, and R. E. McLeod.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
James L. Hibbler.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
D. M. Hobbs.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
J. S. Howze.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
Marshall Hairston.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
N. E. Hairston.....	do.....	S. G. Byars and J. R. Edmondson.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph P. Henry.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
Wm. Hall.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
Thomas W. Harris.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 23, 1865.
John D. Hart.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
D. G. Humphreys.....	do.....	James H. Maury, N. Jeffereis, Chas. Shreve, Thos. B. Magruder, and A. H. Peck.....	July 31, 1865.
B. Humphreys, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1865.
W. M. Hampton.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, A. Ward, W. A. Sykes, Wm. F. Dowd, and John B. Sall.....	Aug. 11, 1865.
Finley Holmes.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	Nov. 1, 1865.
B. C. Harrison.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher.....	Aug. 19, 1865.
Wade Hopkins, sr.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, Thomas P. Barton, and H. W. Foote.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
A. C. Holt.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
Samuel S. Heard.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys.....	Dec. 19, 1865.
Littleton Hill.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 21, 1866.
Wm. H. H.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1866.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 23, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
C. P. Hendricks	Worth over \$20,000	By order of the President.	Aug. 19, 1863.
Howell Hinds	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 19, 1863.
Frank Hawkins	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
Mrs. L. R. Harrison	do	do	Oct. 20, 1863.
P. C. Hairston	do	J. H. Irby and William Connor.	Dec. 19, 1863.
Joseph Hudnall	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 23, 1863.
D. A. Holman	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
M. N. Hulbert	do	do	Oct. 19, 1863.
David Harrison	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 18, 1863.
Wm. Holmes	do	do	Oct. 5, 1863.
Charles Hill	do	do	Aug. 19, 1863.
Daniel B. Humphreys	do	do	Oct. 19, 1863.
Amelia Harnesberger	do	F. Rander and J. R. Edmonds	July 31, 1863.
Anna Hunt	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 23, 1863.
Mrs. Helen S. J. Harris	do	Governor Humphreys.	Feb. 1, 1864.
Thomas W. Hunt	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 23, 1863.
John P. Hampton	do	James T. Harrison and Thomas C. Billups	Dec. 19, 1863.
A. S. Humphreys	do	Thomas C. Teasdale, J. J. Shoman, and Charles Beakerville	July 29, 1863.
E. H. Hargrove	do	do	Dec. 14, 1863.
Malinda J. Hairston	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1863.
John N. Helm	do	do	Oct. 20, 1863.
R. K. Hawkins	do	H. C. Johnson.	Sept. 21, 1863.
Wm. Heading	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 21, 1863.
Richard Harrison	do	do	Oct. 20, 1863.
J. A. Holmes	do	do	Dec. 19, 1863.
Harrison Hale	do	do	Sept. 16, 1863.
W. W. Humphries	do	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Sept. 8, 1863.
Abram Hunter	do	Charles Shreve, J. L. Kreman, M. Hunter, and S. F. Abbey	Aug. 11, 1863.
James H. Houghton	do	Governor Sharkey, Thomas H. Davis, R. H. Dalton, J. L. Tindall, C. Dowd, Lock E. Houston, and John Blevins	Sept. 11, 1863.
Overton Harris	do	Governor Sharkey	Nov. 1, 1863.
George H. Harris	do	do	Aug. 21, 1863.
George Hairston	do	Governor Sharkey, J. R. Edmonds, S. G. Byars, A. J. Halbert, and Lock E. Houston	Dec. 19, 1863.
A. P. Hill	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 8, 1863.
Mrs. N. Hemphill	do	do	Sept. 19, 1863.
Wade Harrison	do	do	Sept. 19, 1863.
J. N. Harper	do	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 9, 1863.
J. C. Humphreys	do	S. F. Alby, Charles Shreve, M. Hunter, and James H. Manry	Aug. 11, 1863.
Robertson Horton	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1863.
John Holliday	do	Governor Sharkey, Lock E. Houston, and C. Dowd.	Sept. 6, 1863.
B. L. Hatch	do	Governor Sharkey, R. Paine, and A. Ward.	Dec. 31, 1863.
J. W. Harris	do	By order of the President.	Aug. 31, 1863.
J. T. W. Harrison	do	J. R. Edmonds, Lewis Williams, M. S. Powell, and C. H. Williams.	Aug. 19, 1863.
Ruth Hubbard	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 8, 1863.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Joseph Lovell.....	Left a loyal district.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Nov. 20, 1865
Lazarus Lindsey.....	Commissioner of rebel States district court.....	General L. M. Smith, commanding department, and A. H. Author.	July 11, 1865
R. E. Luckett.....	Rebel tax assessor.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 5, 1865
A. B. Lowe.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 21, 1865
Joseph Lowry.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.....	do.....	Oct. 30, 1865
John B. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1865
Thomas C. Lyon.....	do.....	J. A. Orr and Allen White.....	Oct. 23, 1865
Barney Lewis.....	Rebel postmaster.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 30, 1865
J. A. Lundy.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 21, 1865
J. H. Luckett.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1865
J. Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1865
P. W. Lucas.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
Samuel H. Lambdin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1865
Willie M. Lea.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1865
P. H. Lyle.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1865
George M. Lusher.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, Thomas H. Davis, and Wm. G. Evans.....	Sept. 8, 1865
C. D. Lang.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 2, 1865
A. B. Longstreet.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 30, 1865
Stephen Lane.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865
Wm. H. Lock.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 30, 1865
P. R. Leigh.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1865
J. E. Leigh.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 19, 1865
N. K. Leavell.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1865
Adam Lagrone.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed and Governor Sharkey.....	Dec. 9, 1865
A. D. Leach.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Jan. 25, 1866
Willie Lyons.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys.....	May 15, 1866
Wm. Ligon.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and W. Yerger.....	Jan. 25, 1866
Richard Ledbetter.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 20, 1865
Henry Laird.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and B. S. Hudson.....	Oct. 20, 1865
John C. Lampley.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and A. Wright, of Tennessee.....	Sept. 29, 1865
W. W. Lea.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	May 9, 1866
W. S. Langley.....	do.....	Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee.....	May 9, 1866
Mrs. Wm. Lake.....	do.....	Wm. T. Withers, George A. Syles, and E. G. Woods.....	Sept. 25, 1865
Wm. S. Lovell.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys.....	Feb. 14, 1866
A. Q. Lovell.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Nov. 20, 1865
Lotius Q. Lovell.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1865
D. Love.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1865
C. Love.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1865
Mrs. Sarah N. Lowry.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 30, 1865
Wm. R. Lott.....	do.....	F. Randle and J. R. Edmonds.....	July 31, 1865
D. L. Maltre.....	Rebel mail contractor.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Oct. 23, 1865
R. F. Maltre.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1865
John T. Moore.....	Member of rebel conscription board.....	J. M. Brier, J. L. Ternum, T. Spencer, and M. Clark.....	Oct. 9, 1865
George V. Moody.....	Rebel prisoner of war.....	Governor Sharkey, Rev. Col. Granville Moody, J. S. Yerger, and W. Yerger.....	Aug. 19, 1865
			Sept. 30, 1865

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

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ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Alex. Montgomery.....	Worth over \$30,000	Governor Sharkey.....	Dec. 19, 1865.
John Murdoch.....	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865.
William B. Murdoch.....	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865.
R. C. Moore.....	do	G. M. S. Johnston, colonel 13th Indiana cavalry, and H. Johnston.	July 27, 1865.
William McDutchen.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 9, 1865.
John S. McGhee.....	do	do	Sept. 9, 1865.
Katherine S. Minor.....	do	L. Thomas, Adjutant General	Sept. 22, 1865.
John Minor.....	do	do	Sept. 22, 1865.
David J. Means.....	do	E. S. Fisher.....	Aug. 23, 1865.
James McFarland.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Aug. 23, 1865.
M. J. McKie.....	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
John J. Mitchell.....	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
G. D. Moore.....	do	do	Sept. 16, 1865.
J. N. McLean.....	do	do	Sept. 16, 1865.
W. P. Merriweather.....	do	do	Nov. 1, 1865.
John McIntosh.....	do	W. H. Naser, Wm. F. Dowd, Lock E. Houston, J. T. Griffin, and Allen White	Sept. 21, 1865.
A. Murdoch.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 16, 1865.
A. P. Miller.....	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
F. A. Metcalfe.....	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
C. H. Molton.....	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865.
R. D. Mandeville.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
George W. Mayhew.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
John D. McLemore.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
P. Money.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
W. T. Magruder.....	do	Charles Shreve and James H. Maury	Aug. 11, 1865.
James S. Mason.....	do	James Wiley, Wm. Smith, J. A. Robbins, and Caleb Perkins	Aug. 11, 1865.
John M. Morgan.....	do	J. Whitfield, W. W. Whitfield, Wm. Murdoch, and James T. Harrison	July 31, 1865.
David McGee.....	do	Moore Clark, Charles Shreve, and Thomas B. Magruder, M. D.	Aug. 11, 1865.
John T. McMurren.....	do	L. Thomas, Adjutant General	Sept. 4, 1865.
Hugh McGhee.....	do	By order of the President	Aug. 21, 1865.
C. K. Marshall.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
W. McWille.....	do	do	Aug. 15, 1865.
E. McGee.....	do	do	July 31, 1865.
John H. Miller.....	do	do	Aug. 21, 1865.
Andrew J. McConico.....	do	Attorney General Speed, T. B. Dillard, and L. Howes	Sept. 29, 1865.
Jack Moore.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 4, 1865.
W. H. J. F. Marshall.....	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
P. H. McGarley.....	do	L. Thomas, Adjutant General	Sept. 10, 1865.
P. H. McGraw.....	do	By order of the President	Sept. 4, 1865.
D. McIntosh.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
Landon B. Moon.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
Alex. H. Montgomery.....	do	By order of the President	Sept. 15, 1865.
Simon W. Myers.....	do	Governor Sharkey.....	Feb. 5, 1866.
John L. Meneure.....	do	do	Feb. 14, 1866.
			Dec. 19, 1865.

John A. McGill.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865.
Edward F. Mahons.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 5, 1865.
Orrick Metcalfe.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1865.
John Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed	Sept. 8, 1865.
Thomas A. Marshall.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys	Nov. 16, 1865.
James E. Meboon.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865.
Lewis C. Maget.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
P. B. McCutchen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1865.
H. Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
S. B. McNew.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
A. W. McAllister.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
W. P. Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865.
Thomas J. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, J. S. Yerger, and W. Yerger.	Oct. 5, 1865.
John A. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
John P. Mitchell.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and J. S. Yerger.	Sept. 4, 1865.
Wm. McDonald Martin.....	do.....	do.....	James T. Harrison and Thomas C. Billups	Dec. 5, 1865.
John Morton.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 5, 1865.
James Metcalfe, M. D.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1865.
Benjamin F. Nelson.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do.....	Governor Sharkey and W. Yerger	Oct. 20, 1865.
G. F. Neill.....	Rebel tax collector and worth over \$20,000	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 31, 1865.
J. B. Nevitt.....	Worth over \$20,000	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
L. B. Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1865.
B. E. Norris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1865.
O. Y. Neely.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys and J. S. Yerger	Apr. 27, 1866.
N. J. Nelson.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Oct. 30, 1865.
Charles B. New.....	Property held by Freedmen's Bureau	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 30, 1865.
James O'Neill.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do.....	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865.
O. Osburn.....	Rebel postmaster	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
H. C. Orr.....	Rebel tax collector	do.....	do.....	Nov. 21, 1865.
E. P. Odeneal.....	Worth over \$20,000	do.....	Governor Sharkey and Brevet Major General Davidson	Nov. 21, 1865.
F. Q. Ogden.....	do.....	do.....	James T. Harrison and Thomas C. Billups	Dec. 5, 1865.
John K. Orlin.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 16, 1865.
John Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1865.
William Owens.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865.
James P. O'Reilly.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups.	Sept. 8, 1865.
Simeon Orr.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, W. L. Harris, and C. R. Crusoe	Oct. 10, 1865.
Dorsey A. Outlaw.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Aug. 14, 1865.
Simeon Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
Benjamin T. Owen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1866.
A. H. Peck.....	Rebel agent.	do.....	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865.
Henry A. Pope.....	Depository of rebel States treasury	do.....	Brigadier General Newton	July 18, 1865.
William E. Pettes.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster.	do.....	John E. McVair and H. D. Linett.	Sept. 21, 1865.
Hardy Pittman.....	Rebel tax collector	do.....	Governor Sharkey	May 9, 1866.
A. G. Frewett.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, P. A. Parker, J. W. Wade, and Leq. Doty	Sept. 4, 1865.
Israel W. Pickens.....	Worth over \$20,000	do.....	Governor Humphreys	Dec. 19, 1865.
J. R. Powell.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
William S. Price, sr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1865.
B. L. Pritchard.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, James Whitfield, C. R. Crusoe, and James T. Harrison.	Oct. 10, 1865.
Mary J. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1865.
James W. Prowell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
William Powell.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
William K. Frater.....	do	By order of the President	Dec. 18, 1865.
James A. Pence.....	do	L. Alcorn	Sept. 5, 1865.
Leroy Perry.....	do	By order of the President	Sept. 21, 1865.
William A. Percy.....	do	do	Sept. 21, 1865.
William B. Prince.....	do	do	Sept. 21, 1865.
Martin A. Purnell.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 3, 1865.
Lewis Rippe.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Alcides Pickett.....	do	By order of the President	Sept. 31, 1865.
A. M. Payne.....	do	Governor Sharkey	July 31, 1865.
A. R. Pease.....	do	do	Sept. 12, 1865.
Thomas A. B. Pegues.....	do	do	Sept. 12, 1865.
William A. Paterson.....	do	do	Oct. 19, 1865.
John Perkins.....	do	Governor Sharkey and Governor Wells, Louisiana.	Oct. 6, 1865.
M. C. A. Page.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 9, 1865.
M. M. Page.....	do	L. Thomas Adjutant General	Oct. 9, 1865.
Daniel P. Perkins.....	do	Governor Humphreys and William Meade Addison.	Sept. 19, 1865.
Wm. St. J. E. Parker.....	do	By order of the President	Mar. 19, 1865.
A. H. Pegues.....	do	Governor Humphreys and Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865.
Mrs. James E. Pickett.....	do	Governor Humphreys	Dec. 5, 1865.
John Peale.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Feb. 5, 1866.
J. D. Pease.....	do	do	Apr. 1, 1866.
William Priestley.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	Governor Sharkey	Mar. 1, 1865.
Ellen T. Quintana.....	Worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
R. Quarling.....	do	do	Nov. 30, 1865.
Rufus R. Rhodes.....	Rebel commissioner of patents	By order of the President	Feb. 5, 1866.
A. J. Rambert.....	Rebel mail carrier	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
A. Roy.....	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	do	Sept. 19, 1865.
N. P. Ragan.....	Rebel postmaster	do	Oct. 30, 1865.
Thomas H. Rale.....	do	By order of the President	Aug. 31, 1865.
William N. Ratnos.....	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 31, 1865.
Jeremiah Robinson.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 31, 1865.
J. S. Reid.....	do	Governor Humphreys	May 9, 1865.
Charles E. Rushing.....	Rebel tax assessor	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 29, 1865.
Lewis A. Ruskdale.....	Worth over \$20,000	do	Sept. 3, 1865.
Mrs. Indiana V. Rogers.....	do	R. A. Hill and G. A. Sykes	Aug. 9, 1865.
Malachi Ruby.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865.
D. Robinson.....	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
David Richardson.....	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865.
Willie Hicks.....	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865.
William H. Hilds.....	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
B. A. Rogers.....	do	do	Oct. 30, 1865.

J. W. Robinson	do	Governor Sharkey and W. Yerger.	Oct. 20, 1863.
Jerry Robinson	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 19, 1863.
M. J. Rossel	do	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1863.
D. L. Rivers	do	Governor Sharkey and General L. Thomas	Sept. 4, 1863.
Eliza L. Rivers	do	do	Sept. 4, 1863.
John Robinson	do	Governor Sharkey, James D. Stewart, W. Yerger, and A. R. Johnston	Sept. 9, 1863.
J. G. Randle	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 1, 1864.
James Rose	do	Governor Humphreys.	Feb. 5, 1864.
Robert S. Rayburn	do	Governor Sharkey	Feb. 5, 1864.
J. H. Rayburn	do	do	Nov. 15, 1864.
H. E. Ramee	do	Governor Sharkey and J. S. Yerger.	Jan. 11, 1865.
Thomas Rigby	do	do	Dec. 5, 1865.
Mrs. M. A. H. Rigby	do	Governor Sharkey	July 31, 1865.
John Robson	do	By order of the President	Oct. 20, 1865.
Eugene Roach	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
E. Richardson	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
John H. Riley	do	By order of the President	July 31, 1865.
John W. Richardson	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865.
Benjamin S. Ricka, sr	do	do	Oct. 9, 1865.
William J. Robson, sr	do	Governor Sharkey	Feb. 14, 1866.
J. W. Roach	do	do	Sept. 19, 1865.
D. A. Singleton	do	By order of the President	July 25, 1865.
J. E. Small	do	Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell, Hon. M. F. Conway, and Frederick P. Stanton	July 19, 1865.
Charles Shackelford	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 21, 1865.
Thomas B. Sykes	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
William B. Sloan	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
W. H. Simpson	do	Governor Sharkey, John S. Robinson, William B. Scott, John S. Willis, Enos Fiechter, G. W. Thomas, Wm. White, John Hall, M. H. Farmer, N. G. Rousseau, and others.	Jan. 25, 1866.
S. F. Snarr	do	By order of the President	Aug. 19, 1865.
Robert Y. Seater	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
Wilson T. Smythe	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
W. R. Sproule	do	By order of the President	Aug. 28, 1865.
Cyrus C. Shipp	do	do	Aug. 5, 1865.
J. S. Standley	do	By order of the President	Aug. 28, 1865.
S. F. Sorley	do	Governor Sharkey	July 25, 1865.
Albert Sneed	do	H. W. Foote, O. C. Eiland, R. Ruff, H. L. Jarnagin, and others	July 25, 1865.
James B. Shelton	do	A. G. Mayers, Richard Cooper, W. T. Ward, and L. McLaurin	July 31, 1865.
Alfred Sumner	do	Governor Sharkey	Nov. 12, 1865.
W. H. Snithner	do	do	Dec. 5, 1865.
David S. Service	do	do	Mar. 15, 1866.
William H. Saund rs	do	D. P. Blair, Green T. Hill, M. Mims, W. A. Holt, and others	Aug. 28, 1865.
John Shular	do	Brevet Major General Davidson	Sept. 21, 1865.
James Surget	do	R. G. Wharton, J. A. Montgomery, J. L. Kermans, and J. A. Maury	Aug. 31, 1865.
H. N. Spencer	do	A. Ward, Lock E. Houston, and A. J. Gillespie, and others	Sept. 21, 1865.
William A. Sykes	do	Governor Sharkey, Lock E. Houston, James T. Harrison, and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 11, 1865.
George A. Sykes	do	Governor Sharkey, C. Dowd, Lock E. Houston, and John Stevins	Sept. 11, 1865.
S. B. Sykes	do	H. D. Spratt, Lock E. Houston, and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 11, 1865.
A. J. Sykes	do	By order of the President	July 22, 1865.
Richard Sykes	do	do	Dec. 2, 1865.
Mrs. Sullie E. Sykes	do	R. Hill and G. A. Sykes	Dec. 2, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
Robert M. Smith	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 5, 1865.
J. M. L. Smith	do	James Whitfield, George R. Clayton, Thomas Christian, and Thomas C. Billups	July 31, 1865.
Sarah H. Stowers	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865.
Burrell Scott	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865.
Elijah Smith	do	L. Thomas, Adjutant General	Sept. 4, 1865.
G. B. Shields and wife	do	Governor Sharkey, Briget Major General Davidson, and Adjutant General Thomas	Sept. 4, 1865.
A. L. Shotwell	do	Governor Sharkey and John M. Powell	Sept. 4, 1865.
Benjamin W. Sturdivant	do	Governor Sharkey	Feb. 14, 1866.
S. M. Spencer	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
W. H. Stevens	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
B. F. Swayze	do	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Oct. 23, 1865.
Daniel Smith	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
A. M. Sessions	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865.
Mrs. M. A. Scott	do	Governor Sharkey and E. H. Hicks	Oct. 20, 1865.
John A. Sims	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865.
C. Z. Stampley	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Ed. Staton	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
H. W. Stackhouse	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Lacy B. Shipp	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Soldin Spencer	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
James Simpson	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Robert Simpson	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
Thomas Simpson	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
N. C. Snider	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
John Simmons	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865.
James Sims	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Wilky B. Stewart	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Thomas M. Sargent	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
Randal Sherrod	do	do	Sept. 8, 1865.
W. V. Stewart	do	Governor Sharkey, Daniel Dnpree, and Randal Sherrod	Sept. 25, 1865.
James A. Stewart	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 25, 1865.
L. W. Smith	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865.
A. H. Saunders	do	Governor Sharkey, Charles B. Ames, and W. M. Connor	Sept. 9, 1865.
Anna E. Staunton	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 9, 1865.
John C. Stokes	do	do	Sept. 9, 1865.
R. R. Sharkey	do	do	Sept. 9, 1865.
G. L. Sharkey	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
James D. Stewart	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865.
John M. Stewart	do	Governor Sharkey and W. Yinger	Sept. 4, 1865.
W. M. Stannbury	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865.
E. D. Shackelford	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865.
R. H. Spann	do	do	Sept. 16, 1865.
T. J. Spann	do	do	Sept. 16, 1865.
Robert Shuttwell	do	By order of the President	Sept. 21, 1865.

William Smith.....	do.....	do.....	.....do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 21, 1863
Osborne Scott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1863
J. W. Seaton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	T. C. Teasdale and J. J. Sherman	Oct. 5, 1863
C. F. Sherron.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys	July 29, 1863
James A. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	F. Rander and J. R. Edmonds	July 29, 1863
Mrs. L. J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	A. Simpson, Thomas C. Teasdale, W. E. Pope, and J. J. Stockard	July 31, 1863
S. D. Sessums.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	A. Munlock, J. W. Vick, William T. Withers, T. Reavia, H. V. Johnson, J. L. Pugh, Percy Walker, John Cochran, Samuel D. Snackelford.	July 31, 1863
William A. Sykes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 16, 1863
Charles Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1863
William Sillers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed	Sept. 20, 1863
Mrs. Irene Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Jan. 2, 1864
J. M. Sadler.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1863
Mrs. Mary L. Sims.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, L. L. Griffin, sr., Thomas H. Davis, Lock E. Houston, C. Dowd, and John Blevins.	Jan. 25, 1864
Elisha Strong.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 11, 1863
H. F. Strull.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1863
M. T. Shannon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1863
William F. Stansbury.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1863
John B. Sate.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1864
Volney Stamp.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1863
Robert Sample.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 21, 1863
D. Sprewell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Aug. 25, 1863
Mrs. Emma P. Sykes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Apr. 5, 1864
J. K. Swoops.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and Adjutant General Thomas	Jan. 26, 1864
Francis Surget.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 9, 1863
W. H. Saunders.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, F. M. James, William M. Moffatt, Allen White, Jack E. Lyon, W. S. Bates, and T. N. Martin.	Mar. 13, 1864
C. C. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1863
J. D. Tolson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1863
Henry S. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, Lem. Doty, and R. H. Montgomery	July 31, 1863
J. P. Tackett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Sept. 4, 1863
William D. Terry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, R. A. Hill, William L. Duncan, Benjamin C. Rives, and D. E. Key.	Aug. 3, 1863
James C. Terry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1863
Albert G. Tramel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Aug. 22, 1863
Blair M. Terrel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 22, 1863
W. E. Trotter.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 8, 1863
Joseph B. Tapley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 16, 1863
E. A. Towns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1863
Thomas S. Tate.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Adjutant General Thomas	Sept. 19, 1863
L. G. Turabull.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Oct. 25, 1863
D. C. Troup.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys and Will T. Martin	Oct. 25, 1863
John H. Tuorn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	By order of the President	Feb. 4, 1864
Samuel H. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 10, 1864
John B. Tinscher.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	July 10, 1863
T. C. Tupper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 27, 1863
N. M. Trezvant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed	Aug. 27, 1863
George Torrey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Aug. 27, 1863
S. T. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and E. S. Fisher	Sept. 27, 1863
R. C. Towns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 16, 1863
Benjamin Tallaferra.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1863

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PARDONS.

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 25, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of pardon.
W. Thompson	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 8, 1863
Charles Thompson	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1863
James M. Towns	do.	do.	Sept. 8, 1863
W. W. Topp	do.	do.	Dec. 5, 1863
R. M. Tulliaferro	do.	James T. Harrison	Dec. 5, 1863
Walter W. Troup	do.	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1863
Robert J. Turnbull	do.	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1863
Hugh Torrance	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1863
William G. Townes	do.	do.	Sept. 9, 1863
L. L. Taylor	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1863
Mrs. H. B. Theobald	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1863
A. Turnbull	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1863
George W. Vasser	do.	Governor Sharkey and J. Holt, Judge Advocate General	Sept. 19, 1863
J. W. Vick	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 13, 1863
C. M. Valden	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1863
James A. Ventres	do.	do.	Aug. 28, 1863
William G. Vause	do.	do.	Oct. 19, 1863
Henry Vaughan	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1863
Thacker Vivion	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1863
George W. Vaughan	do.	do.	Dec. 14, 1863
F. M. Vaughan	do.	do.	Dec. 14, 1863
Edward Virden	do.	do.	Dec. 5, 1863
John Wilbanks	Rebel mail contractor	do.	Feb. 5, 1864
John W. Ward	Proceedings commenced for confiscation	do.	Oct. 27, 1863
T. W. Williams	Rebel depositary	do.	July 25, 1863
L. R. Wilson	Rebel tax collector	A. Ward, Lock E. Houston, E. K. Wallace, H. D. Spratt, James D. McAllister, S. B. Sykes, and W. H. Nasser.	Sept. 19, 1863
Thomas F. Wilson	do.	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1863
J. V. Wolfe	Ex-United States and rebel postmaster	James C. Armstrong, O. Harrison, M. S. Ward, and H. Moseley	Aug. 5, 1863
B. F. Ware	Rebel postmaster	By order of the President	Sept. 19, 1863
James M. Waskom	do.	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 5, 1863
William Whitehead	do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1863
Inman Williams	do.	By order of the President	Oct. 30, 1863
H. W. Walter	Member of secession convention, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Sharkey	July 31, 1863
W. B. Weaver	Rebel treasurer of State of Mississippi, and worth over \$20,000.	Governor Sharkey, J. T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Sept. 6, 1863
John H. Woolfolk	do.	do.	Dec. 5, 1863
Vernon W. Williams	Rebel commissioner and worth over \$20,000	Attorney General Speed and J. T. Boyle	Aug. 11, 1863
Thomas W. Whitfield	Worth over \$20,000	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 19, 1863
Thomas Walton	do.	Joseph W. Field, J. M. Knapp, H. Johnston	July 31, 1863
F. A. Wyatt	do.	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1863
F. M. W.	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1863
Robert Williams, sr.	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1863
Robert Williams, jr.	do.	do.	Sept. 4, 1863

Ann J. Wian	do	By order of the President	Sept. 4, 1865
M. J. Whitworth	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865
Samuel Word	do	By order of the President	July 21, 1865
A. M. West	do	Governor Sharkey	May 5, 1866
John Willis	do	Governor Sharkey and Major General George H. Thomas	Aug. 28, 1865
Douglas Walworth	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 11, 1865
E. B. Willis	do	do	Sept. 11, 1865
Mrs. Fannie Watson	do	Governor Humphreys	July 25, 1865
Robert Williams	do	Governor Sharkey	Jan. 25, 1866
R. D. Whitfield	do	Governor Sharkey, William F. Dowd, J. H. C. Copton, and W. E. Walton	Feb. 5, 1866
J. M. Wallace	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
B. F. Wheeler	do	By order of the President	Dec. 19, 1865
F. W. White	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
A. L. Wilson	do	Governor Sharkey	Dec. 19, 1865
P. H. White	do	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Dec. 5, 1865
A. M. Watson	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865
John A. Walker	do	Governor Sharkey, Lock E. Houston, and John B. Sale	Dec. 19, 1865
Asa Watson	do	Governor Sharkey, James T. Harrison, and Thomas C. Billups	Oct. 20, 1865
Jacob P. Welch	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 20, 1865
William Webb	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
W. J. Webb	do	do	Oct. 20, 1865
George Weldon	do	By order of the President	Oct. 24, 1865
Daniel Willis	do	Governor Sharkey	Oct. 19, 1865
Mrs. M. J. Wade	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
David P. Williams	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
John R. Woodburn	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
W. W. Worthington	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
Mrs. E. M. Williams	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
C. W. Wood	do	do	Oct. 5, 1865
J. M. Watt	do	do	Oct. 23, 1865
B. Walton	do	Governor Sharkey and W. Yerger	Sept. 19, 1865
E. G. Wood	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 19, 1865
Robert Y. Wood	do	do	Sept. 25, 1865
W. L. Ware	do	By order of the President	Sept. 25, 1865
James W. Watson	do	W. H. Buck, N. J. Walker, and Thomas Y. Berry	Aug. 19, 1865
Nedham Whitfield	do	William F. Dowd, R. H. Dalton, Lock E. Houston, A. J. Gillespie, J. L. Tindall, P. M. Bradford, and George A. Sykes	Aug. 19, 1865
R. W. Wallace	do	By order of the President	Aug. 21, 1865
James Wales	do	do	Aug. 19, 1865
Amos Ward	do	Governor Sharkey, C. Dowd, Lock E. Houston, George A. Sykes, and John Blevins	Aug. 22, 1865
J. D. Wellborn	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 11, 1865
Frances E. Whitfield	do	Governor Sharkey, W. Yerger, R. A. Hill, A. E. Reynolds, William L. Duncan, and B. C. Rives	Sept. 13, 1865
W. B. Willbourn	do	Governor Sharkey, J. L. Davis, James G. Hall, and R. L. Irons	Sept. 4, 1865
G. W. Williamson	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
Thomas W. White	do	By order of the President	Sept. 4, 1865
Spencer Wood	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 4, 1865
Ann W. Winston	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
F. M. Wyatt	do	do	Sept. 4, 1865
Thomas Weldon	do	James H. Maury, Thomas B. Magruder, R. B. Maury, and James A. Gage	Sept. 4, 1865
Wm. T. Withers	do	Governor Sharkey	Sept. 8, 1865

Mississippi—Continued.

Name.	Exemption under amnesty proclamation of May 25, 1863.	By whom recommended.	Date of par- don.
A. Q. Withers.....	Worth over \$20,000.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Sept. 8, 1863.
W. W. Whitehead.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1863.
I. W. Walker.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey, John J. Shelton, and Charles B. Ames.....	Sept. 9, 1863.
Joel H. Willis.....	do.....	Attorney General Speed.....	Nov. 15, 1863.
W. B. Wilkes.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Nov. 1, 1863.
N. J. Whitfield.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1863.
William F. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1863.
Miss Lucy Whitfield.....	do.....	James Whitfield and John M. Morgan.....	Nov. 1, 1863.
J. M. Weson.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	July 31, 1863.
George Whitfield.....	do.....	do.....	July 31, 1863.
Henry B. Whitfield.....	do.....	Thomas C. Teasdale, J. J. Shuman, and Charles Barkeville.....	July 28, 1863.
Richard Winter.....	do.....	By order of the President.....	July 28, 1863.
Thomas Young.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and J. H. Maury.....	July 28, 1863.
G. H. Young.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey and Thomas Martin.....	Oct. 19, 1863.
E. M. Yerges.....	do.....	Governor Humphreys.....	Aug. 14, 1863.
J. S. Yarger.....	do.....	Governor Sharkey.....	Feb. 1, 1864.
			Aug. 28, 1863.

UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND
AND MINING COMPANY AND MEXICO.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of the 8th July, 1867, a report of the Secretary of State concerning the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and the republic of Mexico.

JULY 19, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant as requests information in regard to certain agreements said to have been entered into between the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" and certain reputed agents of the republic of Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1867.

to the President :

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 8th instant, requesting the President, "if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to this house all information in possession of the State Department in regard to certain agreements said to have been entered into between the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reputed agents of the republic of Mexico, in reference to the issuance of certain mining bonds, or other matters whatsoever," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a note from Don Romero, the minister of Mexico, dated April 20, 1867, with the papers accompanying the same, relating to the subject.

Respectfully submitted :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, April 20, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Recent publications made by the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, undertaking to sustain the validity of a contract which it attempted to conclude with General Carvajal and the imputations consequently cast upon the government of Mexico and its representative in Washington, are of such a nature that they impose upon me the unpleasant duty of addressing you on that disagreeable subject, to let you know everything that has happened in it, from the time that General Carvajal came to this country up to the present moment. My object is to deposit in the Department of State the evidence of the bad faith of the persons constituting that company, and the complete nullity of that document, as well as to vindicate at the same time my government and myself from the serious and unfounded imputations cast upon us by persons without responsibility or position. The statement which I shall have to make to that end will be long, and the documents I shall have to adduce will be numerous; but this prolixity is absolutely required by the nature of the case and the variety of incidents referred to by the company.

The national government of Mexico, and most particularly President Juarez, have always been opposed to the enlistment of foreigners in the army of the republic, as much because such a step would produce discontent among the people, as because it would be very difficult for strangers, of whatever nationality they might be, to make themselves contented with the scanty fare, privations and sufferings they would have to endure, and which the patriotism of the Mexican soldier enables him to bear; and also because, having full confidence in the success of the cause from national resources alone, they do not think it necessary to invite the people of other countries to share their glory.

In the most gloomy moments for the country, some public men have favored the enlistment of foreigners, and especially of citizens of the United States, and even went so far as to propose that measure, at least on two occasions, as indispensable to the salvation of the country. In 1859, President Juarez did not think proper to accept the proposals made to him on that subject, and the result proved, in December, 1860, that he was right; but in 1864, when the French invading army had succeeded in gaining possession of a great part of the republic; when the Emperor of the French showed himself more seriously engaged in carrying out his attempt to convert Mexico into a French colony; when the civil war in the United States seemed to be going to prolong itself indefinitely, or end in a division of this country; when the city of Oajaca had succumbed with the last regular army then remaining in the field; and when the national government saw itself obliged to seek refuge in a frontier state of the republic, the President believed that the scruples of his patriotism ought not to prevent him from doing all he could to conduce to the salvation of his country.

General Carvajal, one of those most urgent for the enlistment of foreigners, sent Mr. Ramirez Arellano to Chihuahua, about the middle of the year 1864 as his commissioner, charged to solicit from the government the necessary authorization, so that he might enlist foreigners, and make war with them in the State of Tamaulipas, of which he is a citizen. The government, knowing General Carvajal to be a citizen of patriotism and honor, with great influence over the people of Tamaulipas, thought he would co-operate in organizing and impelling the war of independence in that section, and granted him the authorization he solicited, and moreover made him governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

This was done on the 8th of November, 1864, (No. 115,) and the authorization to enlist foreigners and raise means necessary for the purpose was issued on the 12th day of the same month and year, (No. 116.) The reading of those authorizations, which were the only ones granted to General Carvajal, and from which all of his powers emanated, demonstrates that the government only authorized him—1st, to accept the military services of one or ten thousand foreigners; 2d, to purchase as many as forty thousand rifles or muskets for infantry, three thousand small-arms for the use of cavalry, and a few batteries of light rifled cannons for field and mountain use, and a proportionate quantity of munitions of war; 3d, to pledge the public revenues of the State of Tamaulipas, the proper rents of that State, together with the federal rents that may be collected in it, in order to procure the means to realize the two preceding authorizations; and 4th, to contract a foreign loan of a sum sufficient to equip the number of foreigners enlisted.

General Carvajal received those instructions and his appointment about the middle of December, and he certainly must have considered them, as I did, as an authorization to accept *in Mexico* the services of all foreigners who might present themselves, and not as a license to come to the United States to solicit them; for he did not come to this country on the immediate reception of his instructions; and perhaps he never would have come, but for the circumstances I will mention hereafter.

Major General Lewis Wallace, of the United States volunteers, was sent on a visit of inspection to the line of the Rio Grande, in the early part of the year 1865. He took letters of introduction with him from New York to General Carvajal, and on arriving at Point Isabel, the only point at that time in possession of the United States forces, he sent for that general, who had his encampment near San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas; he had various conversations with him; and, on seeing the authorizations which that general held from his government, he manifested to him his opinion that they were sufficient to allow him to come to the United States, raise means, arms, munitions, and everything else that he might desire. General Carvajal, imbued with the opinion of a chief of so much high character, determined to come to New York, without even going back to his encampment. General Wallace had the kindness to offer him a passage in the vessel that had brought him to the frontier, and both left the Rio Grande for New Orleans about the last of March or first of April, 1865, and arrived in New York near the middle of April, precisely at the moment when the civil war in this country was ending with the complete triumph of the government of the United States.

In proof of this and other assertions I will hereafter make, I think proper to transmit to you copies of the communications which I have addressed to my government, because, as they were written some time ago, while the events were occurring, it cannot be supposed that my despatches could report them in any other way than as they really did occur.

When General Carvajal arrived in New York, and informed me of the general object of his visit in a private letter, I thought his coming was very opportune, and the choice of our government of him was most proper; for I had always known him as an honorable man, who passed the early years of his life in the United States, who has an American education, speaks English perfectly, professes the Protestant religion, and I imagined he was well enough acquainted with this country to accomplish the object of his commission with more facility than any other citizen who had not enjoyed the same advantages. I invited him therefore to come to this city, to explain to me the nature and extent of his commission, and to inform him that I also had received authorizations from our government to negotiate a loan in the United States.

General Carvajal arrived in Washington on the 25th of April, and I soon found out that he was wrongly informed about the situation of affairs in this

country, and of its disposition towards Mexico; which made it very difficult for me to agree with him in the execution of the commission he had received from our government. General Carvajal had been induced to believe that the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause of Mexican independence was so great as to induce them to give us pecuniary aid without considering the conditions. He had also been taught to believe that the moneyed men of this country were not only disposed to lend us pecuniary aid, but were anxious to do it; and he could not understand what could hinder us from profiting by this advantageous opportunity. He believed, in fine, that his faculties authorized him to negotiate for an unlimited amount of money, and he desired to proceed to realize this without losing a single instant.

For my part, I considered the realization of a loan in this country in favor of Mexico as a very arduous undertaking, requiring mature meditation and the co-operation of the business men of this country, as well as a concurrence of contingent circumstances, which I considered as indispensable to the success of the enterprise. My intention then was to confer with some of the principal bankers of New York, explain to them our situation, hear their opinion and listen to their suggestions, and carry out the idea of the loan only in case they considered it feasible, and were disposed to lend their co-operation.

General Carvajal's plans and his haste to put his projects into execution were in open contradiction to my views; and when I found this out, on the 31st of May, I communicated the particulars to my government, stating the points about which we differed, (No. 3.)

To give General Carvajal an opportunity to satisfy himself of the impracticability of his plans, I consented for him to go to New York and raise what means he thought he could obtain only by asking for them, and at his request I gave him a certificate, (No. 5,) in which I said that the general had authority to negotiate funds on the conditions and terms expressed in his papers, and that whatever contract or purchase he might make in accordance with those instructions, and in the execution of his commission, would be binding upon the Mexican government. That certificate, carefully drawn up, could give General Carvajal no greater powers than had been granted him by his government, and its only intent was to certify to the authenticity of his authorizations.

General Carvajal left this city on the 1st of June for New York, and was several days busy trying to raise funds, without success. He wrote to me on the 10th of July following, saying he had despaired of raising means, and was thinking of starting back to Tamaulipas; but shortly afterwards (on the 13th) he wrote to me again from New York, (No. 4,) that "a strong company of that city offered to lend him two millions of dollars in cash, all the war material he wanted, and ample facilities to raise means on the largest scale." In his subsequent letters he informed me his arrangements were being perfected, but gave no particulars till the 24th of the same July, when he wrote me as follows:

"In the contract which I have concluded, I have pledged all the revenues of Tamaulipas and San Luis, till the debt and interest shall be paid, except twenty per cent. left for government expenses in those States. But I can dispose of all the funds needed for my forces, and others raised by the government. Of course the government may or may not accept this offer. * * * * * The negotiation is arranged so as not to compromise the government at Washington in any way."

Though I thought it would be hard for General Carvajal, with his limited powers, to raise such considerable funds for the government of Mexico in such a short time, I could not conceive that his levity or hallucination would lead him to assure, in such a positive manner, things so far from certain. Thinking then that I might be the one deceived, and that General Carvajal was right, I determined to go to New York for the purpose of obtaining better information about the nature of his arrangements, and at the same time to try, on my part,

to comply with the instructions which I had received from my government in reference to the negotiation of funds.

In note No. 244 of the 28th of June, 1865, (of which I also enclose a copy, No. 117,) the President of the Mexican republic authorized me to negotiate a loan in the United States for as much as one hundred millions of dollars, under the terms and on the conditions specified in said instructions. These were received by me in this city on the 2d of August following; and the previous notice that they would reach me soon, determined me to send my note of the 23d July previous to your department, because, as it was communicated by the President to Congress, in his message of the 20th of March, 1866, it has already been published. On the 3d of August mentioned, General Carvajal brought me the documents relating to the arrangements which he had concluded. I then saw for the first time that they consisted of a contract with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, (No. 7,) entitled "secretary and general financial agent of the" so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," dated at San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May, 1865, when in reality it had been signed in the city of New York, in the latter part of July of that year. The perusal of that contract produced an extraordinary impression upon me, because in it General Carvajal had notoriously exceeded his faculties by making grants of railroads, &c., for which he had not the slightest pretext of authority; and in the note which I addressed to my government on the 8th of August, on that subject, of which I also enclose a copy, (No. 6,) you will see what I said about the contract at that time.

On asking General Carvajal how he could expect to obtain resources by means of this contract, when all that the company bound itself to do was to pay the drafts with the proceeds of the bonds, which could not be done unless the bonds were salable, and after they had been sold, he replied to me that the company had agreed to sign another contract, binding itself to place at his disposal from three to five millions of dollars in drafts accepted by it, which would be negotiable. As soon as I learned with whom General Carvajal was treating, I asked some of my friends of a respectable position in New York, and who had access to the offices established there for the investigation of the condition and responsibility of business men, who Mr. Woodhouse was, and what the position of the company he represented. The information I received was such that no doubt was left but that General Carvajal had been completely deceived by Mr. Woodhouse, as the company he represented, which he supposed to have a capital of twenty millions of dollars, was entirely unknown; that its name was not in the directory, and that it had no funds in the house of Howes & Macy, announced in the prospectus as its bankers, nor in the hands of the person represented as its treasurer; and from all appearances the company had been formed exclusively for this business, without credit or funds, or security of any kind; which they proposed to make up with a pompous name. Mr. Woodhouse, who was the principal partner and almost the only one in the company, seemed to be a lawyer of the lowest class, without any pecuniary responsibility, and with a reputation sufficiently bad to ruin any respectable business in which he took a part.

Another friend of mine, who took the trouble to go and see every one of the persons whose names appeared in the prospectus of the company as members of it, informed me by letters written on the 12th, 14th and 16th of August last, (of which I enclose copies, Nos. 12, 13 and 14,) that of the persons referred to, some were insolvent, others could be found nowhere, and those who had means and credit declared that they did not know Mr. Woodhouse, or that he had used their names without their knowledge or consent. I regret that I cannot mention the name of the gentleman who wrote me those letters. I can only say that he enjoys the confidence of the United States government.

The nature of that information was such I thought proper to make it known

without delay to General Carvajal, which I did at an interview I had with him on the 12th of August. The persons who surrounded him, and who had managed to deceive him so completely with so little effort, had been before me in preparing him, to neutralize the effect that my information would necessarily produce. They had made him believe I was very envious of the success he had obtained in his negotiation, and that, moved by a spirit of meanness in personal aggrandizement, I entertained the anti-patriotic project of preventing the realization of his plans. This made him not only hide from me all information of what he was doing, as much as he could, but also made him receive with great distrust the information I gave him in regard to the insolvency and other bad qualities of the company with which he was treating. In the enclosed copy of the note which I addressed to my government on the 16th August, (No. 9,) you will find minute details of what I have stated.

When Mr. Woodhouse had succeeded in persuading General Carvajal to sign the contract, which, with manifest fraud and deception, he had been induced to sign, and when he had got from him all he wanted, he no longer took the trouble to keep him in hallucination. Moreover, things had now reached such a condition that it would not be very easy to prolong for a much longer time a similar deception. On the other hand, Mr. Woodhouse's failing to comply with his promises to General Carvajal was enough to open his eyes; and on the night of the 20th day, he told me he thought he had been deceived, and he was only waiting for Mr. Woodhouse to fail openly in some of his obligations which he had contracted, to justify him in rescinding the contract. On the 24th of the same August, I informed my government of that change, as appears from the note which I addressed to it at that time, and of which I enclose a copy, (No. 15.)

Mr. Woodhouse's tactics completely changed when General Carvajal found out that the persons who appeared in the prospectus of the company as members of it either did not know it, or had not lent their consent to appear in such a character. Mr. Woodhouse then said he would reorganize his company, offering to engage more respectable people in New York to take part in it. The memorandum which General Carvajal made of this on the 25th of August, and of which I also remit a copy, (No. 129,) gives details of all that had occurred up to that time. In the mean time General Carvajal withdrew (cancelled,) from Mr. Woodhouse the power he had given him to act as his attorney, to see to the printing of the bonds, which were to have been issued in accordance with the contract, and the United States Bank Note Company, charged to engrave and print the bonds, was notified of this revocation on the 28th of August.

On the morning of the 31st of August, General Wallace, who had continued to lend his good offices to General Carvajal, advising of the conduct he ought to pursue, informed me that the persons who Mr. Woodhouse said were going to take part in his company, and among which there were, as I have said, various names highly respectable, as those of the honorable E. D. Morgan, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. L. E. Chittenden, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others, intended to have a meeting at noon on that day, in number 71 Broadway, and invited me to be present on the occasion. Although I was convinced that this meeting would have no favorable result, for I did not believe that Mr. Woodhouse would be able to induce persons who had at least a good name to lose to join him, I told General Wallace that if the persons who were to meet determined to interest themselves in the concerns of Mexico, proceeding under new bases, I would rejoice at it greatly; but I did not think it my duty to attend the meeting. After it was over I went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where General Wallace was stopping, to learn the result, and not finding him in his room, I left my card. On receiving it, General Wallace had the goodness to address me the enclosed note, (No. 26,) in which he communicated to me the result of the meeting.

I make these extended explanations, because Mr. Woodhouse mentions this incident in his petition, without date, addressed to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the contract referred to, with the same inaccuracy as all the other facts contained in it, supposing I had consented to attend the meeting referred to. Mr. Woodhouse mentions in the same petition, with the same fault of exactitude that I have already mentioned as abounding in all his assertions, the details of an interview which he had with me in New York, on the 30th of August, which forces me to say now what really did take place.

While I was stopping in New York, at the house of Mr. Blas Bruzual, the minister of Venezuela, (No. 35 West Thirty-third street,) and not with the minister of Chili, as Mr. Woodhouse represents, I received Mr. Sackett's card one morning, who was one of the members of the company. Knowing that Mr. Sackett was the only person of means who was engaged with Mr. Woodhouse, I thought proper to inform him of the impression that the arrangements made with General Carvajal had produced upon me; I therefore went down into the parlor to see him, and, to my great surprise, I found Mr. Woodhouse with him, although the latter had not sent me his card, nor had he written his name on that of Mr. Sackett. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett then read me a list of names of highly respectable persons in New York, among which, however, were their own two names, who were to organize the new company. I then told them plainly what I have since repeated whenever the opportunity occurred, that the contract was null, not only because General Carvajal had notoriously exceeded his faculties, but because the laws of the State of New York did not permit the company, presuming it to be in existence, to occupy itself in negotiating Mexican bonds, building railroads in Mexico, and working mines outside of the State of New York; but, if some citizens of the United States really desired, in good faith, to take part in Mexican enterprises, I was sure the government of the republic would grant them liberal and reasonable concessions, respecting the validity of which there would not be a particle of doubt. Mr. Woodhouse attempted to defend the validity of his contract, and then I told him all discussion on the subject was useless, as we would soon have the decision of the Mexican government on that point.

General Carvajal found himself in a very painful situation when he was convinced that the hopes he had founded on the Woodhouse contract were illusory; he had contracted many obligations which he could not possibly comply with; he had caused many Mexican officers to come to New York in order to return to the frontier with him; and the complete failure of his first contract, far from making him more cautious in future, kept him in an anxious and feverish state of excitement to make another contract as soon as possible as an amendment of his first error. This made him agree with Mr. J. N. Tift, a partner in the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Company, upon the terms of a second contract, of which, however, I will not now speak here, except as far as may be necessary to rectify inaccuracies mentioned by Mr. Woodhouse.

General Carvajal's second contract was signed on the 11th of September, 1865; and on the 1st of October following I came from New York to this city. After that I did not hear of Mr. Woodhouse and his company till the 19th of December of the same year, when Mr. Andrew Cassard, a New York broker, of Cuban origin, who had intervened in the conclusion of General Carvajal's first contract, came to see me, and informed me that he had been named secretary of the Woodhouse company; that this had been revived, and was now ready to put the contract into execution. I told him the contract was null, and read to him the communication which I had received only a short time before from the government of Mexico, notifying me of the decision; and to prevent any future misunderstanding in regard to the terms of my reply I requested him to put the object of his interview in writing, so that I might reply to it in writing. On the 20th of that month he sent me the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, and which I

answered the next day, (Nos. 51 and 52.) I also send a copy of the communication on this subject which I addressed to my government on the 22d of December mentioned, (No. 49.)

On the 17th January, 1866, Mr. Cassard wrote to me again, informing me that Mr. Woodhouse's company had changed its name, and hereafter would be called "The National American and Mexican Company," and presuming General Carvajal's first contract valid, stated many particulars of the manner in which they intended to carry it out. I answered him on the 18th, and repeated what I had said in my former letter. I enclose a copy of those two documents, and of the note I sent with them to my government, (Nos. 55, 56, and 57.)

On the 22d day of the same January Mr. Cassard wrote me a third letter, of which I send you a copy, with my answer to the same, (Nos. 59 and 60.) In it he sought to defend the validity of the contract, and spoke to me of the company's plans to send emigrants to Mexico. My answer was a repetition of my former ones.

On the 27th of the same January Mr. Cassard wrote to me for the fourth time, saying he had made the purport of my letters known to the company; that all its members were disgusted with Mr. Woodhouse's "insolence and obstinacy," and had determined to quit the company, because, after examining its charter, they became satisfied it could not legally conclude a contract with General Carvajal; that they moreover had determined to form a new company, to be called "The International American and Mexican Company," and it would be composed of very respectable persons in New York.

Hearing that Mr. Woodhouse had used my name as one of the directors of his company, in a prospectus he was preparing, I told Mr. Cassard, in answering his last letter, that Mr. Woodhouse had no authority from me to use my name as he did, and if he published his prospectus I would be compelled to make the statement known in the public papers. I enclose a copy of Mr. Cassard's letter, with my answer to it, (Nos. 62 and 63.) I subsequently received three other letters from the same Mr. Cassard, dated the 3d, 20th, and 24th of February following, in New York, relating to the same business, and those were the last he wrote to me. I enclose copies of them likewise, (Nos. 75, 76, and 77.)

Mr. Woodhouse wrote to me on the 1st of February mentioned, for the first time, reporting in an inexact manner my conversations with Mr. Cassard, and stating that distinguished members of Congress gave the preference to his contract, and the consul of Mexico in New York wanted to be a director in the company. After that I received three other letters from Mr. Woodhouse, dated in New York the 21st and 26th February, and 1st of March following, which were answered by the secretary of this legation in the same terms as the letters of Mr. Cassard, (Nos. 71, 72, and 73.)

I did not receive another letter from Mr. Woodhouse until the 11th of September, 1866, when he wrote the last one that has come into my hands, and of which I remit a copy, (No. 85.) It was answered by the secretary of this legation in the same terms as the others, (No 86.) Since that time I have received no letter, communication, or message of any kind from Mr. Woodhouse.

I think proper to state in this place the great discrepancy that exists between what Mr. Woodhouse said to me from time to time in his letters mentioned and what he says in his petition to Congress. Although he supposes the contract valid, according to those letters, he never hinted in any manner whatever that it had been approved by me by word or writing, either directly or indirectly.

Such is the succinct relation of all that has occurred in a direct manner between the Mexican legation and Mr. Woodhouse before the latter published his petition to Congress. However, as there are other incidents, some of which are mentioned in said petition, and a brief account of which will bring to light all that has occurred in relation to that subject, I think proper to make a brief mention of them in this place.

On the 14th of September, 1865, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs received at the same time my two notes, numbered 380 and 393, of the 8th and 16th of August anterior, with which I sent him a copy of the contract, and had given him my opinion respecting it. At the same time he received General Carvajal's communications on the same subject, and this was quite sufficient to cause the President, in ministerial council, the very next day, to declare that General Carvajal had exceeded his powers, and that the contract was null, as evinced by the communication which he addressed to me on the 15th of September, under No. 319, (No. 119.) A copy of the communication was transmitted at the same date to General Carvajal by the minister of relations. On the same day, and under No. 321, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada addressed me the communication, of which I also enclose a copy, (No. 121,) informing me that on the 19th day of August previous General Carvajal gave him an account of the distribution he had made of certain drafts drawn on account of the contract, a portion of which he had sent to the minister of finance, together with what was called an open letter of credence, signed by Mr. Woodhouse, and informing me also that the distribution had been disapproved by the President, who had ordered the bills of exchange and letter of credit to be cancelled and sent back to General Carvajal, that he, on his part, should restore them to Mr. Woodhouse. The communication which Mr. Lerdo de Tejada addressed to General Carvajal on the subject, containing the cancelled bills of exchange, and of which I send you a copy, (No. 126,) came to me in the original to be put into the hands of that general, and to get his acknowledgment of the reception of it. I did so, and likewise remit a copy of the acknowledgment of its reception, (No. 41.)

The President of the republic also intrusted me on the same day to find out from the Mexican consul in New York why he had written the certificate that appears at the end of the contract, (No. 123.) I requested the report of the Mexican consul, who gave it to me in the terms which you will see in the enclosed copy of his report, which was subsequently rectified by the ministry of relations, (No. 128.)

I had been assured on various occasions that Mr. Woodhouse was engaged in having bonds engraved which he said belonged to him by right of his pretended contract, but I could not be persuaded to give credit to those rumors, because I could not believe Mr. Woodhouse would dare to forge Mexican bonds, and because I thought it would be hard for him to find a bank note engraving company to be his accomplice in the fraud. As early as the 14th of November, 1865, I applied to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, communicating to him the information in my possession, and requesting him to send one of the detectives of his department to New York, to investigate the affair and find out the truth, (No. 47.) I also charged the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to be diligent in the investigation, because, as they resided in New York, and it would be to their interest to prevent the counterfeiting of Mexican bonds, I reasonably supposed they would be diligent in this particular.

Unfortunately the United States Bank Note Company, the same that engraved a part of the bonds issued by General Carvajal in virtue of his contract with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., failed, and all the stock was sold. Before or after its breaking up Mr. Woodhouse had succeeded in having some, or perhaps all, of the bonds his contract mentions printed. It would have been indiscreet in me to have published a warning before I found out to a certainty that they were counterfeiting Mexican bonds, thus casting imputations, more or less founded upon the fact, to protect and defend persons of good faith; and I would have become an accomplice of those who desired to deceive the public if I had kept silence on learning that bonds had been actually forged and were offered for sale.

Guided by these principles, and notwithstanding that I was told since the 14th of November, 1865, that Mexican bonds were being forged, I did not think

proper to publish any notice of the fact till a year after, on the 4th of October, 1866, when I was shown a bond issued by Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. On that day I instructed the secretary of this legation to put an official warning in the papers of this country, which for the information of the public said that no contract made in the name of Mexico, and no bonds called Mexican, would be valid unless previously approved by me, according to instructions which I had from my government. This notice was not directly against Mr. Woodhouse, though he was included in it, for till then I was not certain that he had ordered any bonds to be engraved. I enclose you a copy of the said notice, (No. 88.) But on the 28th of January last I had reliable information that some of Mr. Woodhouse's bonds were in market, and that he pretended to pass them off as genuine Mexican bonds. Then I deemed it my most urgent duty to denounce the fraud to the public, to save honest people from becoming victims of it. For that reason I had a second announcement inserted in the papers of that same date, especially directed against the Woodhouse bonds, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 95.)

That advertisement gave rise to the publications of Mr. Woodhouse and his associates against me and the government I represent. I would not have noticed them if respectable and wealthy persons of New York had not come to tell me, after the publications and notice mentioned, that they were about to take part in the contract of Mr. Woodhouse, supposing it to be valid, or at least susceptible of modifications that would not change its substance, and would make it acceptable to the Mexican government. This convinced me that the notice of the 26th of January was not sufficient to forewarn the public against the insidious snares prepared by Mr. Woodhouse; and wishing to do all in my power to make known the actual condition of his contract to everybody, I instructed the secretary of the legation to publish a third official notice, containing the rescision of the contract by my government, and General Carvajal's declaration of the same effect. I enclose a copy of this third notice and the documents annexed to it, (No. 114.)

As soon as I heard of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to the Congress of the United States, and of the article accompanying it, I inquired of the persons mentioned in it about the facts of the case, and what Mr. Woodhouse had said of them. I have received reports from some of them, which I enclose, numbered 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, and 159.

These papers are, in my judgment, more than sufficient to demonstrate in the most convincing manner the inaccuracy of Mr. Woodhouse's assertions, the ease with which he permits himself to make accusations entirely unfounded, and the little credit that any of his assertions deserve. As I send you complete copies of all these documents, I do not think it necessary to expatiate upon them in this place.

I also requested the charter or the certificate of incorporation of the company from Mr. Woodhouse, and from that document, of which I enclose a copy, duly authenticated by the secretary of state of the State of New York, (No. 130.) it appears that the company was formed on the law authorizing the general organization of mining and manufacturing companies, and by that law they could only work mines in the State of New York, and, of course, could not negotiate Mexican bonds, nor build railroads and telegraphs in Mexico, nor do anything in Mexico that the contract pretended to allow in that republic. It appears besides, that of the nine persons whose names appear in the charter or certificate of incorporation of the company as trustees, and of whom Mr. Woodhouse is the ninth, a great part of them do not belong to and never have belonged to the company, Mr. Woodhouse having used their names without their knowledge or consent. It also appears that the house in New York that Mr. Woodhouse announced in the prospectus of his company as its bankers, neither knew Mr. Woodhouse nor the company, and never had any funds of either in its posses-

sion; that the partnership represented as attorneys for the company were not employed by it; that the persons represented as trustees had nothing to do with it; and the whole was a fraud of Mr. Woodhouse, and nothing more, by which he deceived, with manifest fraud and false pretences, General Carvajal.

A contract concluded fraudulently by one of the contracting parties is absolutely void according to every principle of universal legislation. It is the same by the common law of England, because there is no equity in the contract, as one of the parties gives much to the other and does not receive an equivalent. This is what is termed a leonine contract in the Roman law, and is also null in that legislation.

To shun the disagreeable proof of the falsity of his assertions brought up against him a second time, Mr. Woodhouse took good care not to insert the names of his directors, bankers, and treasurer in the new prospectus of the company recently published, so that this opulent company, which, according to the mentioned prospectus, (No. 109,) has a capital of twenty millions of dollars, and assets to the value of eighty-five millions, is constituted by Mr. Woodhouse as president, and two other persons entirely unknown to the business men of New York, one of whom is secretary, and the other civil engineer and superintendent of the company. It cannot be conceived how the possessors of those twenty millions of capital and eighty-five millions of assets can trust the management of so much property to three penniless persons, without taking any interest themselves in its administration.

The perusal of the annexed documents reveals various other incidents which I now omit, because it would make this communication too long, but which confirm with all accessory evidence, as I have already pointed out, the extreme levity with which Mr. Woodhouse makes accusations, the bad faith with which he proceeds, the little credit that can be given to his asseverations, and the little or no confidence that wealthy men, or those having at least a good name, can place in him.

Asking your pardon for troubling you with this lengthy communication on a subject which is disagreeable and wearisome in itself, I embrace the opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

List of documents sent by the Mexican Legation in Washington to the Department of State of the United States with the note of this date, relating to the contract signed by General Carvajal with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

No.	Date.	Contents.
		CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION WITH THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS IN MEXICO.
	1865.	
1	April 26	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports of General Carvajal's arrival in Washington.
2	April 30	Same to same. Communicates the details of a conference between Mr. Romero, Zambrano, and General Carvajal. (No. 187.)
3	May 31	Same to same. Communicates the disagreement arising between Mr. Romero and General Carvajal. (No. 244.)
4	July 25	Same to same. Reports the conduct of General Carvajal after the 31st of May, 1865. (No. 358.)
5	June 7	Same to same. Certificate of Mr. Romero that the authorities of General Carvajal are genuine.
6	Aug. 8	Same to same. Sends a copy of the contract signed by General Carvajal with Mr. Woodhouse, and gives his opinion respecting it. (No. 380.)
7	May 15	Same to same. Contract supposed to have been signed in San Carlos de Tamaulipas on the 15th of May, 1865.
8	Aug. 8	Same to same. Financial analysis of that contract.
9	Aug. 16	Same to same. Transmits the information which has been obtained respecting Mr. Woodhouse and the company he represents. (No. 393.)
10	Aug. 8	Mr. William E. Dodge, jr., to Mr. Romero. Communicates some information respecting the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.
11	Aug. 10	Same to same. Transmits information respecting that company to Mr. Woodhouse.
12	Aug. 12	Mr. ——— to Mr. Romero. Communicates his opinion respecting the suspicious appearance of that company.
13	Aug. 14	Same to same. Communicates his conversations with Mr. Burnett and Messrs. Howes and Macy, from which it seems their names have been used without their consent in the prospectus of the company.
14	Aug. 16	Same to same. Communicates his conversations with Mr. Sackett and Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, from which it appears the same as the others.
15	Aug. 24	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Relates what occurred to General Carvajal up to date, and that he knew Woodhouse had deceived him, and he would annul the contract. (No. 406.)
16	Aug. 26	Same to same. Communicates the state of the affairs of the contract, and the efforts of General Carvajal to make another with the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. (No. 411.)
17	Aug. 28	Same to same. Relates a conversation he had with General Carvajal, and which induced him to notify him that he would not be permitted to issue bonds. (No. 412.)
18	Aug. 27	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Gives an account of what occurred in relation to General Carvajal, and notifies him that he will not be permitted to put his bonds into market.
19	Aug. 31	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the note from the Department of Foreign Relations, in which he is informed that General Carvajal can do nothing without Mr. Romero's consent. (No. 415.)
20	Aug. 31	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Communicates to him the preceding determination.
21	Sept. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates the state of the Woodhouse contract, and the new steps taken by General Carvajal to make another with the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. (No. 420.)
22	Sept. 1	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Acknowledges receipt of copy No. 2), and transmits copy of the following note.
23	Sept. 1	General Carvajal to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates that he was deceived by Mr. Woodhouse in signing the contract, and he was taking the necessary steps to annul it.
24	Sept. 2	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks the antecedents of his arrangements with Messrs. Corlies & Co.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1865.	
25	Aug. 31	General Wallace to Mr. Romero. Relates the failure of Mr. Woodhouse to reorganize his company of responsible persons.
26	Sept. 1	Mr. ——— to Mr. Romero. Communicates the state of the printing of the Woodhouse bonds.
27	Aug. 25	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to General Carvajal. Give the terms on which they will undertake the negotiation of a loan of \$30,000,000 in Mexican bonds.
28	Aug. 25	General Carvajal to Messrs. Corlies & Co. Accept the terms proposed in the foregoing letter, and proposes new ones.
29	Aug. 25	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to General Carvajal. Accept these additions, and proposes others.
30	Aug. 25	General Carvajal to Corlies & Co. Accepts their terms, and authorizes them to draw up the contract.
31	Sept. 8	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the last correspondence interchanged with General Carvajal on his second contract. (No. 428.)
32	Sept. 3	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Urges Mr. Romero to decide on the contract with Messrs. Corlies & Co.
33	Sept. 4	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Answer to the foregoing, saying he will inform him of his decision as soon as it is made.
34	Sept. 6	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Urges Mr. Romero to approve his contract with the house of Corlies & Co.
35	Sept. 6	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Proposes some modifications to the above contract.
36	Sept. 6	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Disapproves the proposed modifications, and insists on the approval of the contract.
37	Sept. 8	Mr. Mariscal to General Carvajal. Acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing communication, and invites the general to an interview with Mr. Romero.
38	Sept. 8	General Carvajal to Mr. Mariscal. Offers to attend an interview with Mr. Romero on that same day.
39	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges the receipt of the note from the minister of relations annulling General Carvajal's first contract, and informs him that his letters have been forwarded to him. (No. 580.)
40	Nov. 11	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Transmits the correspondence of the government of Mexico received for General Carvajal.
41	Nov. 13	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Acknowledges receipt of said correspondence.
42	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks for a written report of all his acts.
43	Nov. 15	Mr. Romero to Señor Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the report of the consul general of Mexico in New York on his certification of General Carvajal's first contract. (No. 582.)
44	Nov. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks a report of the reasons which he had to put the certificate which appears at the bottom of said contract.
45	Nov. 14	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Report in regard to the above incident.
46	Nov. 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Relates what has occurred respecting the forgery of the Mexican bonds. (No. 591.)
47	Nov. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. McCulloch. Asks him to send a detective from the Treasury Department to find out if they are forging Mexican bonds.
48	Nov. 15	Mr. Chandler to Mr. Romero. Replies saying the proper steps have been taken.
49	Dec. 22	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives the details of two conversations he had with Mr. Cassard, secretary of the Woodhouse company. (No. 681.)
50	Dec. 18	Mr. Zarco to Mr. Romero. Informs him that Mr. Cassard is going to Washington for Mr. Woodhouse.
51	Dec. 20	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Communicates the object of his business.
52	Dec. 21	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers him that Mr. Woodhouse's contract is null, and that it has so been declared by the Mexican government.
53	Dec. 21	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Charges him to send Mr. Woodhouse a copy of the declaration of nullity of his contract made by the government of Mexico.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
54	Jan. 16	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him that Mr. Woodhouse is going to call his company the "American and Mexican," and open an office in Broadway. (No. 36.)
55	Jan. 18	Same to same. Transmits another correspondence interchanged with Mr. Cassard. (No. 40.)
56	Jan. 17	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Informs him that the Woodhouse company has changed its name, and is now called the "National American and Mexican Company," and is negotiating with Mr. Zarco.
57	Jan. 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answer to the above letter, saying that Mr. Zarco is not authorized to make any contract in the name of Mr. Romero.
58	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits another correspondence interchanged with Mr. Cassard. (No. 53.)
59	Jan. 22	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Insists that the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse is valid.
60	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers the preceding, telling him to apply to the Mexican government for a new contract.
61	Jan. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits other correspondence with Mr. Cassard and other documents. (No. 63.)
62	Jan. 23	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says the members of the Woodhouse company, disgusted with him, left him and formed another company, to be called "The International American and Mexican Company."
63	Jan. 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. The above received, and requests him to tell Mr. Woodhouse if he uses his name as director of the company he will have to contradict it in the papers.
64	Jan. 26	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Transmit a list of the persons forming the Woodhouse company, according to his assertion.
65	-----	List in which the names of Mr. Romero and Mr. Zarco appear as directors of the Woodhouse company, without their consent.
66	Jan. 25	Mr. Barney to Mr. Romero. Tells of his advice to a friend of New York not to join the Woodhouse company.
67	Mar. 7	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the Woodhouse and Cassard correspondence. (No. 163.)
68	Feb. 1	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. States what he says were his arrangements with General Carvajal, and says Mr. Cassard has come to Washington to see Mr. Romero with his authorization.
69	Feb. 6	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks information on some points in the foregoing letter.
70	Feb. 22	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying there is no truth in the assertions of Mr. Woodhouse.
71	Feb. 21	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says the best men in the country are in his company, and their plans are approved by Congress.
72	Feb. 26	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Tift has thirty millions in Mexican bonds, and will dispose of them illegally.
73	Mar. 1	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Says he considers his contract valid, and has the preference of Congress.
74	Feb. 26	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Woodhouse. Answers the foregoing letters in Mr. Romero's name, repeating that the contract is null.
75	Feb. 3	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Woodhouse declares that Mr. Romero is a director in his company, and the other company drove him out of his office, and is organizing.
76	Feb. 20	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Colonel Ramsey is coming to Washington, and reports conversations with Mr. Tift.
77	Feb. 24	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Woodhouse has by fraud organized another company.
78	April 11	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Acknowledges reception of note No. 133, March 12, of the minister of relations, enclosing new documents of the Woodhouse contract. (No. 277.)
79	April 11	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the ministerial note No. 134, March 12, giving more particulars of Woodhouse's and Cassard's plans. (No. 278.)
80	Mar. 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Tells what is known of Woodhouse's arrangements with Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. (No. 355.)

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
81	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Tejada. Transmits other correspondence with Mr. Cassard about money paid to General Carvajal by Mr. Amos S. Sackett. (No. 495.)
82	July 10	Mr. Cassard to Mr. Romero. Remits to Mr. Romero various documents about \$12,276 75 advanced to General Carvajal by Mr. Amos S. Sackett.
83	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cassard. Answers that he cannot receive the documents, but they must be sent to his government.
84	July 14	Mr. Mariscal's memorandum of the contents of the above documents.
85	Sept. 11	Mr. Woodhouse to Mr. Romero. Reports his conversation with Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and says ambitious military men had conspired to rob and murder him because he would not allow them to dispose of the proceeds of his bonds.
86	Sept. 15	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Woodhouse. Answers the preceding, saying as his contract is null Mr. Romero can have nothing to do with it.
87	Oct. 4	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Says he has been assured that Mr. Woodhouse is preparing to issue bonds to be called Mexican, and has published a notice of warning to honest persons. (No. 659.)
88	Oct. 4	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Official notice from the legation that no bonds are valid but those authorized by Mr. Romero.
89	Oct. 30	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him where the dies of the bonds issued by General Carvajal are to be found. (No. 715.)
90	Oct. 27	Mr. Romero to Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. Makes the same communication, and tells them to secure the dies.
91	Oct. 29	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Say they will do all they can to get the dies mentioned.
91½	Nov. 30	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following. (No. 800.)
91½	-----	Copy of one of the bonds issued by Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
	1867.	
92	Jan. 27	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Says he has reliable information that Mr. Woodhouse has issued false Mexican bonds, and will publish a notice of them. (No. 43.)
93	Jan. 25	General Sturm to Mr. Romero. Telegram saying a million in Woodhouse's bonds are offered at a low figure.
94	Jan. 26	Mr. Russell to Mr. Tift. Says he has seen the Woodhouse bonds, and has one in his possession.
95	Jan. 25	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Official notice that the Woodhouse bonds are not genuine, and do not bind the Mexican government.
96	Jan. 31	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Informs him he has seen one of Woodhouse's bonds, and describes it. (No. 49.)
97	Mar. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports the objections to prosecuting Woodhouse, and says he saw his petition to the House of Representatives of the United States. (No. 95.)
98	Mar. 1	Messrs. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. Shows the difficulties of proceeding legally against Mr. Woodhouse.
99	Mar. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports conversations with Mr. Frank E. Howe and Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., on the Woodhouse affair. (No. 104.)
100	Mar. 7	Mr. James W. Beekman to Mr. Romero. Letter introducing Colonel Frank E. Howe.
101	Mar. 28	Mr. Woodhouse to the "Cronica." In an article published in the "Cronica," of New York, he misstates the conversations of Mr. Howe and Mr. Van Dyke with Mr. Romero, and makes some allusions to Mr. Beekman.
102	April 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Howe and to Mr. Van Dyke. Sends them copies of Mr. Woodhouse's article, and points out its inaccuracies.
103	April 3	Messrs. Howe and Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Answer to the foregoing letter, showing that Woodhouse misrepresented his interviews with Mr. Romero.
104	April 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Beekman. Encloses a copy of Mr. Woodhouse's article, and points out the inaccuracies it contains.
105	April 3	Mr. J. W. Beekman to Mr. Romero. Says he does not know Mr. Woodhouse, and his name has been used without his consent.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1867.	
106	May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits printed copies of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to the United States Congress, the prospectus of his company, and a copy of the report of the Mexican consul in New York. (No. 108.)
107	May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Van Dyke. Sends him a copy in English of the powers granted to General Carvajal by the Mexican government.
108	May 16	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Reply that, in view of those powers, he and his friends will take no part in the Woodhouse affair.
109	May 16	The last prospectus of the Woodhouse company.
110	May 16	Mr. Woodhouse's allegation in favor of the guarantee of his bonds.
111	Mar. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks for a report on various points of Mr. Woodhouse's article.
112	Mar. 14	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Woodhouse. Sends the report requested, correcting Mr. Woodhouse's assertions.
113	Mar. 16	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives his reasons for a third official publication respecting the nullity of the Woodhouse contract. (No. 111.)
114	Mar. 16	Mr. Mariscal to the public. Publication of two documents annulling the Woodhouse contract.
		CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.
	1864.	
115	Nov. 8	General Negrete to General Carvajal. Communicates his conditional appointment as governor of the State of Tamaulipas.
116	Nov. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Informs him of the power given him by the President for the purposes indicated.
	1865.	
117	June 28	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Informs him of the power from the President to negotiate a loan of one hundred millions of dollars in the United States. (No. 244.)
118	July 13	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. New instructions to General Carvajal to act in concert with Mr. Romero, and instructions for Mr. Romero. (No. 267.)
119	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Communicates the declaration made by the President, annulling the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 319.)
120	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Instructions communicated to Mr. Romero on the same subject. (No. 320.)
121	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. The President disapproves of the use General Carvajal made of the Woodhouse drafts, and orders that they be returned to him, cancelled. (No. 321.)
122	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Explains his reasons for annulling his contract with Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 1.)
123	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Telling Mr. Romero what to do with the above documents. (No. 322.)
	1836.	
124	Mar. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Remits copies of two documents on the same subject, that should have been sent with note No. 321. (No. 133.)
	1865.	
125	Aug. 9	General Carvajal to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Gives report of the application of some of the Woodhouse bills, and sends two hundred thousand dollars in them to the treasury department. (No. 5.)
126	Sept. 15	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Carvajal. Reply, disapprobation of the applications, and returns the drafts cancelled, to be given back to Mr. Woodhouse. (No. 2.)
	1866.	
127	Mar. 12	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. In view of Mr. Romero's communications on the Woodhouse affair, he approves of his acts towards Mr. Cassard. (No. 134.)

List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
128	Mar. 28	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. In regard to the report of the Mexican consul in New York, in regard to his certificate to Mr. Woodhouse's contract. (No. 246.)
DOCUMENTS OF ANOTHER KIND.		
129	1865. Aug. 25	General Carvajal. Memorandum of the manner in which he was deceived by Mr. Woodhouse, in order to get him to sign the contract of the 16th of May, 1865.
130	May 22	Charter of the Woodhouse company, in accordance with the general law for the organization of mining and manufacturing companies in the State of New York.
131	1867. May 25	Mr. Romero to the pretended directors of the Woodhouse company. Circular, asking if Mr. Woodhouse acted with their consent, and if they sanction his acts.
132	May 27	Mr. Spafford to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying his name was used without his knowledge or consent.
133	April 2	Mr. Bliss to Mr. Romero. Reply of the same nature as the preceding.
134	April 11	Mr. Kane to Mr. Romero. Similar reply in the name of his client, Mr. George Hoffman.
135	April 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Asking him for an answer to his circular of the 25th of March. (No. 131.)
136	.....	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Reply similar to the others, saying Mr. Woodhouse used his name without his knowledge or consent.
137	.....	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Repeats his answer, that he took no part in the Woodhouse business.
139	Mar. 27	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Howes and Macy. Asking them whether or not they were bankers to the Woodhouse company.
140	Mar. 28	Messrs. Howes and Macy to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying they have no knowledge of the company, have no accounts with it, nor funds belonging to it, and their names were used without their consent.
141	Mar. 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Courtney. Asking him if it is true that he and Mr. Daniel Dickinson were lawyers to the Woodhouse company, as the prospectus says.
142	Mar. 29	Mr. Courtney to Mr. Romero. Answers that neither were ever lawyers of that company, and their names were used without authority.
143	Mar. 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Asks if he consented to be a director in the Woodhouse company, and other questions.
144	Mar. 16	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying it is false that he consented to be a director in the company, and how it was that he went into the office only once.
145	1867. Mar. 18	Mr. Mariscal to Mr. Romero. Says it is false, that he was in New York when Mr. Woodhouse says they wanted to take the contract from him, and alleges the motives that vitiate the accusation of Woodhouse against Mr. Romero, as the person who wanted to get the contract.
146	April 1	Mr. Romero to Mr. Zarco. Inquires if he has been a director in the Woodhouse company, as his name is in Mr. Woodhouse's written list.
147	April 2	Mr. Zarco to Mr. Romero. Replies that it is false that he ever took part in the company, and he always refused, when urged, to become a member.
148	Mar. 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Fuentes. Requests report on the manner in which Mr. Woodhouse got the contract signed by General Carvajal.
149	April 6	Mr. Fuentes to Mr. Romero. Gives an account of the wiles and deceptions used by Mr. Woodhouse to get violent possession of the contract.
150	Mar. 13	Mr. Romero to General Sturm. Asks for report on the facts mentioned by Mr. Woodhouse in his petition to Congress.
151	April 10	General Sturm to Mr. Romero. Says he was one of the first to discover Mr. Woodhouse's treachery towards General Carvajal.
152	Mar. 28	Mr. Romero to Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. Asks a report on various facts related by Mr. Woodhouse in his petition, and especially on the supposed plot to assassinate him.

List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
153	April 16	Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. They answer, giving an account of what happened with Mr. Woodhouse, exposing his calumnies in his petition to Congress, and particularly in relation to the plot to assassinate him.
154	Mar. 23	Mr. Romero to Mr. Henry. Asks for a report of the part he took in the Woodhouse business.
155	April 17	Mr. Henry to Mr. Romero. Answer, stating what he knows, and enclosing documents to show the falsity of Mr. Woodhouse's assertions.
156	May 20	Mr. Romero to General Wallace. Asking a similar report as in the preceding.
157	May 20	General Wallace to Mr. Romero. Reply, noticing Mr. Woodhouse's prevarications.
158	May 15	Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks for a report in regard to Mr. Woodhouse's application to Congress.
159	April 15	General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Reply, showing the many voluntary tergiversations of Mr. Woodhouse.
160	April 18	Mr. Romero to Mr. Dunbar. Asks if Mr. Woodhouse could possibly have fifty millions of Mexican bonds engraved in fifteen days.
161	April 20	Mr. Dunbar to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying it is impossible to engrave them in so short a time.
162	April 8	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Asks if it is true, as Mr. Woodhouse states, that his difficulties with Mr. Romero have been settled, on condition that the latter name two directors in the company.
163	April 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Van Dyke. Reply, saying there is not a word of truth in it, and repeating his conversation with Judge Burnett.
163½	April 9	List of directors in the Woodhouse company.
164	April 10	Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Answers the preceding letter, and says that Mr. Woodhouse has used his name without his authority, in putting it in the list of new directors of the company.
165	April 9	Mr. Hull to Mr. Romero. Asks if it be true that he has concluded a contract with Mr. Woodhouse, and says his plan is the most likely to succeed.
166	April 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Hull. Answer, referring to the letter written the same day on that subject to Mr. Van Dyke.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEGATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

No. 176.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, April 26, 1865.

The general of division Lewis Wallace, of the army of volunteers of the United States, who for some time has commanded the military department of the centre, having his general quarters in Baltimore, and who enjoys the confidence of this government, has manifested to me on various occasions, as I think I have communicated to you, the greatest sympathy for our cause.

It may be about three months ago that he manifested to me that he was going to the Texas frontier with a commission from this government. He told me that he desired I should give him letters of introduction for some persons of confidence who might be on the frontier. Not believing it convenient to do this, I told him that Mr. Zambrano might give him some, and, in fact, did give him one for the General Don José I. Carvajal.

General Wallace got as far as Point Isabel, where there was a detachment of the United States army still remaining. From there he sent for General Carvajal, who had his camp near San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas, had several conversations with him, and, after conferring with the confederate chiefs of Brownsville, came back to Baltimore, bringing General Carvajal with him.

* * * * *

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.
M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

No. 187.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 30, 1865.

General Carvajal stated to me that as he had no power to dispose of more than the amount of the federal revenues in the State of Tamaulipas, with the object of accepting the services in that State of ten thousand volunteers from this country, and that guarantee not being enough to negotiate the funds necessary to pay the expenses of such an undertaking, he desired that citizen Zambrano, who has an authorization to dispose of other rents, should unite with him, and that both should work in concert.

With this object we had a meeting in my house on the 28th instant. I suggested the propriety of all those who had similar authorizations from the supreme government, instead of proceeding in disaccord, thereby injuring each other, to work together and united. General Carvajal spoke next, and said in substance what I have already given you.

* * * * *

I reproduce to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.
M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :
IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

No. 244.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 31, 1865.

In my note (No. 176) of the 26th of April last I informed you of the arrival in this city of General Carvajal, gave his motive for coming, and the objects he proposed to gain here. In two subsequent notes I alluded slightly to his labors, and now I deem it my duty to communicate to you all that has occurred in relation to this business.

General Carvajal thinks the authorization given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November of last year, to accept as many as ten thousand volunteers, to be raised in the United States; to purchase as many as forty

thousand muskets and three thousand cavalry arms, with outfits and other elements necessary to arm that number of Mexican forces, all under his immediate command, was a commission given him to come to this country to raise that force and purchase those elements; and in the execution of that commission he thinks I can have no opinion or vote, but that I ought to procure him means, on my responsibility and by my influence, to carry out the commission; and if I do not, he will bring an accusation against me for disobedience to the orders of the supreme government.

In vain I assured him I was the sole representative of the government of the republic here; that he had forfeited his title as an officer by going out of the limits of his jurisdiction; and while he remained in the United States he could do nothing without my consent; that the supreme government had put under my immediate direction the business of negotiating funds in this country by instructions and authorizations much posterior to those of General Carvajal. All was useless; the general thinks that so long as the ministry does not expressly say that the authorization of the 12th of November is revoked, he must consider it as valid, and will act accordingly.

I had two interviews with the general to-day; his extreme susceptibility, and his mistaken idea about the commission which he fancies the supreme government has given him in this country, and to which he thinks I must submit, did not permit us at that time to come to an agreement which should exist between two Mexicans who are serving their government, and are trying in good faith to aid their country in the difficult crisis through which it is now passing. By great moderation and condescension I have managed till now to avoid or delay a rupture with General Carvajal. I have, however, given him to understand clearly that I do not concur in his opinion of the nature of his commission and the character of my duties.

It seems to me almost impossible to arrive at an understanding with General Carvajal. I feel now more deeply than ever that the distance of the supreme government does not permit us to hear its voice in a proper time; yet I will do my duty regardless of consequences, and in spite of threats made against me. I think proper to communicate to you to-day all that has occurred up to this time, because I am sure in future I shall be obliged to refer to this unpleasant incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

No. 358.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 25, 1865.

I have the honor to communicate to you what I know has occurred to General Carvajal subsequent to the note in relation to him which I addressed to you under No. 244, with the date of the 31st of May last.

Soon after the explanations I had with him on that day he determined to go to New York for the purpose of seeing if it would be possible for him to raise

means through the business men of that city. He requested me to give him a certificate to show that he had authority and power to negotiate resources and purchase elements of war, which I gave him on the 7th of June last, and tried to draw it up in such a way as to show that he had no other power than that given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November last. I enclose you a copy of that certificate, with its translation into Spanish. I gave him, besides, letters of recommendation for some persons of New York, and furnished him with the funds necessary to transfer himself to that city.

Since that time he has been laboring to obtain resources, although without any success. Despairing in his power to raise means, he wrote to me on the 10th instant, supplicating me to lend him two thousand dollars to enable him to return to Tamaulipas immediately.

In a short time that situation changed, and he wrote me on the 13th that "a strong company of that city offered to lend him two millions of dollars in cash, all the war material he wanted, and certain means to realize resources on a larger scale." He also told me he intended to place a portion of that money at the disposal of the supreme government.

He has since continued to write to me, informing me that the negotiation was going on in its arrangement, but gave me no particulars about it. More explicit in a letter of yesterday he tells me as follows:

"In the convention which I have celebrated are included all the revenues of Tamaulipas and San Luis for the payment of the debt and interest, except 20 per cent. reserved for the government expenses of those States. But I can dispose of all the funds needed for my forces, and any others the government may raise. Of course the government may or may not accept the offer; but I am certain it will ratify the convention, because it is of immense advantage to the country, I assure you. This relates to the excess of the loan that I need for my forces during two years.

"Till the approval comes you can dispose of mine, if you need it. The affair is arranged so as not to involve the government at Washington in any way whatever."

Such are the details of the arrangement which he has concluded that General Carvajal has condescended to communicate to me up to this time.

The circumstances of General Carvajal's success in raising funds is an evident proof that the time has now come to realize our loan.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United Mexican States to the government of the United States of America, do hereby certify that General J. M. de T. Carvajal, of the Mexican army, is the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, of Mexico, appointed by the national constitutional government of the republic, and that he was authorized by his gov-

ernment, under date of November 12, 1864, to make contracts for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and negotiate funds under the terms and conditions and with the powers therein specified, and that any contract or purchase that he will make in pursuance of and in accordance to said instructions will bind the national government of Mexico, and the public faith of the country.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

M. ROMERO,

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 6.

No. 380.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 8, 1865.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, General Carvajal brought me the documents relating to the arrangements he made in this city. They consist of the contract with the company with which he treated, which is entitled "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and was organized on the 20th of March last, with a capital of twenty millions of dollars in paper and property; a power to Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary and general agent of the company, to attend to the printing of the bonds as his attorney; and in concert with his other attorneys, another power in favor of Don Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, to represent it in this city as general agent, and, in unison with Don Francisco Zarco, to correct the proofs of the bonds, so that the Spanish portion of them may be correct; and lastly, the principal contract, which, together with the other documents, is dated at San Carlos, State of Tamaulipas, the 15th of May last.

I read the above documents in his presence, asking the necessary explanations for the intelligence of certain points, and making what observations I deemed necessary on others. After the reading I told him I could not give my opinion in regard to the arrangement till I had read the contract and thought upon it some time, for which reason I requested him to leave it with me or to send it to me. He told me he was translating it, but if the second secretary of the legation would come to his hotel he might take a copy of it. The copy was made yesterday, and to-day I can send you a copy and translation of that document. General Carvajal informed me that he had communicated to the supreme government the general terms of his contract, and that a special bearer of despatches would set out for that city soon, with the said documents, and a note of his giving a detailed account of his actions. I think this communication will arrive before the special messenger.

My former intercourse with General Carvajal, as you know, and the conduct he has observed towards me in the celebration of his contract, make my position in regard to him very delicate. I would willingly refrain from writing a single word about this, if the importance and transcendancy of the affair did not make it my duty, as agent of the republic, to watch over national interests, and give your department my opinion on this arrangement, and to impart the facts relating to it which have come to my notice and may have an influence upon the determination that the citizen President may adopt.

I must begin by saying to you that, in my judgment, General Carvajal has arrogated to himself a representation he does not hold, the complete representation of the supreme government, in whose name he has acted. You must know if he has been really made governor of the State of San Luis, and if the powers

granted him to raise means also include legislative rights, which have been especially delegated by congress to the supreme government, all these irregularities may be passed over, provided the negotiation is to the advantage of the nation; but unfortunately I cannot consider it so; for in my judgment it is simply granting the corporation very valuable privileges, for the only consideration of selling our bonds at a very low figure, which could just as well be done by other firms that make a business of this, perhaps in a better way, by a commission of five or seven per cent., without concessions of any other kind.

Since my arrival in this city I have endeavored to obtain information about the company; for my first impression was it could not easily comply with the stipulations of the contract as General Carvajal understands them. Up to this time I have not been able to find out anything about it, nor hear of its principal agent, Mr. Woodhouse; but the very fact of their not being known in this city does not say much in their favor. As soon as I obtain reliable information, I will communicate it to you.

If this negotiation is effected, we must give up all hope of another on a larger scale, under different terms, as nobody will be willing to accept grants of less value than those that have already been made. General Carvajal has provided for the extension of the business in his contract, but in the same terms, leaving no room for alteration in some particulars, or chance of conditions less disadvantageous, making the whole depend upon the grant of the exclusive privilege to construct a railway, thus monopolizing in the hands of one single company all the railways that may be built in the most populous States of the republic.

In relation to the grievous terms of the contract, I refer to the memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, and in which is produced in numbers and exhibits its worth in a skeleton.

In my judgment, the principal object of the company is to obtain the concession of the railroad to Mazatlan. If this is obtained, it will endeavor to accomplish the business; if not, there is an end to it; for it is certain that the railroad to San Luis will not be an inducement sufficient to make the affair acceptable. Till the ratification of the supreme government is obtained for the railroad to Mazatlan, I think it will be very difficult to induce the company to make any considerable advance. General Carvajal has assured them that the ratification will come, and I think that is the understanding between them. The general supposed they would immediately advance three millions of dollars, so that he could return to Tamaulipas, although this, as you will see, is not stipulated in the contract. I learn that on Saturday, the 5th instant, he sent to collect a bill of one hundred thousand dollars, as part of the three millions. The company wrote on the back of the draft that it would be paid when the bonds were issued, which, as I understand it, will be delayed some three weeks or a month.

It is also very remarkable that General Carvajal has arranged the business in a way that the funds remain ordinarily at his disposal, as is seen in the form of the drafts found in the contract. If a shorter term be fixed for the construction of the railroad, if it does not contain an exclusive privilege to build railroads in all the States through which it passes, and if other privileges be granted to the company that proposes to build it, or other companies formed with capital to carry out the enterprise, even the privilege of monopoly might be conceded, with the great danger of concentrating in a few hands almost all the railroads of the republic.

But as the concession is now made it is almost impracticable, and is equivalent to a prohibition to build railroads for fifteen or more years in the States through which the proposed one is to pass. If, in this country, where railroads cost less and produce more, there is no company, rich as it may be, that ventures alone to build more than one hundred leagues of railroad, how can a single company build a line of hundreds and even thousands of leagues in Mexico? General Carvajal has intimated to me that he wishes me, as the representative of the re-

public, to assume the contract which he has made, and immediately grant the extension of the railroad to Mazatlan; in which case he assures me I could dispose of the funds I most wished. I believe I have no power to authorize such a contract, and even if I had, I would not do it; but, at the same time, not wishing to embarrass General Carvajal, so that he may not say his project failed because I opposed it, I agreed not to express my opinion on the subject, not to see any members of the company, or not to mention the subject, if I should happen to see them, and if General Carvajal should ask me directly if I intended to ratify the contract, I should simply say to him I had no power to do it. So, if the negotiation could be realized in this way, they will have a good beginning, and I will do all I can to remedy the evil caused, and make other arrangements on better terms, though it may be a bad precedent; and if not realized, which in my judgment is most probable, I will have an open field to proceed under better auspices.

Since this arrangement, and those which Generals Sanchez, Ochoa, and Vega might have made in San Francisco, by virtue of powers for that object granted to them by the supreme government, and by which they have disposed of the revenues of the Pacific States, you will perceive that I will have little to offer for a grand negotiation, and that it will be impossible for our debt to assume a system of unity, so desirable for us as well as for our creditors. Past experience induces me to recommend to you in a very particular manner that the supreme government adopt in future the system of intrusting those affairs to a single person, instead of appointing many, entirely independent of each other, and with different instructions. I recommend, therefore, to the supreme government to charge me exclusively with the arrangement of those affairs, if I am to have anything to do with them, or to deprive me entirely of the power it has given me to interfere, if it can find a more proper person to attend to them, which I would much prefer.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

Contract.

To whom it may concern :

As manifested by various decrees or supreme orders of different dates, it is the policy of the constitutional republic of Mexico, of which Benito Juarez is now the citizen President, to encourage in all lawful and consistent ways emigration to and colonization of the States of Mexico. In furtherance of said policy, the citizen President aforesaid issued supreme orders from the city of Chihuahua, then the seat of government, one dated November 8, 1864, the other dated November 12, 1864, authorizing General José M. I. Carvajal, then and now civil and military governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, among other powers, "to arbitrate the ways and means that may be necessary" for certain specified purposes; also, to contract a foreign loan of such amount as he might think required "to promote the same policy," of which supreme orders extracts vesting said authorizations have been copied in the English and Spanish languages, and the copies, duly authenticated, delivered by the said General Carvajal to the party with whom the following arrangement has been undertaken.

Know ye, therefore, that in conformity to the policy mentioned, and by virtue of the authority conferred by the said supreme orders, said General José M. I. Carvajal, on this 15th day of May, 1865, at the town of San Carlos, Tamaulipas, has bound and obligated the government of the States of which he is governor, and the general government of the United States of Mexico, of which he is the agent as aforesaid, all of the first part, to and with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, in March, 1865, office 43 Exchange Place, New York city; and that the said United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of the second part, has, at the same time and place, similarly bound and obligated itself to and with the said State governments, and the said general government of the United States of Mexico, to the effect and in the words and figures following, to wit:

First. The said parties of the first part hereby grant to the said party of the second part two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of San Luis Potosi, to be selected and located by the agents of the said second party.

Second. The said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part two thousand one hundred and thirty-six mines, situated in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, to be selected, located, denounced, and worked by the agents or assigns of the said second party. The mines to be thus selected, &c., it is expressly understood, are what are designated by the mining laws of Mexico as "company mines," composed of seven *pertenencias* of a square of two hundred Mexican *varas*, equivalent to about fifty (50) square acres to a mine.

Third. And the said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part the privilege of constructing and operating, under its sole management and direction, a substantial double-track steam railway, to begin at the city of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande river, and running by way of the cities of San Carlos and Victoria, and the towns of Jamaame, Palmillas, and Miquihuana, in Tamaulipas, and the city of San Luis Potosi, in the State of San Luis Potosi, to extend to the western limit of the latter State, with a view to its ultimate extension, by the most eligible route, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast. Like privilege is hereby granted to the said second party to construct and operate branches of said railway to Soto La Marina and Tampico, by such routes and through such places as to said second party may seem the best. To effect all which the said first parties further grant to the said second party the free and uninterrupted right of way for said railroad and branches, of a width not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet, together with the right to convert to its use for said railroads all material convenient to the line thereof, and of whatever kind necessary in the construction of the same, the payment of such rights of way and construction material to be arranged and provided for by the government of either of the said States in which they may be situated, whenever they are the property of an individual proprietor or citizen who claims compensation for their conversion. Also, lots of land, suitable in situation and quantity for station-houses, water tanks, depots, storage-houses, and every appurtenance essential to the operation of railroads. Also, the privilege of navigating any bay, lake, or river, when necessary to perfect and continue any line of travel or transportation. Also, the right to construct canals when they may be convenient to connect any such bays, lakes and rivers. Also, to construct telegraph lines along said railroad and branches, or between points which they may intersect. Also, to sink artesian wells wherever they may be required for the purposes of said second party. Also, to continue and complete said railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water communication and travel from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, by routes the most

eligible and the best calculated to promote the improvement and development of the country, this latter privilege to be valid and complete only when it is formally sanctioned by the general government of Mexico; the said General Carvajal pledging himself to exert all his influence and interest to accomplish said ratification upon grants, terms, and conditions similar to those specified relative to the railroads, &c., from Matamoras to the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi.

Fourth. It is hereby expressly stipulated by and between the contracting parties of both parts, that the foregoing grants and privileges are made upon the following provisions and conditions, to wit:

1. That the capital stock of said second part shall be extended to at least fifty millions of dollars, of which the citizens, corporations, municipalities, and State governments of Mexico are to have the privilege of taking up and subscribing twenty-five millions at the par value of each share, up to and within one year from and after the proclamation of peace in said republic by the proper authorities thereof.

2. That the said second party shall select, distribute, denounce, and work all mines which it may locate under the foregoing grant, so as to conform in all things to the regulations and prescriptions of the mining laws of Mexico.

3. That the said second party, to select and locate the lands, and to work, or cause to be worked, the mines above granted, shall be allowed time up to the said proclamation of peace, and also ten years thereafter.

4. That the lands above granted (excepting the quantity which it can by law originally locate and retain) shall be sold and transferred by said second party, in parcels or tracts not exceeding eleven square Mexican leagues in extent, to different individuals, within ten years from and after the proclamation of peace, in order not to violate the general colonization law of Mexico, passed by the Mexican Congress about August, 1824, by which it was enacted that the government should not sell or grant to one individual or company more than eleven leagues of land; a prohibition applicable alone to the government, not to companies or individuals.

5. That the emigrants, colonists, miners, and all other persons introduced by said second party into the States of Mexico, shall not become entitled to the franchises, rights and privileges of Mexican citizens until they shall have each complied with the requisitions prescribed, or which may be hereafter specially prescribed, for naturalization by the laws or decrees of the republic of Mexico.

6. That the said second party shall complete and put in operation the railroads, telegraphs, &c., aforesaid, within fifteen years from and after the proclamation of peace in the said republic, or such longer time as the engineer of the road may deem indispensable, and the ratification by the general government thereof, of the contemplated extension of said railroads, telegraphs, &c., from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the Pacific coast, and the subscription of the increase of the capital stock (\$25,000,000) reserved for the Mexican shareholders, if the same should be taken up by them within the time allowed and specified for their subscription.

7. That if any circumstance or accident should occur, not within the foresight or control of said second party, making it impossible for it to prosecute the work above prescribed, the time thus unavoidably lost shall not be counted as part of the fifteen years limited for the completion of the same.

8. That the several grants above mentioned, having relation to internal improvements, shall be exclusive in said second party for a term of thirty-five years from their completion, and during the progress of the same, in consideration that the said second party obligates itself to transport, free of charge, the military officers, troops, and munitions of war of the general government during the continuance of said term.

9. It is further understood, that if the said general government shall grant

said second party the privilege of constructing and operating railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water transportation at pleasure, throughout the territorial limits of the republic, under inducements, privileges, and land grants, similar to those embraced in the foregoing stipulations, said second party will further obligate itself to transport, for all time to come, over its said railroads, &c., at half-fare rates, the said military officers, troops, and munitions of war.

10. That if the emigrants, colonists, laborers, or employés of the said second party, to be sent by it into the Mexican States, conformably to the objects and stipulations herein recited, should at any time be unlawfully, or in violation of the said objects and stipulations, employed by the said first parties in a manner to divert them, or any of them, from the service of the said second party, then the said first parties shall be responsible to said second party for all damages incurred thereby; and in such event, said second party shall be and is hereby authorized to retain and place to its credit such bonds of the Mexican government, or proceeds of the sale of bonds in its possession, under the financial arrangement hereinafter developed, as will in amount cover the damages actually incurred, the particulars of the expenses and damages to be ascertained, fixed and liquidated by an account verified by affidavit of the secretary of said second party; and in case there should not be, at the time, any bonds or proceeds of the sale of bonds, in possession of said second party, with which to liquidate the amount of expenses and damages incurred as aforesaid, the same shall constitute a just claim against said parties of the first part, to be by them paid within a reasonable time after presentation of the verified account.

11. That as soon as the said second party shall cause a sufficient number of emigrants or colonists to be collected at suitable points for residence, the governor of the State within which they are collected shall, upon petition of such emigrants or colonists to him presented, incorporate them into towns, and grant them town lots gratis, provided said petitioners shall have become citizens of the republic of Mexico, and conformed their application for corporate rights to the law of the State. When incorporated, the citizens of said towns shall have the privilege of electing their own municipal authorities, and directing their corporate affairs, particularly as respects corporate taxes and public schools.

Fifth. The said party of the second part, in consideration of the grants aforesaid, agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, as follows:

1. To construct and put in operation the railroad and branches, telegraph, and lines of water transportation, above mentioned, according to the conditions, limitations, obligations, and provisos specified in connection therewith.

2. To forward colonists, emigrants, and laborers to the States of Mexico, as above stipulated, being careful that none but industrious and respectable white people shall be thus forwarded.

3. To receipt for and negotiate the sale of thirty millions of bonds of the government of the United States of Mexico, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, said bonds to be duly issued to the second party for that purpose, redeemable, bearing interest, and payable, printed and in form as hereinafter specified, with the understanding between said parties as follows:

Said second party is to receive a general commission of five per centum upon all amounts realized from the sale of said bonds, the commission being intended to cover expenses and compensate said second party for services in and about the negotiation of the bonds. If the said bonds sell for any amount over sixty cents in gold to the dollar in bonds, then said second party is to receive a commission at the rate of thirty per centum on the excess realized by the sale.

The said bonds are not to be sold by said second party at a less rate than forty dollars (\$40) in gold for every one hundred dollars (\$100) in bonds.

And in case it should become desirable on the part of the said general government to hereafter increase its loan to the sum of fifty millions of dollars, (\$50,000,000,) offered it by said second party, or to even a greater amount, then

bonds of similar style, issue, conditions, guarantees, and purport, (except that the land and mining guarantees of the increased loans will be extended to the vacant lands and mines of the republic generally, as the general government shall direct,) and in amounts sufficient to cover the increased loans, whatever the increase may be, shall be issued by the said government and delivered to said second party for sale upon the same terms, as respects rate of commission, as are above specified for the first issue of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.)

The proceeds of the sales of all bonds sold under the foregoing arrangement are to be deposited in the Bank of Commerce of the city of New York, subject to the order of said second party, for the use of said general government of the United States of Mexico.

The bonds so to be issued and negotiated are to be printed in the Spanish and English languages, and in the words, figures, and form, as follows :

Form of bond.

The United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi will pay to D. Woodhouse, or bearer, the sum of — dollars, (the amounts to be \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000,) with seven per centum interest, payable semi-annually, on the — day of —, and the — day of —, (the dates to be regulated at the time of printing the bonds,) in each year, at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, principal and interest payable in gold. For the payment of this bond the faith of the United States of Mexico is hereby pledged. Its payment is also specially guaranteed by the pledge of \$50,000,000 in select mineral lands in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, of the minimum value of \$100 per acre, and by five millions of acres of select agricultural lands in the same States of the value of from \$1 to \$50 per acre; also, by the pledge of eighty per cent. of all the federal and State revenues accruing from port duties, imposts and taxes, in the States named, aggregating at least \$3,000,000 per annum. This bond is receivable in payment of all lands and mines at the minimum prices, (\$1 per acre for agricultural lands, and \$100 per acre for mineral lands,) and of all dues in any manner payable to the said general and State governments within the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and of duties at the ports of Tampico, Soto La Marina, Matamoras, Camargo, Mier, New Laredo, and such others as may be hereafter established in said States.

Dated at San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, United States of Mexico, this — day of —, 1865.

Attest :

JOSE M. I. CARVAJAL,
*Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.*

Entered :

JULIAN CERDA, *Secretary.*

And the said second party agrees to indorse the bonds which it may negotiate whenever its indorsement is necessary to the negotiation of the same. Also, to honor all orders that may be drawn against the proceeds of sales on deposit, (as above arranged,) by said General José M. I. Carvajal, or by the said general government of Mexico, or by its lawful agent in the United States of America, to be appointed by the said General Carvajal.

Sixth. To give to said second party additional strength to perform all the undertakings on its part to be performed according to the foregoing stipulations, the said first parties hereby further grant to said second party \$20,000,000 in the bonds of said first parties, of style, conditions, purport, &c., similar to that above set forth; in consideration of which grant, as well as of those that pre-

cede it, and of the confirmation of the same, said second party hereby binds itself to issue to the said States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi five millions of its full paid stock, that being one-fourth of its original full paid capital stock, which fair valuation of its lands, added to the fair value of the lands, privileges, and bonds above granted, represents \$80,000,000.

Said party of the second part also hereby obligates itself to advance to said first parties, from time to time as they may require, its acceptances, payable on demand or otherwise, to the amount of \$50,000,000 or more, the drafts to be drawn in words and figures as follows :

Form of draft.

SUPREME ORDERS OF THE 8TH AND 12TH NOVEMBER, 1864.



[Juarez.]	{	United States of Mexico, State of Tamaulipas,	}	[Lincoln.]
		San Carlos, July 4, 1865.		

To the company known as the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, New York :

“ Pay to the bearer five dollars from the funds in your possession from the sale of Mexican bonds.”

Said obligation of the second party is based upon the understanding hereby agreed to, that said first parties undertake to always have their bonds as above described in the possession of said second party, for negotiation and sale by it as above provided for, the proceeds thereof to be drawn against at the minimum rate of forty cents in gold to every one dollar in bonds.

Seventh. Finally, it is further agreed and understood, by and between the contracting parties, as conditions absolutely essential to the validity of all the grants and privileges herein conceded by the said parties of the first part, that nothing herein contained shall ever be so construed as in any manner to impair the sovereignty or integrity of the republic of Mexico.

That the said second party and its employes shall pay all lawful taxes and imposts levied on their property in the said republic; that whosoever said second party may locate on its lands and mines herein granted, shall be subject to the laws of the republic, and the States thereof, and become citizens thereof, entitled to all the privileges and submitting to and performing all the duties of such citizens; that said party of the second part and its agents and officers shall never, under any circumstances, give aid or countenance, directly or indirectly, to any plans of revolution or secession against the constitutional government of Mexico and its free institutions; at the same time that the said second party shall not be responsible for the unlawful and unauthorized conduct of its employes or emigrants, nor shall such conduct work any forfeiture against said second party, unless it be proven a party thereto. Also, that all questions that may arise under this arrangement, between the general or State governments aforesaid and the said second party shall be adjusted by private arbitration—the arbitrators, two in number, to be chosen, one by each of the parties interested; and in the event of their disagreement, the question or questions in dispute shall be referred to some court of justice of lawful jurisdiction in the United States of Mexico.

Witness our hands and seals hereunto affixed, on the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.] JOSE M. I. CARVAJAL,
*Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, acting for
said States and the United States of Mexico.*

[SEAL.] DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
*Secretary, Sup't, and General Financial Agent of the United
States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.*

I certify that General José M. I. Carvajal, of the army of the republic of Mexico, is governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, of the said republic, and that as such he has full powers to dispose of the public revenues, and other resources of the said States. I also certify that he is especially empowered by the supreme order dated Chihuahua, November 12, 1864, to contract loans and bind the public faith of the nation for their payment, and that all contracts he may celebrate in conformity with the aforesaid powers will be binding on the Mexican republic and on the States he represents, and that the signature to the foregoing contract is a genuine signature of the said General José M. I. Carvajal, and known to me as such.

Done and sealed at my consulate office, in the city, county, and State of New York, this 31st day of July, in the year 1865.

[SEAL.]

JUAN N. NAVARRO,
Mexican Consul General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, to wit :

Be it known that on this 31st day of July, in the year 1865, at said city of New York, before me, Stephen D. Van Schaick, a notary public for the State of New York, duly commissioned and qualified, dwelling in the said city of New York, personally came Daniel Woodhouse, to me known to be the same person who, in an official capacity, as hereinafter mentioned, executed the foregoing instrument, and who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath deposes and says, that he is the duly appointed secretary, superintendent, and general and financial agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and he thereupon acknowledged that he in that capacity signed, sealed, and delivered the foregoing instrument as the authorized act and deed of said company for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year herein mentioned.

[SEAL.]

S. D. VAN SCHAICK,
Notary Public for the State of New York.

WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The five hundred square leagues of arable land ceded to the company are equivalent to 2,169,232 acres. At a minimum of one dollar per acre, a section (sitio) will be worth \$4,338 46, and the five hundred sitios will amount to \$2,169,232.

The 2,136 mines of 50 acres each make 106,800 acres, which, at \$100 per acre, amount to \$10,680,000.

To the same company are granted 7 per cent. bonds amounting to \$20,000,000; making a total of \$32,849,232.

Besides this, there is the grant of the railroad right and its perquisites to sell \$30,000,000 in bonds, giving a commission of five per cent. on the profits of sales, which at forty per cent., the minimum fixed, will give \$12,000,000 in gold; at fifty per cent., \$15,000,000 in gold; and at sixty per cent., \$18,000,000, also in gold. In the first case the amount will be \$600,000, in the second \$750,000, and in the third \$900,000.

Adding the \$600,000 to the first sum, we find that \$33,449,232 are given to the company to furnish Mexico, by the sale of the bonds, \$11,400,000, \$14,250,000, or \$17,100,000 in gold, according as the sales are made at 40, 50, or 60 per cent.

Consequently, without recovering the value of the lands and mines ceded, the synopsis of the affair is as follows:

Millions to negotiate on account of Mexico.....	\$30,000,000
Grants to the company.....	20,000,000
Total.....	50,000,000
Produce of the sale of thirty millions at 40 per cent. makes.....	\$12,000,000
Less five per cent. commission.....	600,000
Leaves a net profit of.....	11,400,000
Discount on sales and commission.....	\$38,600,000

If the dollars are sold at 22 4-5 cents, and the 7 per cent. interest on the fifty millions, which is three millions five hundred thousand, will be the interest of \$11,400,000 in specie converted into 32.63 per cent.

If the sale is made at 50 per cent. the dollars would be sold at 28½ cents, and the 7 per cent. interest converted into 24.56 per cent.; and if the sale is at 60 per cent. they would be sold at 34 1-5 cents, and the 7 per cent. interest converted into 20.47 per cent.

The value of the dollars would be much less and the interest much greater, if the \$12,849,232 of the vacant lands and mines be included in these estimates.

It is thought the bonds cannot be sold for more than 60 per cent.; for which reason an excess above that quantity is not reckoned.

The bonds are to be delivered to the company immediately, so if it suspends payment it may still continue to dispose of all of them. There is no time fixed for the commencement of the liquidation of the debt, and the principal and interest is to be paid in gold, without regard to the market price of the bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 9.

No. 393.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 16, 1866.

In accordance with the offer I made in my note numbered 380, of the 8th inst., I proceed to give you the information I have obtained up to this time about the company with which General Carvajal made the arrangements with which you are acquainted. They consist of two letters from Mr. William E. Dodge, jr., a very respectable merchant of this city, and three from Mr. ——. I enclose you translated copies of all these letters.

From them, and from conversations with Mr. Dodge, it appears the company is entirely unknown to the merchants here; that its general agent is a third-class lawyer of no pecuniary responsibility; that of the other persons forming it Mr. Sackett is the only one who has any capital, which Mr. Dodge thinks is not over three hundred thousand dollars; that the company has no funds in the house announced in the prospectus as that of its bankers, nor in the hands of its trea-

surer; that the title itself of the company indicates that it has been organized for a very different object, or that it has been formed with a pompous name exclusively for this business, without having funds or responsibility of any kind.

Until I get further information of this company, and further details of General Carvajal's arrangements, I shall have great fear of this business giving us much trouble and difficulty. I am convinced that the company will make no advances to General Carvajal, for the simple reason it has no funds to advance. I know he has received bills of exchange accepted by them for about a million of dollars; but, as they have no credit or funds, those bills are worth nothing, and will not be paid on presentation, unless they have sufficient funds as proceeds of the sale of the bonds. Moreover, that sort of a company is not calculated to succeed in the sale of the bonds; and as it is not known and has no funds our bonds would be worth much less in their hands than in the hands of a respectable and creditable house.

On the night of the 12th I paid a visit to General Carvajal to tell him what I had found out, and to warn him to proceed cautiously with the company. He told me that General Wallace had assured him that the company was solvent, and there was no danger in treating with it, to which he seems to give full credit. The principal danger I see consists in the delivery of the fifty millions of dollars in bonds to the company without any security, and which delivery he is bound to make by the terms of the contract.

General Carvajal thinks three millions should have been handed over to him some time ago on account of the business; the delivery of this sum has been put off from day to day, and I understand that up to this time he has only received accepted drafts, which, as I have said, will be available only after a certain time, and in case they do not exceed the produce of the sale of the bonds.

That you may have a better idea of this business, I think proper to give you three incidents related to me by General Carvajal. After the contract had been signed, and when all seemed finished, Mr. Woodhouse said he would have to get the consent of this government before any advances could be made, and that he and General Wallace were going to Washington to see Mr. Seward on the subject. He afterwards assured me, I do not know on what grounds, that the Secretary of State approved of it with satisfaction, and even said he was pleased with it, which I think is very improbable; but even this circumstance does not seem to have decided the company to make any disbursement.

The second incident is a letter that General Carvajal is going to address to the president of the company, to request him to ratify the arrangements he has made with Mr. Woodhouse, which makes me think that even he himself doubts that Mr. Woodhouse has acted in the name of the company, and that the company is bound by the contract with him. I would send you a copy of the company's prospectus with this note, to which Mr. ———'s letter refers, but the only one I have seen was lent me by General Carvajal, with the request to return it to him as soon as possible. I have tried in vain to get a copy from the company, by various means.

Mr. Dodge showed me a memorandum yesterday, sent to him by one of the persons he employed to make inquiries about the company, in which it is said a new prospectus is in preparation, with a capital of eighty millions of dollars in Mexican lands and in some States of this country, but none in West Virginia. Of course this new capital will exist only on paper.

You will see from the enclosed letters, particularly from those of Mr. ———, sufficient particulars to show you into the hands of what kind of speculators General Carvajal has fallen.

The worst of this arrangement now perfecting is, it will cause great embarrassment and produce so much confusion that after it I will not be able to find a house of any repute, that has a regard for its name, to take charge of the sale of the bonds I would like to dispose of, and diminish in a like proportion the confidence of purchasers.

As I am almost sure the drafts accepted by Mr. Woodhouse will not be paid, I think it my duty to advise you, before negotiating those that have been or may be sent by General Carvajal, to wait for the development of this business: so as not to expose the drafts to be dishonored, and the credit of the government suffer in consequence.

These incidents are of such a serious nature that they save me the necessity of discussing such clauses of the contract as are of a secondary consideration, and are sufficient in themselves, without further comment, to disapprove of it.

If General Carvajal were less absorbed in the arrangements he has made, and not so partial to the persons with whom he has treated, and if he had a different disposition, I am sure he would not fail to perceive what all those around him see very plainly, and that he would try to remedy the evil already committed. But unfortunately, as this cannot be expected of him, I believe the only possible way to remedy the evil is for the supreme government to declare the contract null because General Carvajal had not the authority to make it. This action might be deferred till facts convince the citizen President that the contract cannot be carried out, as General Carvajal understands it; although, on the other hand, it would be expedient to annul it immediately.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co., NOS. 19 AND 21 CLIFF ST.,
New York, August 8, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO : I find the company to which you refer is not known at all.

The gentleman whose name appears as general agent is a lawyer, and is not known to have any pecuniary responsibility. Have you obtained the other names?

I will follow up the investigation as far as possible, and report to you. I write now, as I may be out of town on Wednesday.

Yours, truly,

W. E. DODGE, JR.

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co., NOS. 19 AND 21 CLIFF ST.,
New York, August 10, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO : I have just called on Messrs. Howes & Macy, a most respectable house, advertised in the prospectus of the company as their

H. Ex, Dec. 33— 3

bankers. They know nothing whatever of the company, have never seen any of its officers, or had a penny of their money in bank.

Mr. Sackett, the only other name known, I have sent repeatedly to, to-day. He is out, and his partners know nothing of the company. I hope to have a full report to-morrow from another source, and will write you at once. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Riverdale on Saturday.

Very truly, yours,

W. E. DODGE, JR.

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1865.*

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries with reference to the character and responsibility of an organization whose prospectus you hand me, and which styles itself "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," I hasten to state, that I can find no parties, even among those dealing in West Virginia lands, who know anything about such a company. Its name is not in the directory, nor is that of Mr. Woodhouse. The organization appears to be entirely unknown, which would not be likely to be the case if it had any means at its disposal, and still less if it was possessed of funds to any large amount. On Monday I will go to the parties whose names appear as bankers and counsellors, and make personal inquiries, and advise you further; meanwhile, from the character of the prospectus itself, I should advise you to be cautious in any dealings with any of the parties, and still more so if such dealings are placed under the name of the company. I doubt if it has any responsibility whatever. The statements in the prospectus are such as to create suspicion in the mind of any one familiar with the way companies are got up. In the first place there is nothing to show that a dollar of money has ever been paid into the treasury of the company. A company is very easily formed, and can issue any amount of what is called "capital stock." Any three or more persons can at any time, under the general law of this State, by signing a certificate, in which they formally set forth their intentions, constitute themselves into a company, and they can then issue certificates of stock. This stock may be based, as that of this organization appears to have been, upon wild lands in West Virginia which can be purchased by the company in exchange for its stock, at any price they may choose to nominally place upon them. In this way stock can be issued for twenty millions or for one hundred millions without the necessity of a dollar of actual money having been paid into the treasury of the company. The stock so issued is called full paid, and therefore, by the use of that term, as in this prospectus, it does not follow that any money has been paid in. Nor does it matter how much of this stock so created they call "reserved stock," or set apart for "working capital." The whole of it is not worth a dollar until value has been given to it, and if the whole ten millions, stated in the prospectus to be reserved to be invested in government bonds, were sold it might not bring \$5,000. Nor of it can be invested in government bonds until it is sold. Nor can any of the three millions "working capital" be available until it has been sold to somebody who will pay money for it. This may be a very difficult thing to do, and depends upon how perfect their title is to the lands they claim to hold, and whether those lands are really valuable; besides this, there must be a disposition to invest

in such speculations, which does not always exist. I doubt very much if to day a purchaser could be found for the whole twenty millions of so-called capital for one-half of a cent on the dollar. The enterprise may be very worthy, but the statements put look very suspicious.

These are the inferences I draw from the prospectus above, and particularly its concluding statements, reaching \$43,000,000, which bear evidence of something worse than looseness.

From the character of the prospectus I would therefore advise you to exercise great caution in dealing with any of the parties connected with the organization.

In haste, most truly yours,

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, August 14, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have pursued to day my inquiries with reference to the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. The result is as follows :

I first looked for Mr. John H. Corning, who appears in the prospectus as the president. His place of business is there stated to be at 43 Exchange Place, and his name so appears in the directory; but on looking there I find no such name, nor any sign or other indication of any office occupied by such an individual, nor can I learn anything of him there.

I then proceeded to the office of Joel B. Burnett, who appears as treasurer of the company. His place of business is at 62 Broad street, and I found him in and willing to give me any information in his power. What he states is important, and fully confirms my fears with reference to the business. He says Daniel Woodhouse came to him at the time of the petroleum excitement last spring, and stated to him he was about forming a company, and showed him a list of persons who were to act as directors or trustees, and asked him if he would act as treasurer. As some of the names were known to him, and as he supposed, without knowing any of the details, that the enterprise was a *bona fide* one, he consented to allow his name to be used. The list of trustees, however, when the prospectus came out, proved to be different from that which was shown to him, and he objected to serving, and had supposed his name no longer appeared as connected with the affair.

He says that no money whatever was ever paid into the concern; that they had not even money enough to pay for the printing of their stock certificates, and that, as he had reason to know, Woodhouse has no means, (for a man came lately to inquire about his board bill, for which Woodhouse had promised him stock in his company, which the boarding-house keeper said he would not take as a gift,) but is entirely unreliable. "In fact," said Mr. Burnett, "if he came to me to sell me a horse that I knew to be sound, I should be suspicious of it just because he was offered to me by Woodhouse." He said the company matter ran along, and he had heard nothing more of it for some time, until a few weeks ago Woodhouse came in and showed him some papers, which, on reading over, he found to be a contract with the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, by which Woodhouse was to receive large grants of land there; that the Mexican government was to take fifty millions of the stock of his com-

pany, which it was to dispose of in Mexico; and that Woodhouse was to receive \$30,000,000 of bonds of the Mexican government, which he was to sell here, and that he was to accept drafts for their proceeds as fast as the stock of the company was sold, and that meanwhile these drafts, which were to be printed, were in some way to be receivable for lands in Mexico. "In fine," says Mr. Burnett, "I saw that Woodhouse had got hold of some immense contract with some Mexican official, who appeared to have full authority, but how in the world he had managed to get such a contract into his possession, or how he came to be intrusted with the sale here of \$30,000,000 of bonds, and the holding or handling of their proceeds, passed my comprehension." That Woodhouse told him these bonds could be easily sold here or in San Francisco for fifty cents on the dollar, and that in some way his company was thus to come in possession of funds. "But," said Mr. Burnett, "he is so utterly unreliable in his statements, that if it had not been for the documents he showed me, which appeared to be genuine, I should not have believed a word that he said."

Mr. Burnett further said that Corning, who appears as president of the company, is a man of no business, no means, and of no position whatever; that he is old, and deaf, and almost weak-minded, and has probably only been used by Woodhouse. He probably did not consent willingly, for Burnett says he met him in the street one day, and he complained strongly against Woodhouse having used his name as president without his consent, and against his remonstrance. "In fine," said Burnett, "Woodhouse is a person without any means, or character, or position, or influence whatever."

I then called upon Messrs. Howes & Macy, who appear in the prospectus as the bankers of the company. They at once manifested great indignation that any such liberty had been taken with their name, and stated that they knew nothing of the concern nor of any of the parties connected with it. No funds whatever had ever been deposited with them, nor had they ever given any authority for the use of their name in connection with the company, and stated that there ought to be some law to prevent any such attempt to impose upon the public.

From the result of these inquiries, it is evident there is nothing whatever of the so-called company but Mr. Woodhouse himself, and that he is a person entirely without means, standing, character, or ability. Mr. Burnett presumes Mr. Sackett's name was procured in the same manner his was. Of the other trustees, Vasconcellos Houghton, he knows nothing whatever. I will endeavor to see Mr. Sackett and the attorneys as I go up town, and will advise you further. The information above is, however, quite sufficient to show that there is not only no responsibility but positive danger in having anything whatever to do with Mr. Woodhouse or his so-called "company."

Very truly yours,

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL. *Secretary.*

No. 14.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, August 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have delayed giving you the concluding report of my inquiries with reference to the Woodhouse "company" until I could see Mr. Sackett, which was only this morning. On my way up town on Monday I called at the office of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Samuel G. Courtney, who are law

partners, and whose names appear on the prospectus as the counsel of the company. I saw Mr. Courtney. He said, in reply to my inquiries, that all he knew about the company was that this Mr. Woodhouse came to him, as to any lawyer, to draw up certain papers connected with its organization; that he did so, and that they were taken away by Woodhouse, since which time he has neither seen him nor heard of the company, nor has he been paid for his legal services in drawing up the papers; that his name was used upon the prospectus without his knowledge or authority, as was also the name of Mr. Dickinson. In reply to a further inquiry about Mr. Woodhouse personally he said, "the less you inquire about him the better;" that they had had no connection with the affair whatever, except being applied to, as any other lawyers might be, to draw up certain papers, and that they knew nothing about it whatever.

I called that afternoon and again twice yesterday at Mr. Sackett's place of business for the purpose of seeing him, but did not find him until this morning. He is apparently engaged in a well-to-do business, the firm being Sackett, Belcher & Co., and their business wholesale grocers. He replied to my inquiries with some degree of hesitation at first, but afterwards with more frankness. He said the company never had any money paid into its treasury, and that its property consisted solely in some lands in Western Virginia; that it expected soon to have a large amount of money from the sale of Mexican bonds it had just made arrangements to receive; that it was to get a certain amount of these bonds in exchange for its own stock, and that a certain additional amount of bonds were to be received, which were to be sold for account of the Mexican government. He said that Woodhouse was the principal man of the company, and that he did not of his own knowledge know of any man of means who was to aid him. He had understood from Woodhouse that there were some heavy capitalists who were to become interested in the matter, but he had no positive information of this except from Woodhouse's statements. I asked if he knew of any responsible parties who aid Woodhouse in the negotiation of the affair. He said he did not, except from Woodhouse's assurances that such was the case. I then asked him if he himself was going to put any money into the affair. He said he was not; that he had loaned two small amounts for temporary purposes, but that was all. I asked if he was to aid by his influence in negotiating the affair. He said he was not. I then asked if Mr. Woodhouse was not the only man upon whom the business depended. He said he was, but that he had understood from Woodhouse that there were certain heavy parties who, if they took up the matter, would make the thing a success. I inquired, was anything more been done than to propose the business to them? He said he presumed that was all. It then depends, I inquired, whether these parties can be induced to enter upon the negotiation? He said, yes. The company, then, I continued, has no money, but Mr. Woodhouse expects to get some other parties to engage in the affair? He said he presumed that was it. Whether any money can be realized upon the Mexican bonds depends, therefore, upon whether Mr. Woodhouse has influence enough to get other parties to take them, as either he nor his company have any money? He said it was so. The negotiation, then, yet depends upon the state of public feeling here and the possibility of getting parties of means to look favorably upon it for its success? He admitted that this was undoubtedly the case. I asked if Mr. Woodhouse was a man of any means himself. He said he presumed he was not. I again asked if he knew any of the parties from whom Woodhouse expected to get means. He said he did not. And if he, Mr. Sackett, was to aid in the search for or the negotiation with such parties? He said he was not; that the matter rested entirely with Mr. Woodhouse. He was quite distinct in his statement that the stock of the company would become valuable because it was to come in possession of a large amount of bonds of the Mexican government, which were to be given in exchange for a large amount of the stock of the company. There

was nothing said that gave the least indication that it was expected that any money would be furnished, except as it might be raised by the sale of the Mexican bonds. I inferred from his conversation that Mr. Sackett, being interested perhaps in some way in Woodhouse's affairs, (though he said his name was used as trustee very much in the same manner that Mr. Burnett's was,) would be glad to see the affair go through, because he thought that Woodhouse had got some valuable contract from the Mexican government, and that this would result in enabling him to give some value to the stock of the company. One thing was perfectly clear, the company has no money, nor do any of the parties connected with it who have any means propose themselves to furnish any. It has yet to be obtained entirely from outside parties. The simple question then to be considered is, whether these persons, with such antecedents, are the best parties to effect a negotiation of the bonds, and whether any advantage is derived from mixing them up with the stock or the affairs of a company that has apparently no means or responsibility whatever.

If there are any parties in the affair besides Woodhouse, it does not appear that they are connected with his "company," and even Mr. Sackett says he does not know who they are.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

Mr. Sackett says he does not know Mr. Corning, the president of the company, nor does he know anything about him. He knows none of the other parties except Mr. Burnett, who he says he believes is a man of some means.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 15.

No. 406.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE U. S. OF AMERICA,

New York, August 24, 1865.

I proceed to communicate to you in this note what I have learned in the present week about the condition of General Carvajal's arrangements.

Fortunately he is now convinced that he is a victim to the bad faith of Woodhouse. During an interview he had with me on the night of the 20th, he said to avoid a lawsuit he desired to rescind the contract as soon as Woodhouse should fail in any of its stipulations, and then have an understanding with persons of a better position and credit to negotiate his bonds. But before this, to give a final trial to the good faith of the company, he was going to propose on the next day to some of the members to indorse a portion of the bills accepted by Woodhouse now in his hands, so as to make them negotiable, and if they refused to do it he would declare the contract broken. He hoped also that Woodhouse would succeed in persuading persons of position and means to join the company, so that the contract could be properly carried out.

Unfortunately none of these extremes, in my judgment, is feasible. It is almost impossible for a person of such bad antecedents as Woodhouse to get good business men, who have at least a name to lose, to join him; to get any of those men now forming the company to indorse the drafts of Woodhouse, thus binding their credit to a certain amount, is in my opinion quite as difficult; and for him to rescind the contract, because members of the company refuse to indorse the drafts, is also a thing beyond all possibility, for there is no clause in the contract imposing such an obligation.

I don't know exactly what was agreed upon in the meeting of the 21st. I have been vaguely informed that two persons of the company determined to indorse the bills for the amount that General Carvajal needed; but they sent him

word next day the arrangement could not be carried out. When I have more certain information of what occurred I will let you know it.

In the mean time I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 16.

No. 411.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 26, 1865.

I have learned that General Carvajal, now convinced that Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has deceived him in everything, pretending to be the representative of a company that does not exist and has no credit or funds of any kind, has taken some steps towards annulling the contract of the 15th of May last, with which you are acquainted. The lawyer he consulted told him the contract was null, because the company had no existence, and even if it had, it could not, by its charter and the laws of this State, comply with its engagements; for that reason also Woodhouse could be criminally prosecuted for fraud; but as this would require time, and as the accused would have the advantage of the plaintiff or prosecutor, it appeared to him preferable simply to notify Woodhouse that the contract was broken and annulled for the reasons stated; and that if Woodhouse wanted to test the validity of it, he might resort to the courts and summon the general, who in this case would be defendant, and have all the advantages of position.

To one who is acquainted with the reputation of Woodhouse, knows the bad faith with which he has acted in this affair, and the advantages he expects to derive from it, it is plain that he will not yield so easily, and that he will give much trouble, cause great delay, many expenses, and much commotion and discredit, before the contract can be considered as definitely cancelled.

General Carvajal, not satisfied with that failure to raise means, is now treating with another company for the negotiation of the bonds which it is determined to issue. This new company is formed by Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., commission merchants, in this city. I saw a letter from them to-day, dated yesterday, in which they inform him that the situation of our country and the supreme government is so bad, that only by superhuman efforts, and squandering mints of money lavishly, could the bonds be sold, and after that introduction they make to him the following proposals:

1. The company binds itself to sell \$30,000,000 in bonds at not less than sixty per cent. in paper, less than the nominal value.

2. The company shall have a commission of \$7,500,000 in bonds, to which they shall have a perfect title, and these bonds shall be equal to the others in every respect.

3. The company shall have the right, during two years after the treaty of peace, to use the railroad grant made to Woodhouse in the contract of the 15th of May last, already mentioned, with power to remove it within that time, and losing the right after the expiration of that term.

I understand the company is not bound to do anything for railroads, and that this proposition is made to please General Carvajal.

4. The company shall also have the exclusive right to negotiate any other loans the supreme government may make in future in this country, charging therefor a total commission of 3½ per cent.

5. If the bonds cannot be sold, at least in a quantity sufficient to cover the expenses of the business, the government of the republic shall refund to the company the expenses they have incurred in the business.

This business certainly looks less unfavorable than the Woodhouse affair; yet, in my judgment, it is unacceptable, though for many reasons, and among others the possibility of making it on less onerous terms, it might be good.

Under existing circumstances it is impossible for General Carvajal to raise funds. Any effort he might make for that purpose, or any new contract he might make, would only serve to embarrass me in any similar attempt, without yielding him or the nation a single cent.

If both of us were to issue bonds, the consequence would be that neither of us would be able to sell them. If I thought General Carvajal could manage the business of the loan with that circumspection and judgment necessary to success, in consideration of his pertinacity in doing all the business himself, and to avoid greater difficulties, I might determine to suspend all proceedings on my part, and leave him a free field. Thus I would spare myself trouble, labor, excitement, and infinite disgust. But as I am convinced that the general is not qualified for that kind of business, as he can be imposed upon so easily, as has been seen in his recent proceedings in the contract with Woodhouse, I deem it my most imperative duty to do, not only what the supreme government recommended in its instructions of the 28th of June last, but to prevent him from making other contracts, which would only produce fresh embarrassments and difficulties, and would make the realization of the desires of the President utterly impossible.

I have therefore decided to notify him that I will not permit him to put his bonds into market, and I assure you that in this I am doing good to our cause. Wishing to make known in a friendly way this determination to him, I went to see him last night with the secretary of the legation. I told him with the greatest calmness that I had received instructions from the supreme government to negotiate a loan, and had already taken the first steps to accomplish it; that I was persuaded that if he issued his bonds, neither his nor those I intended to issue would sell in the market, and I desired him not to negotiate his. He instantly agreed with me that if both were issued neither would sell, but added that his were now nearly ready, and it would be preferable that they be negotiated without delay, after which the field would be free to me to sell those the supreme government had authorized me to issue. This reasoning cannot be sustained before facts.

While conversing other persons entered and interrupted us, and our discussion was postponed till the next day. In the mean time I think proper to communicate to you what has already occurred.

I am fully convinced it will be impossible to persuade General Carvajal not to put his bonds into market. I am fully determined to suffer everything, and will do all I can in defence of the interests of the nation and credit of the government. If in the mean time I receive your answer to my note of the 31st of May last, numbered 244, which I am expecting from your department, and if it comes in the only sense in which I think it can come, it will arrive very opportunely, and will contribute greatly to the arrangement of this affair without disturbance.

I reproduce to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 17.

No. 412.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 28, 1865.

I went to see General Carvajal again yesterday morning. I repeated what I had said to him the previous night about the harm that would result from the attempted sale of his bonds. He insisted on the sale of them, and finally we agreed that I should give my opinion on the subject in writing.

While I was with him, General Wallace, who took an active part in making the contract with Woodhouse, arrived from Washington, and Mr. Tift, of the house of John W. Corlies & Co., came in soon afterwards. I was auditor of the conversation that took place between the three in regard to Woodhouse, and the manner in which the contract should be annulled. What I saw was enough to convince me thoroughly of General Carvajal's incapacity to undertake a negotiation of this kind. He let Woodhouse take the prospectus of the company he pretends to represent from him, also the certificate I gave him in Washington, showing he was authorized by the supreme government to make certain arrangements, and finally the contract of the 15th of May itself, signed by the general, and which was to be delivered to him only after Woodhouse had signed the additional contract that he told him he was ready to make. In spite of this, and knowing the refined malice and open fraud that Woodhouse had used to deceive him, he showed himself disposed to renew the broken contract at the least hint from General Wallace that it would be of any avail.

As soon as I quit his house I wrote him the letter of which I enclose a copy, and which is my first step to prevent the sale of his bonds. The secretary of the legation carried it to him this morning, and was told he would get an answer to it on Thursday next. I have since learned that at General Wallace's request, or invitation, he put off the business till that day, and only now consents for his lawyer to notify Woodhouse that he withdrew the power of attorney he gave him to authorize the printing of the bonds and their issue in the company's name.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

No. 35 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,
New York, August 27, 1865.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND AND DEAR SIR : You will remember last May in Washington, when we were speaking of the execution of the commission which the supreme government of the republic intrusted to you in November last, I expressed my opinion that we could not raise funds in this country at that time, because we would not be able to sell the bonds we might put into the market, and that we had better wait a while till our labors produced the desired result. In opposition to me you thought the bonds ought to be put in the market immediately.

Although from the beginning I freely told you my opinion was that I thought your commission ought to be considered as accessory, and mine the principal,

and therefore ought to be subordinate to mine, as I did not think it prudent to proceed at that time to the realization of a loan in favor of the republic, and you were disposed to make immediate use of your authorizations to obtain resources, I assented without reserve to your coming to this city, according to your instructions, in quest of the resources needed for the discharge of your duties.

Since your arrival in this city, about the beginning of June following, you have been engaged in efforts to that end, and up to this moment you have neither obtained any resources nor done anything but make a contract with a fraudulent company that cannot comply with its engagements with you, by the terms of its charter and the laws of this country, for which reason alone, not to mention others, the contract is null.

In the mean time circumstances have changed in a very notable manner. Although there is yet no probability and less certainty that we may be able to obtain abundant resources at present, yet I believe the necessary means can be obtained so as to begin to give to events the march they ought to take, if the negotiation of the loan is managed with the circumspection and judgment requisite. I then am already disposed to act, and, in fact, have already begun to take some steps in that direction. Besides, on the 18th of the present month, I received instructions from our government, dated in Chihuahua, the 28th of June last, in which I am authorized personally and exclusively to negotiate in this country a loan to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, pledging therefor all the revenues of the nation, without even excepting those you were authorized to offer as a guarantee for any affair you might conclude. Setting out, therefore, from these principles, I deem it my duty to notify you, that in the briefest possible space of time I am going to procure the realization of the loan that the supreme government has commended to me, or a portion of it, that may be possible under the circumstances. The situation of the republic and of the government that represents it demands imperiously that not a moment be lost.

Having learned that you think of putting into the market the bonds you were to deliver to the company with which you made the contract on the 15th of May last, and which bonds are now being printed, I consider myself bound to say to you that if such a thing is done it might produce the worst results for our cause, as neither the bonds that you might issue nor those that I might put in the market would sell for want of unity in the plan to procure resources for the government, and on account of the contradictory clauses in the respective bonds, and many other circumstances, would produce on public opinion an effect so injurious that I do not think it hazardous to assert that we could not possibly sell any of said bonds, not even enough to cover the preliminary expenses of the enterprise. By such a conduct on our part we would destroy the best founded and most flattering hopes of utilizing the sympathy which the people of this country have for our cause.

Placing, then, the question on this ground, we have to determine which of us two shall issue the bonds. In my judgment there can be no doubt upon this point, for reasons that I will now give.

As circumstances are not at present entirely in our favor, it is certain that the bonds issued by you, having a limited guarantee, and appearing as of only one or two States, rather than of the whole nation, would have a more difficult sale than those I might issue, not having that inconvenience. If yours were put into the market first, and did not sell, the discredit to our cause would be such that mine could not possibly be sold.

Giving the most favorable supposition that the sale of yours could be verified, the sale would establish a precedent subject to a thousand inconveniences, for the other bonds could not be sold unless they contained conditions equally advantageous as those you are disposed to grant, some of which are contrary to the express orders of the supreme government that have been communicated to me.

Again, in this case, I will present the consideration that, of the commissions,

which we both hold from our government, mine is without dispute the principal and yours the accessory, and as one is an insuperable obstacle to the realization of the other, the second ought to give place to the first.

All this is on the supposition that the authorizations which the supreme government granted me on the 28th of June mentioned do not repeal, as in my opinion they do in spirit, those granted to you on the 12th November last, in the part relating to the negotiation of resources in this country by means of a loan.

For all these reasons, and trusting to your patriotism, which ought to make your private interests subordinate to those of the nation, I communicate these facts to you for your information, and implore you not to put into market the bonds now being printed on your account, but to wait and get funds from the proceeds of the sales of the bonds that I may issue. The engagements you have made in execution of your commission, in which the faith of our government is pledged, will be immediately paid by me, or only in the delay produced by the realization of the bonds, if they are of those that I consider myself authorized to liquidate, with orders from the government, or, in a contrary case, on the arrival of said orders. I will also satisfy the outlay required by the execution of your commission as fast as the sale of the bonds will permit, and the expenses I may be compelled to make in carrying out the instructions which I have received from our government.

Your most attentive and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 19.

No. 415.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 31, 1865.

As soon as I received note No. 267, of the 13th July last, from your department, relative to the authorization of General Carvajal, which I was expecting with much anxiety, and which now comes in such good time, I addressed a copy of the enclosed communication to the general, together with the original note from your department, sent to him. I told General Carvajal, in my communication to him, my opinion of his arrangements was communicated to him in the letter I addressed to him on the 27th instant, and of which I sent a copy to your department, with my despatch of the 28th, No. 412.

The principal danger I see in General Carvajal's conduct is, that Woodhouse may manage to get possession of the fifty millions of dollars in bonds that are now printing by his order and at his disposal. As I have little hope that General Carvajal will retract the power he gave to Woodhouse to print those bonds, I am going to occupy myself particularly in taking the steps necessary to prevent them from falling into the hands of Woodhouse. I will communicate to you in due time the result of my movements in that direction, and for that purpose.

I repeat to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

New York, August 31, 1865

I have the honor to enclose to you an original communication which was addressed to you on the 13th of July last by the citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic, containing a copy of the note of the same date, No. 267, the same department to this legation, communicating to me the orders of the President in regard to the interference I ought to have in the discharge of the commission intrusted to you by the supreme government.

My opinion on this point was communicated to you in advance in the letter which I addressed to you on the 27th of this month, and which was put into your hands the next day by Mr. Mariscal, secretary of this legation.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, &c., &c., *Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

• No. 21.

No. 420.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

New York, September 2, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a communication which I received to-day from General Carvajal, dated yesterday, in reply to the one I addressed to him on the 31st of August last, with a copy of the one he sent to you yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of the despatch of the 13th of July last from your department, and communicating the contract pending with the house of Corlies & Company, of this city. I also enclosed copy and translation of the papers mentioned in that communication.

General Carvajal seems disposed to conform strictly with the dispositions of the supreme government, and has submitted to me the business which he has pending, leaving it to me to decide whether he shall go on with it or not. I immediately accepted that proposal of General Carvajal, and answered him to-day, asking for some documents that were wanting to complete the history of this affair, and recommending him not to complete the contract now pending.

Before touching the principal part of this business, I think proper to enclose you a copy and translation of a letter written to me in this city, on the 13th of August, by General Wallace, and another addressed to me yesterday by Mr. —, in relation to the progress of the printing of General Carvajal's bonds. I have also had two long conferences with Mr. Tift, partner in the firm of Corlies & Company, in whose house General Carvajal is living, and who is the person who has interested himself principally in this affair. Mr. Tift considers the contract, which General Carvajal says is pending, as already concluded with him; says, in view of it, he has already incurred many expenses and made many engagements, and insists that it be carried out on the same terms in which it was made, or with slight variations, and the condition he will not give up is that his house shall be the agent for the sale of the bonds.

The contract with Woodhouse remains, however, in a less satisfactory condition. It is certain that General Carvajal revoked the power of attorney he gave to Woodhouse to act as his agent in having the bonds printed, and a notice of this revocation was served on the house where the printing was going on, yet

Woodhouse and his accomplices continue to regard the contract valid, and are still trying to engage some merchants of this city to take part in it. Senator Morgan told me to-day that he had twice been called on for that purpose. If things remain in this condition, the moment our bonds are issued Woodhouse will try to prevent their sale or will claim the proceeds according to his contract. Mr. Tift says he is the only person who can prevent Woodhouse from doing that, which he says is another reason why he should have sole charge of the business.

General Carvajal's situation is very embarrassing. He has made many engagements which he cannot fulfil; he has compromised many people who are waiting on him; his complete failure in the contract with Woodhouse induced him to make another with the first man that presented himself, so as to remedy his first mistake. The consequence is, his arrangements show extreme haste that can have no good effect. The fact of his having gone to live at Mr. Tift's house shows he has put himself entirely in his hands.

As he took particular care to conceal what he was doing from me, I have not been able till to-day to get a satisfactory account of his arrangements, and I have found out that he decided in a single day to accept very vague conditions, with many faults in them, and germs of many difficulties and embarrassing questions.

The question that presents itself to my mind at present, in my opinion, is this: Passing over the details of the contract, in which I believe I could have some alterations made, and supply various defects, could the bonds issued in virtue of that contract be sold more readily and easily than those I might issue in accordance with my instructions? The answer admits of no doubt. Even Mr. Tift, who is so much interested in this affair, thinks that to effect the sale of the bonds it would be necessary for me, in virtue of my power, to supply various things needed to make them desirable; and in such a case I would delegate certain powers that have been granted to me personally, and leave the management of the proceeds of the bonds to other hands, for which I would not be accountable, and in which I am sure the funds would be lavished in good faith—funds we ought to economize now, because it will cost us much labor to pay them in future.

The very circumstance that the printing of the bonds is now almost finished, which was advanced by General Carvajal as one of the principal reasons why his should come into the market, is turned against him, as the text is not yet engraved, and they could be used for my purposes.

I told Mr. Tift that, although I had good reports of the firm to which he belonged, and was pleased with his view of things and his plans to effect the sale of the bonds, it was my duty to select a person or company of more respectability in commerce and of more influence in this country to take charge of the sale of the bonds, because it would give them more credit, and there would be more hopes of their sale; but in case I should fail in finding a person or company of that respectability and position to take charge of the sale of the bonds, I would certainly give it to his house. He did not seem much pleased at this.

Among the irregularities in General Carvajal's bonds there is one I cannot pass over in silence.

Eighty per cent. of the custom-house revenues of Tampico and Matamoras is mortgaged for their payment, and it is known that such part is more than the supreme government has to dispose of in those custom-house returns, after deducting what is already pledged for the debt contracted in London, and by the English and Spanish conventions. As long as our war with France lasts, and while such powers support Maximilian, we may delay the payment of those appropriations; but when peace is restored we must certainly pay them, and as the bonds could not be secured before that, a great difficulty would arise for the consideration of our enemies, who would take advantage of it to discredit the bonds, and might even say they were fraudulent, thus giving our good faith a rude blow, from which it would be hard for us to recover.

Another serious inconvenience that presents itself in General Carvajal's arrangements, and to which I have already alluded, is the danger of squandering the funds in his disposal. Although nobody would suspect him capable of squandering the funds himself, yet unfortunately he has so much confidence in certain persons who have ingratiated themselves into his favor, it is very probable they would squander the public funds. As a proof of this assertion I will tell you that * * * * *

Moreover it is known that he purchased many things of no possible use in our war with France, and that he offered salaries and considerable presents. For instance, he appointed Mr. Henry, the lawyer of Corlies & Company, as attorney for the supreme government, with a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum.

I have not been able to see Mr. Cisco yet, but I expect to meet him to-day in Mr. Barney's office.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua,

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 22.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,

New York, September 1, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of yesterday, enclosing one to me from the minister of relations of the republic, informing me under No. 267 of what has taken place at the legation, and of the resolution it has taken in regard to the contracts for loans that have been made in virtue of the commission with which the supreme government honored me.

In reply I inform you that I will comply strictly with the dispositions of the supreme government, and therefore I refer the affair to you to decide what I am to do in the case.

I believe it to be my duty to enclose you the note I address to-day to the minister of relations, not enclosing the documents mentioned, because I wanted you to examine them in your conferences with me, or with the house of Corlies, about which I will make due inquiry, as we agreed upon to-day.

I hope when you examine into the business thoroughly you will communicate your determination to me, and in the mean time I renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

of the Republic, in Washington, Present.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 23

For the information of the citizen President of the republic I have the honor to communicate to you that on yesterday I gave formal notice of the revocation of the power I had conferred on Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to represent me in is-

suing the bonds, and now I am busy cancelling and annulling the contract which I sent you with my note No. 1 of the 9th of last month.

I have been obliged to proceed in this way, because the company I treated with have refused to advance the promised funds, and would not sign the additional articles as they had agreed to do by verbal promise, and because I found out they were lacking in respectability, and did not possess the funds necessary to fulfil their engagements.

Now, in this emergency my prime duty is to save the republic any trouble that might arise from the contract which I have annulled, and, in fact, I am acting by advice of one of the best lawyers of this city, who thinks the interest of Mexico will be saved when once the power is annulled, and no kind of responsibility can attach to the supreme government. In due time I will communicate to your department the steps that are taken in the affair till it is satisfactorily concluded.

I am pained to see my efforts thus frustrated, as I had induced the supreme government to believe it would get the resources it so much needs; but sacrificing all self-love to public good, I have preferred to act in the manner I have done, than to have sanctioned a convention which, though it would have furnished me present means, might afterwards have frustrated all the plans of the government, bringing upon it very serious engagements without any permanent benefit to the country.

I confess, then, that I have been deceived as well as other respectable persons who had better local knowledge than I could have, and by unworthy speculators who acted fraudulently for the sole purpose of taking advantage of Mexico without rendering equivalent services, and so the best I could do was to annul all I had done.

The precautions I have taken have prevented the bonds that were to have been issued from falling into the hands of Woodhouse; fraud has been prevented, and all that is lost is the time employed in attempting to attain benefits much desired for the citizen President. I say only time has been wasted, because, from the moment I began to mistrust the company represented by Woodhouse, I commenced negotiations with other bankers to effect the loan, and they are now far advanced and promise a better result, as you will see from the annexed letters, numbered from 1 to 5, that I have exchanged with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. upon the proposed convention which I was going to sign by virtue of the authorizations of the supreme government. No. 1 contains copies of recommendations in favor of the house of Corlies & Co. given me by bank presidents of this city, placing great confidence in their credit and respectability.

The negotiation had reached this stage when your note of the 13th of July reached me yesterday, containing yours of the same date, No. 267, which was addressed to the minister of the republic in Washington, and in which the supreme magistrate has been pleased to say that my acts are subject to the approbation of the minister, and that functionary ought to approve of my convention in case it will effect the more prompt realization of means than any he can propose, and which may not injure any future project which, in his judgment, is better and has better prospects of realization.

Although my engagements with the house of Corlies & Co. are anterior to the supreme order of July 13, as you will see from the dates of the letters, and the bonds were already in press, and as I do not wish to depart from the instructions of the supreme government in the least particular, I have suspended the signing of the convention in order to submit it to the revision and approbation of the minister of the republic in Washington, whom I keep informed of the state of affairs, to determine what he considers most expedient for the interests of our country, and, in view of the negotiations he has undertaken, to approve of my labors or not, as he may think of more or less prompt realization than his, in accordance with the instructions of the supreme government.

As the conclusion of this business depends upon the legation, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the terms of the proposed convention, and I will only say they are the least onerous under the circumstances, and included the sale of the mines and public lands, while obtaining promptly the resources indispensable to save the republic from a foreign yoke. In assuring you I will abide by the decision of the legation in order to conform to the President's commands, I beg you to thank him for the confidence he has placed in me by trusting me with a commission I have done all I could to carry out, and which I now consider as concluded as far as the loan is concerned, the business now resting in the hands of the minister in Washington.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Liberty and reform! New York, September 1, 1865.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT
of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.

A true copy :

CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 24.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 2, 1865.

I have just received your note of yesterday acknowledging mine of the 31st of August last, in relation to the part I should take in the arrangements you concluded by virtue of the authorizations you have from the supreme government.

I have noticed what you say about your willingness to comply strictly with the dispositions of our government, and that in consequence you submit to me the business you had begun with the house of Corlies & Co., of this city, with a view that I may decide whether it shall be completed or not.

Before making known to you my determination on the subject, I would like to see the documents you referred to yesterday in the letter you addressed to the citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic, of which you sent me a copy with your despatch. I entreat you to send them to me, advising you in the mean time not to conclude the pending contract.

I renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 25.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

August 31, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return from the meeting at No. 71 Broadway, which, by the way, was a decided failure, I found your card at my door. I feel sure

you will excuse me. I desired very much to meet you and get your views. The fiasco of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company is complete; but, thank Heaven, it has resulted in two things: the bonds are engraved, and willing men stand ready to put them in the market *couleur de rose*. I feel no disposition to despair; far from it. A united effort will make us all right.

Please consider me fully committed to your cause, and, as ever, your faithful friend and devoted servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major General.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1867.

A true copy : .

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 26.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, September 1, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request this morning, that I should call at the office of the American Bank Note Company and inquire how far the printing of the bonds, &c., in the affair between General Carvajal and Woodhouse had progressed, I stopped at the office of that company on my way down town, but found that they knew nothing of the affair, and had no such bonds under way in their establishment.

Thinking there might be some mistake in the name of the company, I then called at the office of the National Bank Note Company, but they knew nothing of any such bonds. As there are only three such companies here, and as the third, the Continental, has for its president our friend, Mr. Dunbar, whom I know you would have addressed direct had it been his company that was meant, I did not know what to do, but inquired of the officers of the National company if they knew of any other company that might have such a job in hand. They said they believed there was such a company at No. 73 Broadway, (the same building where Woodhouse has his office,) but they did not know if they were doing any work. Thinking, as it was in the same building with Woodhouse, it might be the very place where the work was in progress, I at once proceeded there, and, after much difficulty, for the building is a very large one, and full of small offices, I found, by inquiring of the janitor, in which room the office was. The bank-note companies, I would remark, are usually large and important associations, as the business is one of great responsibility and requiring great reliability and good character, and the offices are among the most elegantly and expensively fitted up of those in any business. I found here, however, no signs of any such character. The office was small and plain, with only one or two desks, and extremely plainly furnished. The parties may be entirely respectable, and have only just commenced business, but the appearances are very ordinary, and, as I learned from the janitor, they have but one small room up in the garret for their work. I mention these points only to show that whereas the three companies that I have named, and which do nearly all of such work that is done in this city, would have been particular in their inquiries as to the legitimacy of the work intrusted to them, these parties, who are styled on their sign the United States Bank Note Company, *might* not be so particular, or at least if they were to be interested in the affair in any way. I have no warrant to make these remarks, or to suggest any inference therefrom, except the character of the person for whom they were doing the work, the fact of

their being in the same building with him, and the general appearance of their office. They may be all right, but the impression made upon me is different from what it would be if it was one of the other well known and responsible companies that was doing the work. On inquiry I found that it was here that the work was being done, although the statement, as made to you, was that it was at the American Bank Note Company. As I entered, the two gentlemen in the office were conferring upon a proof or prepared form of one of the drafts or notes in question, which, after some conversation had passed, they allowed me to examine. It appears to be a species of draft for the sum of \$5, made to appear like a bank-note, which sum was to be paid out of the proceeds of bonds sold for account of the Mexican government. The paper appeared to have the signatures of two persons *engraved* upon it, one of them, I believe, that of Carvajal, so that they could be emitted without any signature in writing except, perhaps, of Woodhouse, if he is the person who appears as the custodian of the proceeds of the bonds. My examination was necessarily hasty and incomplete, and I can speak only from memory. They said there were three different pieces which they were preparing—one the bonds, another drafts, and a third notes. Of what kind these latter are, or the former, I cannot say, as I saw but the one I have described. They said they would be ready for delivery in about a week, as they were all prepared and ready for printing now. I asked if any had yet been printed; they said there had not, that they were only now about ready for printing. They were very particular in their inquiries as to whom I came from, why I inquired, &c., and said they knew nothing of the Mexican minister in the matter—they looked simply to the parties who gave them the order; they were the only ones they had to deal with, &c. They said they had been at a great deal of trouble and expense in the matter, and had neglected other work to do this, and that they could not afford to stop in the middle of a job in this manner. There was altogether something in their manner that suggested to my mind whether they really did not pretty well understand that the business they had in hand might, either from the character of the party who brought the work to them or the nature of the bills or notes themselves have something irregular in it. Still I may do the parties entire injustice in suggesting any such suspicions, and they may be every way worthy and reliable men. I would suggest that they be informed that they will be protected to the extent of any expenditures or liabilities they may have incurred in the matter, as well as properly considered, so far as any profits they might have made out of the job, and that in this way the affair could be arranged with less difficulty than otherwise. They were so direct and particular in their inquiries that they had no difficulty in arriving at the fact that I was sent to make these inquiries by the Mexican minister, and that the issue of these bonds or notes would probably be allowed to proceed no further, as well as that the powers under which they had been issued had been revoked. Legal notice to them of these facts would, however, be desirable.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 27.

No. 1.]

32 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, August 25, 1865.

GENERAL: In the matter of negotiating a loan of thirty millions (30,000,000) of dollars in the bonds of your government, the question of compensation is one

which must approximate in amount to the difficulties under which said loan must be placed. First, then, in this special loan, there are peculiar circumstances to consider. Your government, in one sense, is a disorganized government. There is within the territory named an empire, claiming to be established, and exercising full governmental powers, established therein by the aid of other powerful nations and "*vi et armis*;" said imperial government having diplomatic relations with many empires and monarchies of the world, and holding regular court organizations, and surrounded by diplomats from many other nations. True, it is claimed that your government has been wrongfully overridden, and that said deposed government has its regular organization; yet it is continually assailed by the usurping power, and compelled to move from place to place; therefore, to propose to negotiate a loan in behalf of the weak against the strong is of necessity a project surrounded with great difficulty. One point of advantage in placing the loan before the public here is, that the sympathy of our people is on your side; but when it is considered that we have just passed through a terrible ordeal of civil strife, and are left with an enormous public debt, and when it is further considered that said debt is mainly held by our own people, it will be seen that there are difficulties to surmount which will require almost superhuman efforts to overcome. How can this be done?

1st. A powerful public sentiment must be created in favor of your government. This will require the procurement of the influence of our government and the press. And however much interest may be felt in the abstract idea it is well known that the most powerful stimulus to such sentiment is that which will the most powerfully appeal to self interest. Therefore, in order to accomplish this point, heavy "largesses" will have to be pledged or given outright to the press and to parties of influence in high places.

2d. A systematic series of articles touching upon the various points of interest will have to be prepared by able writers, and they will have to be paid liberally.

3d. Advertising extensively and liberally in every conceivable popular form will have to be done, and this is very expensive.

4th. The interest and active energetic co-operation of leading banks and bankers will have to be secured. To do this thoroughly and successfully will require the expenditure of a very large portion of whatever may be obtained as bonus or commission in the arrangement with you.

5th. In order to avoid the necessity of a personal explanation to each applicant for the bonds, and to further strengthen the minds of those who might by such explanation be partially or wholly satisfied, it will be absolutely requisite that several of the most prominent and eminent lawyers of the United States, after having carefully examined the case, should certify that all the proceedings therein connected with the issue of the bonds are regular, and that the loan is binding on your government, and a valid lien on the property, &c., pledged for their redemption. This certificate, we think, should be published for the information and satisfaction of our capitalists and people generally. To obtain this examination and such certificate will be expensive, and should be liberally provided for. In addition to all the foregoing, in order to render this (as we shall desire, if we undertake it) a thoroughly popular loan, there will inevitably be numerous minor expenses and disbursements, which in the aggregate will amount to a large sum, but nearly all of which, with *all* of the larger expenditures suggested, will be as necessary in the negotiation of a loan of thirty millions as they would be in a loan of a much larger amount.

In view of the foregoing, and with the hope that in case the arrangement is made the result will be mutually satisfactory and beneficial, *we propose* to undertake and to use our best and most vigorous efforts to accomplish the negotiation or sale of thirty millions of dollars of your bonds, of style and description as heretofore talked between us, at a price *not less* than 60 per

cent. of their face, but of course using our best judgment and endeavor to obtain a higher price for them if the market will bear it. We also propose to use every effort to accomplish all that is requisite in accordance with the suggestions first mentioned in this letter, and generally to do all in our power to make the loan a complete, perfect, and speedy success, on the following conditions, viz:

1st. You to place in our hands, as your agents, the bonds to the extent named, ready for negotiation and sale, as fast as we can dispose of them.

2d. To allow us as a commission, from which to meet the expenses heretofore suggested, and as our compensation in the transaction, your bonds of the same description to the amount of seven and a half millions of dollars, deliverable to us, or becoming our personal property, *pro rata* to the sales for your account.

3d. To give us the option or refusal until two years after the formal declaration of peace in Mexico of a grant, or grants, similar in all respects to those contained in your arrangement heretofore made with the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," relating to the building of a railroad, telegraph, canal, &c., and the grants of land and other privileges connected therewith, only that the amount of your bonds granted towards that enterprise shall be *twelve and a half* millions of dollars.

4th. That in case your government should negotiate a further loan in this market that it shall be placed through us. Our commission on such other or further loan to be three and a half per cent., ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,) to cover all expenses of sale.

5th. That if, after our effort, either from the nature of the case, from governmental interference, or from any cause beyond our control, we should be unable to place this loan, or any considerable amount thereof, you will allow us as compensation for our time, labor, and expenses incurred, or to be incurred, an amount of your bonds hereafter to be settled and agreed upon, and deliverable as we may mutually decide on further conference,

It will of course be necessary for our mutual protection and benefit that we hold an appointment as agents of your government for all the purposes herein contemplated, and we shall arrange the disposal of the funds which may be realized in any manner you may decide, subject to the sight draft of yourself or your authorized agent.

We will, if you deem it advisable, guarantee publicly the payment of the first semi-annual interest on the bonds sold, reserving, however, from the proceeds of sales a sum sufficient to meet the same. And we shall by advertisement, and by personal effort, endeavor to promote and encourage the emigration to your country of the right kind of people, to purchase your lands and mines, and for such other purposes as may benefit your government.

In fact, if the connection is formed, we shall, as your agents, in all cases feel bound, as well as ready and willing, to do all in our power to promote the interests of your government, in so far as we may be able to do so without violating the laws of our own.

Awaiting your consideration of the foregoing, and your early reply, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves yours, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

General José M. J. CARVAJAL,

*Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí,
acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.*

A true copy of the original in my possession :

CARVAJAL.

• WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 28.

NEW YORK, *August 25, 1865.*

GENTLEMEN: I have read your letter of this date, in which you make to me certain propositions in relation to the organization of a loan for my government and other matters connected with it.

In reply, hastily, I have the honor to say, in general terms, that I accept your offer, with these provisos:

1. That you pay all expenses of printing and sale of bonds, &c.
2. That if any future loan should be given you by my government, you negotiate it at 3 per cent.
3. That as to the railroad, &c., contract, certain explanations and amendments be made establishing guarantees and limitations on just and equitable principles.
4. And that the proposed fund to be set apart be hereafter definitely fixed by us.

With these exceptions, you may consider the agreement settled, adding only that I must have an advance of some money, and in negotiable paper, as verbally suggested to you.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL,

Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,

acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co.

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1865.*

The above is a true copy of the original:

CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 29.

NEW YORK, *August 25, 1865.*

GENERAL: Your favor of the 25th instant, in reply to our first letter of this date, is received, and its contents carefully noted.

We observe that you accept the proposition we have had the honor to make you, relative to the negotiation or sale of thirty millions of dollars of your bonds, with certain amendments or provisos. In considering the stated amendments, we have to say to the first, that the bonds being placed by you in our hands, ready for sale, as originally suggested, we will consent that you may reserve from our commissions a sum sufficient to pay for engraving and printing the bonds, stipulating, however, that the amount shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

In reply to your second proviso, we would have you agree that no further or additional Mexican bonds shall be put upon the market in this country by you or your government, nor any intimation given of a proposed further loan, until the present loan of thirty millions shall be placed, or until, failing to place it, we relinquish the undertaking. And we agree that, in case a further negotiation of bonds is then desired, on your behalf and through us, we will charge a com-

mission thereon of only three per cent., to cover all charges and expenses of sale.

To your third proviso we accede.

To your fourth proviso, we would stipulate that the amount be fixed at one million of dollars in the bonds, to be delivered to us as soon as they can be prepared, and after you shall have received proper and thoroughly satisfactory evidence of the honor and integrity of our firm.

Said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, are to be used by us in any manner we deem desirable and expedient in the promotion of our mutual interest towards accomplishing the speedy and satisfactory placing of the loan, the object being mutually understood and intended to enable us to make all necessary and liberal expenditures and arrangements and thorough trial of the market, while protecting us from great loss in consequence, in case of failure. But in the event we succeed in disposing of the loan as desired, then this one million of dollars of bonds advanced to be deducted from the amount of our commissions, or become a part thereof.

We believe the foregoing must be considered a fair and liberal proposition on our part, in view of all the circumstances alluded to in our former letter, and if you think favorably, we shall be pleased to receive your reply accepting our proposal as herein amended; and we think we may safely say to you that we have but little doubt that we can place you in funds to a very considerable extent towards accomplishing your intended operations.

We are, general, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

General JOSÉ M. CARVAJAL,

Governor of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi,

acting for said States and the United States of Mexico.

A true copy of original :

CARVAJAL

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 30.

NEW YORK, *August 25, 1865.*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your second letter of this date, being in reply to mine advising you of the receipt of your first letter, (containing your proposition for the negotiating a loan of thirty millions of dollars on behalf of my government,) and making sundry suggestions of amendments, or provisos, agreeing on which, I accepted your proposition.

In your letter above acknowledged, now before me, I have your remarks and your decision on the amendments or provisos I suggested; and relying on your good faith and earnest endeavors to accomplish the speedy sale of the contemplated bonds, being convinced that you will thoroughly and effectually (and I hope and believe successfully) test the markets, and settle the question whether our bonds can be placed in this country, I accept your proposition contained in your first letter on this topic, but subject, however, to the amendments contained and stipulated for in your second letter.

I shall therefore be pleased to have you, at your earliest convenience, cause to be prepared a formal contract and all other necessary papers, embodying all

the points as thus mutually agreed upon, which I shall then execute on behalf of my government in due form.

Meantime, I remain yours, respectfully, &c.,

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

JOHN W. CORLIES & Co., *New York.*

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1865.*

The above is a true copy of the original addressed by me to Messrs. Corlies & Co.

CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 31.

No. 428.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 8, 1865.

In consequence of excitement for the last few days, and the great heat in this city, I was taken with a fever yesterday and had to keep my bed, and though I have not entirely recovered, I find myself able to write you these few lines

I have taken several steps in the business of the loan, and I regret that the state of my health does not permit me to give you a full account of it; but I will do so to-morrow as fully as possible.

What needs principal explanation in detail is my determination in regard to General Carvajal's business. At present, however, I will confine myself to the notices you will find in my letters to him, and of which I send copies.

I think proper to say to you that General Carvajal, in some of his communications, supposes the contract with Corlies & Co. to be concluded and finished, while in others he says it is not.

In a short time I will make known to you my final determination on this subject.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 3, 1865.

Last night I received your note of the 2d instant in reply to mine of the 1st, requesting particulars of the contract with Corlies & Co., of this city, which I was to submit to your final approval.

I sent you yesterday copies of letters with those gentlemen, of the 27th ultimo, who began the work in concert with me, by virtue of an agreement upon the terms laid down in those letters, and the urgent necessity of preventing any harm from Woodhouse, and it was well advanced when I received the order from the government to act in concert with you.

Those gentlemen insist on complying with their agreement, and I beg of you to tell me without delay what determination you have come to, for the damages will be great to suspend the agency of resources, in the present desperate and critical position of our country.

Add to this, for some time I am out of means, and am mortified at my many engagements, and must return to the frontier with means, so as to revive the public spirit, in despair at my absence. Moreover, General Wallace is ready, and has been for some time; many agents are spending money and losing patience, and each day renders our situation more difficult and dangerous.

Messrs. Corlies & Co. assure me that within ten days after your consent, (and they think their right to the contract is perfect,) they will be able to advance me sufficient means to take Matamoras, and within twenty days General Wallace will start with the rest of the friends.

And once more I beg you to decide—to-morrow, if you can.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen Minister M. ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Republic in Washington, Present.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 33.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

New York, September 4, 1867.

To-day I received your communication of yesterday, in which you give me some details of arrangements you were making with the house of John W. Corlies & Co., of this city, saying they consider the contract concluded, in the conversations you had with them, and you recommend me to inform you, in as short a time as possible, the determination I may be pleased to adopt in the business which you submitted to my consideration in your despatch of the 1st instant.

The delicacy of this affair does not permit me to determine upon it with the promptness you desire; I can assure you, however, I will not delay unnecessarily. Moreover, I have informed Messrs. Corlies & Co. that, as well as you, I cannot consider the contract as concluded.

I request you to send me a copy of the authorizations and instructions you have received from the supreme government, for the execution of your commission.

I reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 34.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 6, 1865.

I have received your note of yesterday, assuring me you would not delay in communicating your final decision on the arrangements I have pending with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., of this city, to execute the contract for a loan, which was intrusted to me by the supreme government.

Leaving to you the responsibility in this affair towards our government, I can wait any length of time for your decision; but my duty as a Mexican, a soldier, and agent of the government, makes it an imperious necessity for me to insist upon requiring you to tell me promptly whether I shall go on with the contract or not—a decision that must determine the fate of our country.

According to instructions from the supreme government, my opinion is that you have no right to prevent the contract with the house of Corlies & Co., because it is the most practicable, not obstructing future negotiations, but facilitating them and giving them advantages, and cannot be compared to any other contract because it is not likely any other can be effected at present. My opinion, then, in consideration of late government decrees, is that any practicable arrangement ought to be approved, and not suspended indefinitely, merely to wait for something better, with little hope of finding it.

Moreover, you know it is very probable the next Congress of this country will authorize the Executive to contract new loans, and in such a case any delay on our part would be dangerous, because our bonds cannot compete with those of the Americans, and therefore we must take advantage of the recess of Congress. This is not my opinion, but that of bankers with whom I have conversed, and one that you yourself entertained, if I remember rightly, when the last loan of this government was effected.

Finally, I must call your attention to the sad news in the Herald this morning, where a telegram from Santa Fé announces the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, and the transfer of our government to Paso del Norte. This may not be true, and I hope it is not, but its effect on the market will be serious in the question of finding resources for Mexico, and will frustrate any future loan project; whereas, Messrs. Corlies & Co., feeling themselves bound to me, though frightened by the late news, are still willing to sign and execute the contract. You will now understand that no time is to be lost in encouraging military operations in Mexico, and the effect it would have upon the enemy on the Tamaulipas frontier, by leaving the government free, whose existence is so important to the salvation of our independence. I have already told you in my last note, and I repeat it here, that Messrs. Corlies & Co. think they can advance me the necessary means to take Matamoros ten days after your approval, and in twenty days the rest of the friends would be ready to start with General Wallace.

Considering the critical situation of the government and the country, I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken to submit these considerations to your regard, and to convince you my greatest desire is to return to Mexico, to fight the invaders, and that this negotiation depending upon your decision is the most advantageous, the most speedy that can be effected under the circumstances.

To relieve myself from all responsibility, and give an account of everything to the supreme government, I am awaiting your decision, and in the mean time I remain, with distinguished consideration,

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Mexican Republic, Present.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 35.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 6, 1865.

As I told you in my letter of the 27th of August, my reasons for not wishing your resource bonds to appear were chiefly these: First, the danger of the bonds not selling, and thus preventing the sale of mine; second, as mine is the chief commission, yours must be subordinate to mine.

In view of the circumstances and of the conversations I have had with you, with General Wallace and Mr. Tift, I have come to the conclusion that things can be arranged so that the failure of your bonds would not injure those I may issue. For this, what follows would be necessary: First, let your bonds be under ten millions of dollars, and as binding only one or two States and not the general government. In this way, if they did not succeed, their failure could be attributed to their nature of State bonds, which could be remedied by the issue of national bonds; second, that a considerable portion, say the half of the bonds, be placed at the disposal of the supreme government for its expenses, and the preliminary outlay in my commission; third, that their guarantees and conditions conform, as much as possible, to my instructions on the subject from the supreme government.

On these conditions I am disposed to approve of your contract, and in order to arrange the precise terms I am ready at any time to confer with you and Messrs. Corlies & Co.

All of which I have the honor to manifest to you, in reply to your communication of this day, which I have just received, and repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General JOSÉ M. DE J. CARVAJAL, &c., *Present.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 36.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 6, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, in answer to mine of this morning, asking you to say if I may be allowed to go on with the business pending with Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. of this city. Though I am disposed towards the proposed conference, as it is of the utmost importance to our country and affects our responsibility, I think proper to give my answer to your note in writing.

You begin by telling me the reasons you have for not wanting me to issue bonds are chiefly: First, the danger of the bonds not selling, and thus preventing the sale of yours; second, that as yours is the chief commission, mine ought to be subordinate to it.

I see no foundation for the first of these reasons, for even if my bonds do not sell, it would not prevent you from making other terms, offering guarantees of more value than any I can propose by my limited powers.

As to the second, with due respect for your opinion, I think the question settled by our respective instructions from the supreme government, which makes our powers equal, only the President of the republic approves of the business that can be done soonest, and that certainly is my contract with Messrs. Corlies & Co.

You next say, in view of the circumstances and conversations had with General Wallace, Mr. Tift, and me, you have come to the conclusion that things can be

arranged so as not to injure the bonds I may issue, and you will proceed to consider them.

Now you seem disposed to authorize my contract, with certain modifications, acting by instructions from the supreme government; I am induced to believe my arrangement with Corlies & Co. is more feasible; otherwise, you would reject it entirely, with a preference for any other more prompt in securing resources. In regard to the modification of the whole arrangement concluded by me, to attempt it would be to commence a new business; time would be lost, and the door would be opened for contractors to diminish the advantages already offered, to increase the securities demanded, particularly if we consider the alarm and mistrust caused by the news to which I have alluded. You propose, as a first condition, that my bonds shall not be for more than ten millions of dollars, and binding only one or two States, not the general government. I do not see the advantage in this. In proportion to the amount the securities would be greater, because the contractors would have the same trouble and expense, and the means would be entirely inadequate for the supreme government. Either the bonds will sell or they will not sell. If they sell, and the contractors will have to attend to this, it is evident that thirty millions would be better than ten. If they do not sell, the sad result would be the same to any amount.

As to the bonds being upon one or two States instead of on the general government, I must say such a modification would ruin the contract, as losing its chief guarantee, and would not be accepted by contractors, who would fail to find purchasers in a country where the resources of our States are not known. But even if that is not the case, I am not acting as the governor of one or two States, but as a special agent of the supreme government and in virtue of its express authorization.

Thanks to these powers, I have found contractors and have mortgaged revenues which you know do not belong to States, as the custom-house dues, mines, and vacant lands. If then, the bonds are issued for only one State, and secured by its revenues alone, they would find no purchasers at all.

As a second condition, you propose that a considerable portion, say half of the bonds, be placed at the disposal of the supreme government for its expenses and the preliminary outlay in your commission. To this I have not the least objection; for you know I have always been willing for you to have all that is necessary for your negotiations from the proceeds of the bonds, and my chief care is to furnish means to the supreme government for its expenses, and to pay the privileged debts of the republic in this country, even if that was all I could do, and not carry ten thousand men to fight for my country, and pay their expenses and those of Mexican troops for two years, all of which would be impossible with only ten millions of dollars.

As a third condition you propose that the guarantees and conditions conform as far as possible to the instructions from the supreme government on the subject.

To this I will merely say I do not know what those instructions are, for the supreme government has not made them known to me, and mine have not been modified up to this time.

Such are the arguments I submit to your consideration, still insisting on what I said in my other note about the necessity of acting with the urgency demanded by the critical situation of our country, and to carry out the negotiation that can be soonest realized.

I protest to you my respectful consideration.

J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

of the Mexican Republic in the United States, Present.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 37.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, September 8, 1865.

The minister of the republic requests me to say to you, as I now do, that he received yesterday yours of the day before relative to your contract with Corlies & Co., and though still unwell he has noticed carefully its contents. He does not think proper to enter upon a written discussion of this important business, and for that reason he proposed an interview with you. Now that he is some better, and wishes to settle the affair, I am instructed to say to you that he would like to see you to-day at any hour you may fix.

With these few lines, I have the honor to assure you of my attentive consideration.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Citizen General J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 38.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, September 6, 1865.

In view of your note of this date, in reply to mine of yesterday to C. M. Romero, the minister plenipotentiary of our republic in this country, I have considered his reasons for terminating the business with Corlies & Co., as he could not attend to it yesterday on account of sickness, and inviting me to an interview to-day, which I will accept immediately.

Accept my due consideration.

J. M. J. CARVAJAL.

Citizen IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation. Present.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 39.

No. 580.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 14, 1865.

With the note of the 15th of September last, numbered 321, from your department, I received the two bundles of correspondence sent to General Carvajal by the secretary, containing the President's decision on the Woodhouse contract, and new instructions to be attended to in the discharge of his commission.

The change of circumstances, caused principally by an incident I will relate to you soon, induced me to send these packages to General Carvajal immediately. I sent the papers to him on the 11th, with the enclosed note, which he answered in the way you will see from his reply annexed. In this he says he will submit all he has done to my approval, in accordance with the instructions of the government.

Wishing to know what he has done, and what he proposes to do, I told him to-day, in a communication of which I send a copy, that I wanted a brief statement in writing of all that he had done or proposed to do, so that I might communicate it to you.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO,

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paseo del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 40.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 11, 1865.

I have the honor to send you two papers which I received for you to-day from the department of foreign relations and government of the republic, and one from the department of war and marine. In one of the first the letter of credit and the drafts, which you sent to our government on the 9th of August last, are returned as useless.

In reference to the documents the citizen minister of relations says, in a note of the 15th of September, numbered 321, which reached me to-day, among other things, as follows :

"To authenticate the delivery of these cancelled documents it will be necessary for you to request the citizen General Carvajal to acknowledge the receipt of them, and of the communications addressed to him in the accompanying envelope."

I communicate this to you for your information and consequent action, repeating to you at the same time the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *Present.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 41.

COMMISSIONER OF SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
New York, November 13, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 11th instant, with the papers enclosed from the departments of relations and war of the republic. In one of the envelopes I find the letter of credit and drafts, now made useless, which I sent to the supreme government on the 9th of August last.

In reply, I must say that, in accordance with instructions from the supreme government, I immediately submit to your examination and approbation all I have done and contemplated in the execution of my commission, all of which I

will communicate to you in a conference, so that you may make known to me your decision.

I hereby assure you of my distinguished consideration.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

The Citizen MINISTER Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Present.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 42.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 14, 1865.

In answer to your note of yesterday, saying that, in accordance with instructions from the supreme government, you submitted to my examination and approbation all you had done and contemplated in the execution of your commission, all of which you would communicate to me in a conference, I must say that, without prejudice to that conference or any others in which you may give me explanations such as you think proper for better order in our proceedings, and to give an account of them most readily to our government, I beg you to give me a brief account of all that you have done or propose to do, so I may be able to execute the commission.

I repeat the protests of my consideration and esteem.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General J. M. DE J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 43.

No. 582.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 15, 1865.

In compliance with the instructions in your note of the 15th of September last, numbered 321, received on the 11th, to ask the consul general of the republic in the United States for his reasons for certifying General Carvajal's contract with Daniel Woodhouse on the 15th day of May, I sent the enclosed copied communication to the consul general on the 12th instant.

In it you will see that he tries to excuse himself on the certificate which I gave to General Carvajal on the 11th of September last, on a subject entirely different, and under other circumstances. In the contract with the house of Oorlies & Company there was no grant of railroads, telegraphs, colonization, or anything of the sort, as in the contract with Woodhouse.

On the contrary, I accepted it as the least of two evils then present, by virtue of instructions from the supreme government, and affirming it by authority which General Carvajal had not the power to give.

I consider it my duty to make this explanation, on sending you the information required, and embrace the occasion to renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 44.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 12, 1865.

The citizen minister of foreign relations and government of the republic instructs this legation, in a note of the 15th instant, numbered 322, received yesterday, to ask you why, as consul general of the republic in the United States, you certified the contract of General Don José Maria de J. Carvajal with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, on the 15th of May of this year, in relation to the negotiation of bonds, and for other purposes.

Accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 45.

No. 6.] CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE U. S.,
New York, November 14, 1867.

In reply to your despatch of the 12th instant I will briefly state my reasons for certifying the contract between Mr. Daniel Woodhouse and General José M. J. Carvajal, as consul general of the Mexican republic in the United States.

On comparing my certificate with yours to the general, the only difference I find in the two is, I certified that the said general was governor and commander-in-chief of the State of San Luis Potosi. I did this because I had the despatch from the minister of war to the general Carvajal, dated the 25th June, 1864, containing the copy of another of the same date, addressed to General Lorenzo Vega, and which concludes literally as follows:

"I transmit this to you, to inform you that by a decree of the citizen President, on account of General Vega's distance, or the place where he may be found, the command cannot be given to him. On receiving this despatch you will assume the title of governor and military commander of the State of San Luis, dictating all proper orders relating to the forces and affairs of the same.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUAN W. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
 of the Mexican Republic, Present.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 46.

No. 591.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 18, 1865.

On the 10th instant General Carvajal sent for me in haste to tell me he had learned the night before that several persons, among them, it was said, Mr. Woodhouse, the company engraving our bonds, and even the French consul in this city, were engaged in counterfeiting our bonds.

I went directly to the office of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to get the particulars of the report. I advised Mr. Tift not to sell the few bonds we had ready till we found out the truth of the report. Mr. Tift had already taken steps to find out the counterfeiters, and I had to await the result.

It was thought for several days that Woodhouse, still believing his contract valid, the one he had made on the 16th of May, was having fifty millions in bonds engraved. Thinking the government detectives might be of service, on the 14th I requested the Secretary of the Treasury to let Mr. Tift employ some to discover the counterfeiters. Mr. Oandler, the Assistant Secretary, wrote me on the 15th that Mr. McCulloch had already sent some detectives. I send you a copy and translation of my letter to Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Chandler's reply.

I wanted to keep this a secret is the reason I did not inform you of it by last mail.

Mr. Tift informed me on the 16th he had found that the engravers were not counterfeiting our bonds, nor engraving any like them for Woodhouse, and the suspicions had been satisfactorily explained.

I think they did not take the necessary precautions to prevent the counterfeiting of the bonds, and I told Mr. Tift what I thought was best to do in the case. I will inform you in writing as soon as I have time.

Thus there is another obstacle removed, which might have given us some trouble if it had been true.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 47.

No. 55 WEST 33D STREET, NEW YORK,

Private and confidential.] *November 14, 1865.*

MY DEAR SIR : I have been informed that some parties are engaged in this city in counterfeiting the Mexican bonds. May I ask you to send some detectives of your department to ascertain the facts in connection with this subject. If there is no objection to do so, please send the detectives to Mr. Tift, of the firm of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., No. 57 Broadway, where they will be informed of what has already transpired.

I would have preferred to make you this communication verbally, but as I have to remain here a few days longer, and the matter does not admit of delay. I address you this written request.

I am, very respectfully, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, *Washington City.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 48.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 15, 1865.*

DEAR SIR: Your private note to the Secretary, of November 14th, has been received, and he has given such directions in relation to the subject as will, we think, insure its examination. It would be advisable, however, for you to endeavor to ascertain the facts and stop the counterfeiting.

I am yours, very truly,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary.

MONS. M. ROMERO,
Mexican Minister, No. 35 West 33d Street, New York.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 49.

No 681.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 22, 1865.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from the citizen Francisco Zarco, dated in New York the 18th, which I received on the 19th instant. Mr. Cassard came to see me soon after, to tell me that the Woodhouse company had been renewed, and was now ready to execute General Carvajal's contract. I told him that contract had been null since its formation, and the supreme government had so declared, and I read him the note of the 15th September, No. 319, from your department, to prove it. I thought proper to inform him of this, so that he could not accuse us of acting in bad faith. I told him if Woodhouse or any other person desired to carry colonists to the republic and wanted grants from the supreme government, I was sure reasonable ones would be made, but the Carvajal contract could not serve as a basis for them.

Mr. Cassard returned on the 20th and repeated that the company had incurred great expenses, had given funds to General Carvajal, had cashed a draft for ten thousand dollars, and in favor of Mr. Cassard, for services rendered to Mr. Woodhouse in making the contract; they had given him accepted bills for more than a million of dollars, which Carvajal had not given up; they had rented an office in Broadway, ready to be opened, and to notify us they were ready to receive our bonds and carry out colonists. I replied to him, that whatever might be their hopes and plans, we could never consider the contract valid, and if they wanted to continue the enterprise they should ask a reasonable concession from the supreme government. Dreading new difficulties, I requested Mr. Cassard to write out his plans, and I would answer in writing, repeating what I had already told him.

I send you a copy of his letter, received yesterday, with my answer to him. This unpleasant business, I fear, will continue to give us all kinds of trouble some time yet. I have told Mr. Tift about it, and will keep you informed on the subject.

I repeat the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

M. ROMERO.

I also enclose the copy of a note addressed to General Carvajal on the 20th December, 1865, advising him to notify Woodhouse of the cancelling of his contract.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 50.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, December 18, 1865.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND : Last night I gave Mr. Cassard a letter of introduction to you without the particulars I now communicate, which I hope will reach you in time. I learn from Mr. Cassard that the Woodhouse company still think their loan contract good, as notice was only served on Mr. Woodhouse, and not on the company, who do not know what determination the government has come to on the subject. I told Mr. Carvajal of this, and he did not seem alarmed, as the company could do nothing.

When the contract was made with the house of Corlies & Co., it seems they bound themselves to remove any objections that Woodhouse might make; but though an interview has taken place nothing has been settled. As the business with Corlies & Co. did not seem to prosper, Woodhouse consulted the members of his company, and they agreed to inform you that they are ready to carry out their contract, giving new guarantees, offering you the vice-presidency of the company, and admitting members any persons you might select. The most important arrangement is, that Mr. Cassard has agreed with Mr. Tift to aid him in selling the bonds, or to take them after the three months given to Mr. Corlies. Mr. Cassard has informed me of all that has occurred; he does not know what the government has done in the case, and I have not informed him—in the first place, because I am not authorized to do so; and in the second, the legation has given him an official notice. I did not think it prudent to prepare them for a lawsuit or reclamation, which would produce a bad effect. I only told them that before opening an office, or doing anything more, they had better see you and take your advice, as representative of the government. That advice determined them to offer you the vice-presidency of the company. They proposed to make me trustee of the company, and I declined, because I cannot take any part in the business till you approve of it, and say it will be for the interests of our country. In this, I think their only aim was to excite sympathy, or to interest us in their favor by flattery.

I have been careful not to inform them of what the government has done, for, in spite of their protests of favor to Mexico, and a desire for a friendly adjustment, they think their contract is valid, that it cannot even be modified, and that there is good cause for reclamation. They have consulted lawyers who rely chiefly on your certificate of General Carvajal's authority. So I feared any hint that the contract was annulled by the government might give trouble, and prevent the house of Corlies from issuing the bonds, though they told me they had an understanding with that house and no trouble could take place. I think you had better see Mr. Cassard, find out from him what the company has done, learn its plans and projects, see if they act with Corlies, not tell them what the government has done, gain time to consult the government, pretending the three

months given to Corlies to sell the bonds, or respect for the clause that prohibits two different classes of bonds to be put on the market at the same time.

If that cannot be done, if not inexpedient to keep the decision of the government secret, still it will be necessary to gain time, so as to be prepared for events and avoid the serious consequences of a lawsuit or publications that might injure our cause. It seems to me that by the contract itself, all difficulties ought to be settled by arbitration, or decided in Mexican courts, so as to save us from suits in this country. At any rate we must avoid all publicity that would discredit the Corlies bonds, or injure any future operation.

I must inform you that I have deemed it prudent not to let Carvajal know anything of this, for he is acting upon the opinion of his lawyer; thinks he has nothing to fear, that the revocation of Woodhouse's power is sufficient, and has full confidence in the house of Corlies. I hope you will approve of my discretion in not making known the decision of the government for the reasons I have given, hearing only what was of interest to us; and I also hope that you will understand that my sole desire is to avoid trouble in our affairs, and that I have no personal interest in the concern. It seems to me now that the issue of bonds is going to be a failure; it is doubtful if a new arrangement can be effected, considering the antecedents of the first contract, and the improbability of an issue of new guarantees by the same persons.

You will comprehend that I could not communicate this to you through Mr. Cassard.

I remain your friend and servant,

FRANCISCO ZARCO.

Mr. MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 51.

WASHINGTON, *December 20, 1865.*

DEAR SIR: I am appointed a special commissioner to see you and give you notice that the United States and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of which I am secretary, is disposed to comply with the contract made with General José M. J. Carvajal, as agent of the Mexican government and governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and that the company, to inspire you with the greatest confidence and prove to the government of Mexico in a conclusive manner their best wishes, and that their intentions are to aid the government of Mexico in every possible way, assisted by your knowledge and information, have by a unanimous vote determined to offer you the vice-presidency, and to elect Don Francisco Zarco as one of the directors, which I now have the honor to communicate to you by proper instructions.

With assurances of my high regard, I remain yours,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Secretary of the Company.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister of the Republic of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 52.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 21, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday, which is now in my hands, informs me that you have been commissioned by the "United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," of which you are the secretary, to notify me that said company is disposed to execute the contract made with General Don José M. J. Carvajal, as agent of the Mexican government, and to inspire confidence, offers me the vice-presidency of the company, Don Francisco Zarco having been elected one of the directors.

In reply, I now repeat what I told you, that the Mexican government had declared the contract to which you allude null and void, on account of General Carvajal's want of proper authority to conclude it in the manner he did, as you will see from the enclosed copy of the note from the minister of foreign relations containing the decision, which I beg you to make known to all other persons interested in this business. This decision closes all negotiations in regard to the contract, without mentioning other circumstances, which in no case would allow me to do so. This decision prevents me from accepting the vice-presidency of the company which you offer me.

On the other hand, if the persons you mention have made preparations or combinations to carry suitable emigrants to the Mexican republic, as they are much needed by my government, they can apply to it for proper grants for the purpose, and if they are reasonable and attainable, I am sure they can be acquired in a permanent manner, to be used at any time, and may induce many persons of position and means to take an interest in the enterprise.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

(For the papers enclosed in this letter see No. 119 of this series.)

No. 53.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 20, 1865.

Having received a note some days ago from the minister of foreign relations informing me that your contract with Mr. Woodhouse, who says he represents a company, in relation to the issue of bonds and for other purposes, had been declared null and void by the supreme government, and now hearing that those interested still believe it is valid and are attempting to carry it out, I enclose you a copy of the note that you may present it formally to Mr. Woodhouse, to notify him and his colleagues of the decision of the supreme government.

Accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General J. M. J. CARVAJAL, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 54.

No. 36.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 16, 1866.

Mr. Tift returned to Washington yesterday with Mr. Owen.

Speaking of Woodhouse, who has, or is about to open a grand office in Broadway, under the title of "The American and Mexican Company," Mr. Tift said he did not intend to oppose him. Yet you will remember he said he would make Woodhouse give up the contract. I am trying to find out what Woodhouse is going to do now.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

No. 40.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 18, 1866.

In addition to what I communicated to you in my note of day before yesterday, No. 36, in relation to the office that Mr. Woodhouse has opened in New York, under the title of "National American and Mexican Company," I now have the honor to inform you that I got a letter this morning from Mr. Cassard, who calls himself secretary of the company, dated yesterday, of which I enclose a copy, and which I answered as you will see by the enclosed copy of my note.

I hope soon to learn what Woodhouse intends to do, and as soon as I do, I will take measures accordingly.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 56.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN COMPANY,
58 Broadway, New York, January 27, 1866.

SIR: Mr. Zarco has informed me that you wrote to him saying that you knew nothing about us.

You will remember in our last interview you said, to avoid trouble, you thought I had better see Mr. Zarco here, to whom you would write, and that he would inform you of all that took place in regard to the negotiation of our company, in terms favorable to both parties. I see Mr. Zarco every day, and he knows what is going on. He also has in his possession the old contract to serve as a model, he being charged particularly *not* to lose sight of the important points of emigration, land grants, and railway rights from Matamoras or Vera Cruz to Mexico, &c.

The title of the company has been changed, as you will see by the heading of this letter. This was done by advice of merchants and the board of stock of

this city, because they thought the old name too long, and the new one expressed the precise idea of the company. We are fixed in our magnificent office, No. 58 Broadway, as Messrs. Zarco and Navarro may have told you. They made us a visit yesterday, and we are now awaiting for Mr. Tift, to do something positive, for we have done nothing yet. We are very well prepared, and have all the facilities necessary to aid Mexico.

As I told Mr. Zarco, we can make arrangements to issue bonds, including a grant of lands in the same contract, subject to the ratification by the government. We can do nothing, nor even sell the bonds, till there is a plan of emigration, and means provided to send out settlers. All this is arranged, and in thirty days we can send out thirty or fifty thousand, paying the expenses by the certain sale of Mexican bonds. We have already made arrangements to negotiate more than fifteen millions, and we can buy provisions with the bonds.

To avoid any misunderstanding with Mr. Tift, with your consent we propose to furnish him with all the bonds he can sell, at the same commission that you offer him, though we are sure he can do nothing.

To facilitate operations and to furnish you the necessary advances, I told Mr. Zarco we were willing to assume Mr. Tift's contract with certain modifications, and then assure a contract for lands, railroads, &c.

Mr. Zarco told me he was waiting for instructions from you, to see the best mode of proceeding in the affair. In the mean time we are laboring to do all we can to aid Mexico, convinced that we are now in a condition to be of immense service.

Now closing, I repeat the assurances of my high regard and most sincere respect.

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, New York.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 57.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 18, 1866.

SIR: I see by your letter of yesterday that you did not quite understand what I said in our last interview, though I intended it to be in accordance with my last letter to you. I do not remember to have told you to make arrangements with Mr. Zarco, but I said you could tell him what you proposed to do in this business, and he would inform me, acting as mediator between us. Now you tell me you have a great deal ready, not giving particulars, and I have no letter from Mr. Zarco on the subject since your return to New York. I must therefore say to you that if anything is done without my assent, and I think it imposing upon my government, or contrary to my instructions, I shall have to publish the facts to exonerate myself.

I communicated my decision to you on the 22d of December, when I informed you that my government had declared null Mr. Woodhouse's contract with General Carvajal.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD,
New York City.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 58.

No. 53.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 23, 1866.

I received to-day another letter from Mr. Cassard, written from New York yesterday, of which I enclose a copy, and which I answered, as you will see in my enclosed reply.

Every day shows more plainly that this business is going to give us much trouble.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 59.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN COMPANY,
 58 Broadway, New York, January 22, 1866.

Confidential.]

SIR: Yours of the 18th is now before me, and I proceed to answer it. We have made no arrangement with Mr. Zarco; a definite arrangement, by a new contract satisfactory to both parties, must be made with you. What I meant in my last to you is, we are making all preparations to be ready by the 23d, when the term of contract with Mr. Tift will expire, and when you will be at liberty to act. I see Mr. Zarco every day. I gave him the contract with Carvajal to be used as a basis for an arrangement for a loan and issue of bonds, which you can do by granting lands, &c., to be submitted to the government, or you can send it by a trusty person, after we have seen it, discussed it, and agreed upon the principal points, for the purpose of facilitating operations and enabling the company to advance what is necessary.

We saw Mr. Zarco and told him what had been done, so that he could inform you, and satisfy you we were working in favor of Mexico. I repeat to you that the company has the written opinion of the most eminent lawyers in New York, who say that according to the law of nations the contract made with General Carvajal as agent of the Mexican government, is valid and all the necessary force; and that Carvajal, as governor of those states, has the right to make the mentioned grants. Opinions differ on this point, but the company think they have a valid contract, legitimately acquired, for which they have made advances and paid much money, thus giving good cause for a claim against Mexico. I was sent to Washington to prevent trouble, and I was informed that you would be ready after the 23d to make satisfactory arrangements with the company through Mr. Zarco, who would draw up the terms and submit them to you, &c., but that he could make no arrangements himself.

We are well disposed towards Mexico, acting in the best faith, shunning disputes that would produce bad effects; for it is my duty to tell you that, from the situation in which Mr. Carvajal has placed this company, if there is not a satisfactory arrangement it will be the ruin of the Mexican credit, for they will certainly bring suit, seize the bonds, publish the facts, prevent the sale of the bonds, and Mexico will suffer much. All this can be prevented if you will write to your government informing it of these facts, and I am sure it will take the matter into consideration and concessions will be made.

This is friendly advice, and I give it to you for the good of Mexico, for the cause of that republic is ours—that is, the same with Cuba—and if Mexico is enslaved, our chains are tightened.

In consideration of the danger that threatens, and of the conflict that is presented, I beg you to see if there is no way to make a friendly arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

The company is disposed to enter into arrangements and to do what is right and just. If you desire it we will draw up the proposals and submit them to you, or you may state the most acceptable terms.

With assurances of my very distinguished consideration and respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, New York.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 60.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 23, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday shows you did not misunderstand me in regard to the part I said Mr. Zarco was to take in the Woodhouse affair. It gives me pleasure to see you recognize the necessity of a new contract, for the old one is of no value whatever, as I have already told you. I am so busy now I have no time to think what terms the Mexican government would be likely to grant for a colonizing contract to your associates.

You can make proposals to the Mexican government, as I told you, for there only resides the power to make such contracts.

Your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 61.

No. 63.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 27, 1866.

I have the honor to transmit you the copy of another letter received from Mr. Cassard to-day, dated yesterday in New York, from which it appears that Woodhouse's associates have quit him. Yesterday I got a letter from Mr. Hiram Barney, a distinguished lawyer of New York, and a good friend of ours, in which he informs me that those interested in the Woodhouse affair had consulted him; that there were among them some persons of honesty and respectability; he noticed many defects in the contract, and advised them to stop proceedings till he had advised with me. Mr. Tift, moreover, informed me that he had seen my name as director in a list of the members of the Woodhouse company. In my reply to-day to Mr. Cassard, of which I enclose a copy, I told him if my

name is used before the public without my approval, I would publish in the journals that I had nothing to do with the company.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 62.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1866.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant was read with much pleasure, and, by your suggestions, I am occupied in making out a rough draught, aided by Señor Zarco's good counsel, and the experience of Colonel Ramsay, whom you must know, as he has been in Mexico, and is a true friend of the Mexicans.

He and Mr. Barney will unite with us. The former has already written you about important events now taking place, which I will communicate to you confidently, to show you what is going on, and convince you we are engaged in an emigration scheme for Mexico to help the country as much as possible.

When I showed your letter of the 18th to Mr. Woodhouse, telling him his contract with Carvajal was void, he was so obstinate that all the members of the company were so disgusted they resolved to quit and form another company with persons of position and wealth. In fact, Mr. Harris, a rich sugar refiner, and friend of Mr. Hiram Barney, consulted him about the "corporation act of the company," and found that the European, United States, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company had no power to conclude such a contract with General Carvajal; so that, even if the contract had not been declared void by the Mexican government, it is null of itself, because the company had no right to conclude it. All the lawyers who believed the validity of the contract was a mooted question, now agree that it is null and of no value.

Convinced of this, and considering Mr. Woodhouse's bad management, the company unanimously decided to give up the house to Mr. Sackett—one of the directors, who hired and furnished it luxuriously—and we have all left Mr. Woodhouse, who is now alone, with Carvajal's useless parchment in his pocket. All his friends and protectors have turned their backs upon him, convinced that he does not deserve their notice.

We are now organizing a powerful company, composed of men who can give all the necessary guarantees to carry out all the promises I have made you. This new company is called the "American and Mexican International Company," which is a better name than the other.

We are now in full possession of the house and office—58 Broadway—that Mr. Woodhouse left, and are now drawing up the act of incorporation, to be signed by the following gentlemen: "Robert L. Pell, a Fifth avenue millionaire, who has subscribed two millions of dollars; John Harris; Amos M. Sackett, a man of wealth and reputation; William R. Mead, a rich and respectable merchant; Colonel Ramsay, a much esteemed and intelligent gentleman; Hiram Barney, now in Cincinnati, to be a director; and we have fixed on Mr. E. D. Morgan for president, and Paul Spofford for vice-president. These gentlemen want me to remain with them, and as long as I can be of use to Mexico I see no objection. Some days will yet be required to arrange everything properly, and I will go on to draw up the contract, aided by Mr. Zarco, and then I will submit it to you for suggestions or approbation on the part of the Mexican government.

By the way, I must tell you that Colonel Ramsay has some magnificent grants, but void, because not fulfilled in due time; but he thinks he can get them renewed. He says he is intimately acquainted with Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, who knows the nature of the contract.

Such is our present situation. I write this to let you know what has taken place, and to show you I am entirely devoted to the affairs of Mexico. I will continue to keep you informed on the subject; in the mean time believe me devoted to the cause of Mexico, and that I will do all in my power for the good of the country.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, New York.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 63.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 28, 1866.

SIR: Yours of yesterday has just reached me. I am obliged for the information communicated about the formation of a company to be called the "International American and Mexican Company," and will gladly receive any other information you may communicate in regard to it.

I hear that Mr. Woodhouse has named me as a director in his company. As he has no authority to use my name, I must inform you that, if he publishes a prospectus, or other paper, mentioning me as a member of the company, I shall be obliged to say through the press that my name was used without my consent.

Yours truly,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 64.

NEW YORK, *January 26, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: One of the mercantile agencies with whom we are on intimate terms, in the natural course of their business, inquired of our opposite neighbors in regard to their responsibility and standing, in order that they might make a proper record for the information of their subscribers. The written answer is in the handwriting of Daniel Woodhouse, and we have seen it. We enclose a copy thereof for your information, though we do not think you will feel particularly honored at the use of your name, nor will Mr. Zarco at the use of his.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 65.

National American and Mexican Company, organized March, 1865.

Directors for the term of four years elected last month :

Amos M. Sackett, John Harris, Mr. Bramhall, Mr. Romero, A. Cassard, Mr. Zarco, ex-secretary of Mexico, V. Houghton, Wm. R. Mead, Mead, Lacey & Co.

Capital, \$20,000,000, all paid up. Assets, \$20,000,000 Mexican bonds, interest and principal payable in gold in twenty years. 1,500 square miles of land in Mexico. 2,136 gold and silver mines, these of 50 acres each. 1,000,000 acres of land in West Virginia. The perpetual right of railroad, with land for the same, with telegraph, canal, from Matamoras to Mazatlan, which right alone is worth \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 66.

LAW OFFICE OF BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, N. Y., January 25, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I have your two letters. * * *

I have to-day spent an hour with certain persons interested in a contract by a company here with officials in Mexico for the purchase or sale of Mexican bonds. From the cursory examination of the documents and proceedings of said company I have come to the conclusion that there is much reason to doubt the power of the company to do many things which they have attempted and proposed to do.

It is best for all parties, I think, to stop where they are until all doubtful questions are resolved.

I understand that you have been written to to come here, and that you are expected next week. I leave for the west to-morrow, to be absent fifteen or twenty days. The parties to whom I have referred—Mr. Harris and Mr. Sackett—request me to write and ask you to postpone your visit until my return, of which you will be advised.

Mr. Harris is an honorable and responsible man, and an old client of mine. He called me in to look over the matters of the company, so as to advise him whether to be interested or not.

I think some of the parties are disposed to do something in the way of furnishing money on Mexican securities, but not in connection with the company of which Mr. Woodhouse is president, as at present organized.

I am truly yours,

HIRAM BARNEY.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 67.

No. 163.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 7, 1866.

As I informed you in my note of the 27th of January, No. 63, in relation to Mr. A. Cassard, Mr. Woodhouse, who had not given up the idea that his con-

tract with General Carvajal was valid and could be carried out, wrote me a letter on the first of February last, in which, among other absurdities, he says Mr. Cassard told him I desired to modify his contract by a supplement, when it would be approved by my government, provided some respectable directors, able to raise the loan, were added to the company. What I said to Cassard is very different, and can be found in my said note, and other previous ones on the same subject. In the letter of which I speak, Woodhouse adds that he told the members of Congress about his contract, and they decided it as better and more practicable than that of Mr. Tift, and says he can make Governor Seymour, who is certainly a very respectable person, president of his company. Without answering the letter I told General Carvajal of it, and asked him about its contents. He replied in a letter of the 22d, a copy of which is enclosed. On the same day I got another letter from Woodhouse, dated 21st, in which he requested an answer, and added that our consul general, Mr. Juan N. Navarro, desired to be one of the directors of the company; an assertion which is very unlikely, as many others made by Woodhouse are, and with whose reputation you are very well acquainted.

Finally, on the 26th ultimo, he addressed me a third letter, reporting a suspected fraud in the house of Corlies & Co., where he says a great quantity of bonds had been disposed of surreptitiously, not having been registered by Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, commissioned for that purpose. In the three letters he mentions that many persons desire to promote an emigration useful to our country. I then instructed the secretary of legation to write in such a way as to stop his importunities; and it was done, as you will see from the enclosed copy and translation of his letter of the 1st instant.

In the mean time Mr. Andrew Cassard wrote me three letters, dated the 3d, 20th, and 24th ultimo. In the first he tells me that Woodhouse is circulating the report that I am one of the members of the company.

In the other two he says Mr. Barney, the lawyer, is coming to see me about the business in this city. And, in fact, Mr. Barney did come here, but for a purpose entirely different, they wishing, as he told me, to interest a friend of his in the affair of Woodhouse and Cassard, whom he advised to have nothing to do with them, because the persons engaged in the business were very disreputable. He also advised me not to trust to them.

I will not reply to Woodhouse's last letter.

I beg leave to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 68.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: As minister of the Mexican republic, perhaps you ought to be informed of some facts growing out of the contract between General Carvajal and the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, giving you assurance of my good faith as president of that company, and apprising you of some of the unfortunate circumstances attending its progress. God knows my whole mind and heart is in the success of your republic, and I

have worked with unabating zeal night and day, and submitted with much patience to undeserved indignities from those whose honor, as well as interests, demanded these unqualified supports instead of destructive opposition. But such has been the avarice and iniquity of men that the whole course of this negotiation has run roughly, and not until now have I felt secure in my honor and confident in my hopes for your government and the Monroe doctrine, which the majority of the people of this government are ready to die for.

General Carvajal fully understood that a contract for the purposes of emigration was the only mode that could have a possibility of success. When the contract was made I took it to Secretary Seward and read it to him, and he approved of it, in letter and spirit, and said that the American had the same right as the French emigrants there, and no objections would be made on the part of our government, which satisfied and even delighted to the extremest expressions of joy.

The general now wished our company to advance him two millions of dollars on the contract. Before the bonds could be issued I made an effort to that point, but my party declined. An arrangement was afterwards made with a Mr. Tift to deliver to the general one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in goods upon our acceptances, indorsed by one Mr. Amos M. Sackett, of the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co., which the general received. Mr. Tift now proposes to come into our company if we would give him half of our capital, which we could not do without some show of consideration. He then threatened to get a contract for himself, and the general listened to Mr. Tift; he was inclined to believe him to have more power than our company, and to avoid the discord in this market thus created, that would destroy both, we consented that a contract might be made with Mr. Tift for all the immediate money the general required, we taking the whole issue of bonds to dispose of. Mr. Tift failed, the result of which you are informed. We threw no obstacles in his way; we gave him every opportunity to succeed, hoping it might improve the credit of the Mexican republic.

Finding that Mr. Tift would fail in the plan he adopted, I requested our secretary, Mr. Cassard, to call on you and represent the fact. He states that you wish to have a supplement to our contract, modifying it a little, which would be ratified by your government, and then a good strong board of directors for our company would carry the whole through.

I approved of your suggestions, and entered with spirit upon the work; and on the first meeting of our board I was met with a motion from Mr. Amos M. Sackett to deliver to his brother, E. B. Sackett, one million of Mexican bonds, for a purpose not explained nor explainable. As president I resisted the motion, and finding I was about to be outvoted, I adjourned the meeting, and threatened them with an injunction if they persisted in such a shameful, dishonorable proceeding. They then undertook to alter the by-laws, so as to give them absolute power, and made an attempt to force me to resign the presidency; and, failing in that, there was nothing left for them but to resign themselves, which they have done, and I am now preparing a new board of directors from among the strong men of wealth in this country, into whose keeping I shall resign the presidency of this company if it is required. Searching for the reasons why the Sacketts desire to appropriate a million of bonds, to my surprise, I find that they have, in connection with an Englishman, into whose hands they have intrusted vessels and goods and large sums of money, been running the blockade from Nassau to Charleston and other points; and on the ending of the war the said Englishman ran off with goods, money, and vessels, involving the Sacketts so much that Mr. Amos M. Sackett has been obliged to withdraw from the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co. unless he returns to the house the capital withdrawn for blockade running. This million of bonds was designed for that purpose.

I thank God that I have rid the company of such unprincipled men, and that we are again on the plain road of success with the most flattering prospects before us.

I have been and conversed with several of our first generals, subordinate officers, and men, and all have subscribed to our plan, and from twenty to thirty thousand emigrants taking with them from ten to fifteen millions of bonds.

I am expecting to have Governor Seymour for president of our company and twelve more similar gentlemen for directors, and your co-operation in any part of the enterprise you may desire will meet the most unqualified response from every house in the company.

I pray you to write me on this subject, making such suggestions as you may deem for the best interests of the company and Mexico.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
71 Broadway, office 20.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

The foregoing is a copy *verbatim* and *literatim* of the original in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 69.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1866.

Respectfully submitted to General Carvajal, with the request that he will send to this legation a report on all the points mentioned in this letter at his earliest convenience.

M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 70.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GENERAL IN COMMISSION,
New York, February 22, 1866.

I have read the letter addressed to you by Mr. Daniel Woodhouse on the 1st instant, and which you were pleased to allow me to examine on the 6th in order to get information on some points it contains. And giving it more importance than it deserves, I handed it to Mr. Louis Henry, the attorney for our republic in this city, who said it was not worth answering; that Woodhouse is a shameful impostor who tried to rob the republic, and confessed as much. All he says he can do for the republic is false; that Woodhouse and his accomplices, seeing their criminal intentions defeated, quarrelled and broke up the company, and they can in no way injure the republic legally. All of which I have the honor to communicate to you in reply, while I return the respective document.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

The MINISTER Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 71.

NEW YORK, *February 21, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I have awaited with some impatience a reply to my last letter, on account of the desire I had to impart to you further information, and was much relieved to learn from Mr. Navarro the cause—that you had been unwell. I hope it has not obstructed the progress of those matters we all have so much at heart.

Since the change in the programme of our company, we have interested some of the best men in the nation, and my plan of emigration and bonds has gone before Congress, and it has met with no opposition, unless the course pursued by Mr. Tift, coming as usual in conflict with our company, may be considered an opposition. His blind action has caused a close scrutiny into both our contracts, which has resulted in the general opinion that if Mr. Tift's contract is good, my contract, being older, stronger, more comprehensive, and liberal, is much better. If anything is done at all by Congress it will be done to encourage emigration and guarantee our bonds under our contract.

In writing this to you, I assure you that every Monroe doctrine man in Congress is on this platform. Our friends being privately present and familiar with every member of Congress, and presumed to know more than members even who have made good their friendship for and their duty towards Mexico by promising to vote for the bill which we represent.

Mr Navarro has expressed a desire to become one of our directors, and it would be a gratification to find you more closely identified with us. That is apparent, you have heretofore thought it to be politic for the good of Mexico.

Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

D. WOODHOUSE,

71 Broadway—Office, 20.

Señor M. ROMERO.

P. S.—I should be pleased to hear from you at your earliest day. (Mexico at heart.)

D. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The foregoing is a copy, *verbatim* and *literatim*, of the original, in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 72.

NEW YORK, *February 26, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I deem it my duty, in the position I occupy relative to your government, to state an incontrovertible fact, that the house of J. W. Corlies & Co. have obtained not only all the printed bonds of the Mexican republic, to which they are not entitled by reason of the expiration of their contract, but they have also obtained possession of the engraved plates, for a purpose it is unnecessary for me to state, which it is believed will have the result to destroy the credit of the Mexican republic in this country, and ruin every individual who may have the misfortune to trust them with any amount of money for said bonds.

About ten days ago a party called on me and stated that he had negotiated with Mr. Tift for several millions of those bonds, upon which I stated that Mr. Tift could not legally issue a bond without the same was registered by Mr. Fuentes; such was the contract; and, further, that the government must have the money, and that any bonds issued by him without Mr. Fuentes's registering would be fraud upon the public, and I should expose it.

The party replied that it was a private affair of Tift's, and as another was to register the bonds besides Mr. Fuentes, the gentleman said he would decline having anything further to do with the transaction, as he was satisfied that Tift was a humbug, and that something was wrong.

Knowing that Mr. Fuentes would not register the bonds, and all the printed bonds and plate was in the Bank Note Company, and as I suppose he could not get them without an order from the government, I thought very little more upon the subject until to-day, hearing through a friend of mine that the father of Mr. Corlies had informed that the house was disposing of a large amount of Mexican bonds, and knowing they had only a small lot of registered bonds, I could not understand how it was until the secretary (Mr. Paul) of the United States Bank Note Company informed me to-day that the company had, about ten days ago, delivered to Tift and Corlies all the bonds printed, to a large amount, together with the plate of the Mexican government. Then it was that my mind was called to information, as above, (I think you must see the motive.) The payment they made was, as informed, acceptance four thousand, and twenty thousand in Mexican bonds.

I immediately called on Mr. Navarro, and also on Mr. Fuentes, and informed them of the facts; he was greatly surprised, and requested me to make this statement to you.

In haste, I am your obedient servant,

D. WOODHOUSE,
71 Broadway—Office, 20.

Señor M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The foregoing is a copy, *verbatim* and *literatim*, of the original, in the handwriting of Mr. D. Woodhouse.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 73.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1866.

SIR: I have received yours, in reply to my two letters of the 1st and 21st ultimo, and I assure you I was much surprised at the position you have assumed; and I at once laid my contract and your letter before the first gentlemen and the best lawyers in the city, and they have counselled me that, whatever may have been General Carvajal's powers, he certainly had power to contract a fifty million loan, and, so far as that is concerned, it is a *bona fide*, good, and available contract, which cannot be transcended.

They also instructed me to say, that this government would not deem it legal for a citizen of this country to enter into a contract with President Juarez without his re-election as President; and while he may be commander of the republican forces, and assume the carrying out of the contract previously made.

and disbursing the funds of the country for the benefit of the republic, his status is such, under the constitution, that he cannot now bind the republic by his contract; therefore, your suggestion to go to El Paso for alteration of contracts is nugatory. No notice has been served upon me of the nature you allude to; and if it had been, it could not destroy a written contract which speaks for itself.

On your own account, as a gentleman and a man of honor, and on account of the harmony which might exist between yourself and the friends of your republic, both in and outside of Congress, I hope you have not made expressions in Washington of the sentiments you have written to me.

A certified copy of my contract is in the hands of Congress, and no action there will be taken on any other bonds than those under it, and any design to mar the plain letter of its reading will have a tendency to injure the republic and retard the desired approach to restoration, and must meet with the disapprobation of President Juarez.

The refusal of Congress to guarantee the bonds might prevent them from being salable in this market—that is all.

I have an offer of three millions of dollars from a Mexican who has expressed a desire to take the presidency of this company, and who will give a pledge from some of the wealthiest gentlemen here and elsewhere to insure success.

Your letter has been laid before our board of directors, and in their opinion it is of such a nature that, on receipt of this letter, you will be most happy to withdraw it, to replace yourself in the only position you can hold as a friend of the company, and of advantage in this country to the republic of Mexico.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
20 Exchange Place—Office, 34.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 74.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1866.

SIR: I am instructed by Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, to answer the two letters which you addressed to him, dated, respectively, the 1st and 21st instant, saying that he notified Mr. Cassard, as representative of the same interests you advocate in said letters, that the contract you signed with General Carvajal was entirely null from its intrinsic merits and circumstances, as well as from the declarations of the Mexican government.

Mr. Romero adds that, taking said nullity as a basis, in case you or any other person should wish to have some grants from the Mexican republic, the right course is to apply at El Paso, asking for them, and you can be sure that they will be issued in reasonable and liberal terms, if the application shows that there is a real intention and probability of accomplishing anything useful to the country.

But neither Mr. Romero nor General Carvajal have any powers to grant concessions for colonization, the latter circumstance being one of the reasons why the contract above mentioned is, and has been, considered null.

Besides the notification of this nullity to Mr. Cassard, General Carvajal was

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requested by Mr. Romero, some time since, to notify it to you, by making known to you the declaration in the premises issued by the Mexican government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

IGNO. MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

Mr. DANIEL WOODHOUSE.

P. S.—Mr. Romero has just received your letter of yesterday, and says he thanks you for the information it contains. He was already aware of it, and does not think there is any danger in the premises. If any bonds should be disposed of without the proper registering, they would be simply of no value.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 75.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, *February 3, 1866.*

SIR: Since I received your favor of the 28th ultimo, I have been trying to find out privately what you said about Woodhouse circulating the report that you were one of the members of a company of which he was the head, and I am satisfied it is true. From what I have seen of the gentlemen lately, I must believe one of two things—either that Woodhouse is crazy, or that he is very corrupt. I told him, and proved it by documents, that neither you nor Mr. Zarco would accept places as directors in his company; and yet, in spite of recent occurrences which I have mentioned to you, he continues to do all he can to reorganize his company under false representations of “a magnificent contract” with the Mexican government, and ridiculous plans. Unfortunately there are always people in this country and in this city who catch at anything, and this audacious man may deceive many persons who do not know that the contract to which he refers has been declared null and of no effect, and that you have nothing to do with his company. I think, then, the time has come for you to publish your vindication, adding that your name has been used without your consent, &c. This course may save us some trouble. We have nothing to do with him; do not even speak to him; for the other day he broke open the door of our principal office, No. 58 Broadway, took possession of the house, and we could only make him leave by threatening to arrest him; consequently we have been obliged to bar the doors and windows, and are working calmly and deliberately to arrange our business, and avoid, if possible, any controversy with the man.

I inform you privately I have been assured that Woodhouse has had private interviews with Tift's associates, but I do not know for what purpose.

This is all I have to say now, but I will continue to report to you whatever discoveries I make, and keep you informed of our progress.

I remain yours, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD,
Box 6766, New York.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 76.

Confidential.]

NEW YORK, *February 20, 1866.*

SIR: Mr. Barney will visit your city some time this week to see you about the business we have on hand. I must inform you that Mr. Tift has taken all the plates for the "Mexican bonds" from the "United States Bank Note Company" and has them in his possession, so he can print any quantity he wishes. I understand that Mr. Fuentes Muniz is signing or registering bonds for Mr. Tift, who publicly declared "that he did not care a straw for you; had no favors to ask of you—no thanks to offer you; that his contract was with the Mexican government, and not with you." That language much surprised me, and I felt bound to tell you of it.

With nothing more to communicate at present, I am, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 77.

NEW YORK, *February 24, 1866.*

SIR: Mr. Barney requests me to write you these few lines, saying he cannot see you till Tuesday, on account of important business now on hand.

Woodhouse is doing us much harm. He has organized a new company, and by deception and treachery has gained over many who think the contract with Carvajal is valid.

For these reasons I think you ought to publish a notice that the contract has been declared null and void, so as to prevent further complications.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD,

Box 6766, New York.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 78.

No. 277.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, April 11, 1866.

With your note 133 of the 12th of March last, I received a copy of the one addressed to you on the 9th of August last, marked No. 5, by General José M. de J. Carvajal, in regard to the application of a portion of certain drafts emanating from the agreements he tried to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and a copy of the reply of your department on the 15th of September last, marked No. 2, disapproving the appropriation, which through neglect had not been sent

to me with note No. 321 of the same date, from the department, though I had seen the last communication mentioned, because it came open and through my hands.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 79.

No. 278.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 11, 1866.

In note No. 134 of the 12th of March last, from your department, I learn that the government approves my conduct in the care I took not to encourage Mr. Andrew Cassard's pretensions as agent of a company to take the place of that represented by Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and alluding to the grounds you adduced in your note of the 15th September, marked No. 1, to General Don José M. J. Carvajal, annulling the contract that General Carvajal attempted to conclude with the said Woodhouse. You say perhaps it will be necessary to expose the falsity of that contract, supposed to have been granted on the 15th of May last, in San Carlos de Tamaulipas, although this allegation must be kept as an extreme case, as you say, for reasons of delicacy. I will keep these suggestions in mind should I have to argue again the nullity of that agreement.

To what I have already communicated to you on the subject, I must add that, from all I can learn, Mr. Woodhouse still continues his pretensions, though I do not know if his associates aid him, for he has quarrelled with them. Woodhouse says, as I have been told, if Congress guarantees any Mexican bonds, they must be his or some founded on his contract, as it is the only one sanctioned, and as the President's term of office expires on the 30th of November, he cannot grant others after that time.

Woodhouse has not written to me since the secretary of the legation answered some of his letters in my name, as I informed you at the time.

As to Cassard, he wrote me lately, saying his new company was prospering and will enforce certain rights, without mentioning what they are. I did not answer his letter, nor will I write to him again unless upon important business.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 80.

No. 355.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Washington, May 10, 1866.

Mr. Hiram Barney, ex-collector of the New York custom-house, came to see me last night, to tell me he heard Santa Anna's agents there were trying to buy

some steamers; till now they had effected nothing, and probably could not, as Mr. Daniel Woodhouse seemed to be chief agent. This man, you will remember, was the same who signed a contract with General Carvajal, and who has no money, credit, or reputation. Another person told me to-day that Santa Anna was expected in New York to-morrow or the next day. We will soon see about it.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 81.

No. 495.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 14, 1866.

I enclose the copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Andrew Cassard, enclosing a bill of costs in the Woodhouse contract, and money delivered to General José M. I. Carvajal, with a power from Mr. Amos S. Sackett to collect the same, and five justification documents, all in copies. He says he wants the papers kept at the legation till the account is paid. I wrote him to-day that I could not receive the documents; and that he had better apply directly to the government, if he thought proper so to do. I enclose a copy of my answer. The total of Mr. Sackett's account is \$12,276 75, one thousand of which was given at once to General Carvajal for hotel bills, and ten thousand in a draft by General Carvajal in favor of Mr. Cassard, and made payable by the supposed company, represented by Mr. Woodhouse, the rest being for notarial expenses, lawyers' fees, &c., paid for drawing up the documents of the contract.

In the account of the so-called secretary of the company, Mr. Amos S. Sackett, the ten thousand dollars in the draft are represented to have been paid to E. B. Sackett, brother of the said treasurer, who it is said acted as agent, and to whom Cassard sent the draft. Mr. Cassard says this was to compensate him for services in making the Woodhouse contract, and to indemnify him for expenses incurred while General Carvajal was staying at his house for a few days.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 82.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1866.

SIR: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that Colonel Ramsey left last week for El Paso, by way of New Orleans, to make favorable arrangements with the Mexican government, and from which we hope the most happy results. Mr. Amos M. Sackett, secretary of the old company, advanced several thousand dollars to General Carvajal, as I informed you in one of our interviews in

Washington, and by his order Mr. Sackett has made out the account and given me the power to collect the claim. I here send you, therefore, his account against the Mexican government, with copies of the different documents, and of the power he gave me for that purpose, that you might file the claim in you archives till it can be paid.

With assurances of my very high regard, I remain, &c.,

ANDREW CASSARD.

Box 6766 New York.

Señor Don M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 83.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, July 14, 1866.

SIR : Not wishing to keep the documents you sent me on the 10th instant, and as you give no particular directions about them, and the time has not arrived for me to attend to them, I send them all back to you. You can send them to the Mexican government by Colonel Ramsey, if you like, who, you tell me, is going to El Paso to arrange the business in which you are interested ; or you can do as you please with them.

Besides, I have express instructions from my government to receive no claims of any kind, as they must be sent directly there ; and if it is true that you do not claim the pay now, this is merely a preliminary step.

For these reasons I return the documents to you, consisting of an account and power from Mr. Amos S. Sackett, with five other documents or papers.

Your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ANDREW CASSARD, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 84.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, July 14, 1866.

The account of Amos S. Sackett amounts to \$12,276 75 ; one thousand dollars given to General Carvajal for hotel expenses, and ten thousand dollars in a bill of exchange drawn by him on the treasurer of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in favor of Mr. Cassard, who said it was paid to E. B. Sackett, as agent, without saying what became of that sum. The rest are fees to notaries and lawyers for preparing the documents of the contract.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 85.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OFFICE, 35,
September 11, 1866.

SIR : From the position our company occupies in relation to internal improvements in your republic, and an undertaking to market a general loan for the use of your government, in bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, under contract of May 15, 1865, between General Carvajal, as agent of the President of Mexico, and myself, as president of our company, it is rendered important that your government should be informed of the progress of the loan, and some action taken in regard to disbursements. Said contract, from the first, has been in the hands of our government, and the committee of Congress has so far been favorable to our application for the guarantee of the bonds at par that your government might economically realize the full equivalent of the indebtedness. It has made us confident of the passage of the bill.

We have been importuned by ambitious leaders, who claim to be invested with a sort of military superintendency over our company, with the view to disburse this loan, but by our steadfast refusal to gratify these men we acquired their revengeful hostility, insomuch that robbery and assassination have been attempted ; all the facts of which are in the possession of our government.

We are not identified with Carvajal and Wallace, with Miramon, Ortega, or Santa Anna. When the latter arrived in this city, we waited upon him and gave him a certified copy of our contract, and a detailed history of its negotiation, when we exacted in return his private views of the situation and destiny of Mexico, which we failed to obtain. We then offered to make him a director in our company, which he declined. He is willing to represent Mexico in our company, receive money to carry out his plans, but he is not willing to detail to us what those plans are to be.

Our contract being peaceful, it is impossible for us to enter into the military schemes of the republic that do not square with the neutrality laws and the laws of Mexico, morally and religiously enforced ; therefore our interviews with Santa Anna ceased.

We are now offered by a member of Congress for the bonds, 15,000 new Springfield rifles, at a cost of fifty per cent. below price to government ; also, several batteries and a first-class gunboat. We are also about prepared to place the bonds in the market for cash, with the ability to keep them at a fair price until Congress shall finally pass the bill, or a sufficient amount be floated to establish their permanent credit.

Not receiving a reply to our last letter addressed to your legation, we are left in doubt as to whether this will not meet with the same fate, and we have, therefore, to inform you that in such an event we shall transmit this letter, &c., to our representative near the President of the republic.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WOODHOUSE, *President, &c.*

Señor ROMERO,
Mexican Minister, Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 86.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1866.

SIR : Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, has received your letter of the 11th instant, and requests me to answer you in his behalf, that you are aware he does

not know of any contract of yours binding the Mexican government, and consequently he has nothing to do with your schemes on Mexico in conjunction with others. If you have any that require the action of the Mexican government, he has told you and your agents that you should apply directly to said government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

IGNACIO MARISCAL

Mr. D. WOODHOUSE,
New York City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 87.

No. 659.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 4, 1866.

The principal recent event of this country affecting our affairs is the alliance of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna with one of the Fenian factions of New York. Since Saturday last, the Herald has been publishing notices of his movements, and mentions the arrival of Santa Anna's commissioners in this city, among whom is R. Clay Crawford. That paper told us yesterday that Santa Anna had contracted a loan of five millions of dollars, and that he was contracting for six steamers.

I think it impossible for this alliance to produce any serious result. It will affect public opinion here, but no expedition will be allowed to leave. My reason for thinking so is, I am sure Santa Anna has not the means to equip an expedition, and the persons he has engaged are not of the best reputation for responsibility, and I think they have joined him to get what money he has left. The Herald announces, and it seems to be true, that Don Gabor Naphegyi is the soul of this movement, and acts as private secretary to Santa Anna, and has already been made his minister of relations.

The other conspirators in this plot are no better than Naphegyi. I have some information about what they are doing, but I do not think proper to give it now, to burden this note with ridiculous details. Wishing to save persons who join them in good faith from deception, I have determined to publish in to-day's papers an official notice, signed by the secretary of this legation, notifying that no contract of any kind whatever, made in the name of the supreme government without the approbation of this legation, will be binding, and that no bonds issued in the name of the republic without my sanction will be valid.

I have considered this necessary, as Woodhouse is one of Santa Anna's principal agents, and there are rumors that he is offering bonds for sale.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 88.

[From the New York Herald, October 5, 1866.]

CARD FROM MINISTER ROMERO RELATIVE TO MEXICAN BONDS.

MEXICAN LEGATION, *Washington, October 4, 1866.*

The minister of the Mexican republic having been informed that some parties representing themselves authorized to make contracts or issue bonds in behalf of said republic, the public is hereby cautioned and respectfully notified that no contract of any kind, nor any bonds purporting to be concluded or issued in this country in behalf of Mexico, are or can ever be considered valid and binding on the Mexican republic unless they be approved by its minister accredited near the government of the United States, this condition being in accordance with specific instructions received from the Mexican government.

IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of Legation.

No. 89.

No. 715.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 30, 1866.

Some time ago Mr. Dunbar, president of the Continental Bank Note Company, informed me of the danger of leaving the dies (rolls) in possession of the United States Company, that printed the bonds issued by General Carvajal, (for, as you know, only the plates made for that purpose were secured,) and that company might dispose of its effects at any time, and thus the dies and rolls would pass into the hands of unknown persons. I told Mr. Tift about it, who promised to be on the lookout, and to redouble his efforts to obtain them. Mr. Alvin Man, a relative of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, came to see me lately with a recommendation, and told me the United States Company had already sold the said dies (rolls,) and Mr. Matthew Easton, of New York, whom he knew belonged to the National Bank Note Company, had bought them.

I reported the fact immediately to the house of Corlies & Company in a letter of the 27th instant, of which I enclose a copy. I got an answer from them the day before yesterday, and also enclose a copy with the translation. In it you will see that those gentlemen fear no danger of these dies being used illegally, but they will continue their efforts to get them to save all risks.

I reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 90.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 27, 1866.

I have learned from a person worthy of all credit that a few days ago the so-called United States Bank Note Company sold all its effects, and among them

the dies for the Mexican bonds they began to print. The person who bought the dies is Mr. Matthew Easton, of Wall street, No. 19, or some other number, which the president of the National Bank Note Company can give. I inform you of this important fact, so that you may find out what has been done, and secure the dies to prevent their misuse, as it is feared they are now trying to use them illegally.

I repeat to you the assurances of my high regard.

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 91.

OFFICE OF JOHN W. CORLIES & COMPANY,
57 Broadway, N. Y., *October 29, 1866.*

DEAR SIR : Your favor of the 27th instant is received and its contents fully appreciated. We have been trying for months to get possession of all the dies used in the printing of Mexican bonds, but, partly owing to the absence of Mr. Jones, have been unable to succeed.

More than a week ago we commenced a movement which we hoped would enable us to get them from the parties who purchased them from the United States Bank Note Company, and now, through the aid of Mr. Shepherd, president of the National Bank Note Company, we hope to succeed in getting them very soon.

We think there is not the least danger of any improper use being made of the dies, but still we want to "make assurance doubly sure," and shall do our best to secure them, and will keep you advised of our progress.

Yours, most truly,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 91½.

[Translation.]

No. 800.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

Mr. Tift has given me a manuscript copy of one of the bonds which, as it appears, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has issued, pledging what he considers as his personal property. Mr. Tift says that a person unknown to him took the original of this bond to his office, asking what was its value. The bond was for \$500, with the signature of Santa Anna and several vignettes, among them his portrait, and the others representing his former possessions in the State of Vera Cruz, and his palaces, as they are there called, of Turbaco and St. Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the \$500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1865,

the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is \$750,000, and the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

Mr. Tift, after having taken a copy of the bond, returned it to the party interested, informing him that it was worthless, because the property offered in it as a mortgage had been previously confiscated.

This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which, I do not believe, has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Picture—palace of Turbaco.]

No. 338.

[\$500.]

[Picture—land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

First mortgage bonds.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at present in the city of New York, am indebted to ——— or bearer, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum I promise to pay the bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the city of New York, State of New York, with interest thereon from the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually at the banking-house of ———, in the city of New York.

[Picture—palace of St. Thomas.] This bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bearer hereof is entitled to a security derived from a mortgage deed of trust, duly executed and delivered by said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to ———, ———, trustees, and bearing even date with this bond, and covering several acres of property, in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy-eight square miles of land, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, together with two palaces and grounds, one situated in the island of St. Thomas and the other in Turbaco, in the republic of New Granada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my [SEAL.] seal this twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

THENDEN C. VERMILYE.

THEO. WALSER.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and county of New York :

Be it known that on this — day of —, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

RICHARD L. H. FINCH,

Notary Public, New York city.

(Lithographed by Nathan Lane, 69 Wall street and 91 Beaver street, New York.)

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 92.

No. 43.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 27, 1867.

I received a telegram from General Sturm in New York, the 25th instant, of which I send you a copy and translation, numbers 1 and 2, in which he informs me, as you will see, that one million of the Woodhouse bonds had been offered for sale, and he had seen some of them. I immediately requested General Sturm to send me one of the bonds, and tell me all that had been done by Woodhouse in their fraudulent issue, as you will see by the enclosed copy and translation of my reply, also marked 3 and 4.

While Mr. Tift was in this city he received a letter from Mr. Russell, who is interested in the bonds that J. W. Corlies & Co. are to issue. That letter, dated the 26th, of which I enclose a copy and translation, numbered 5 and 6, gives particulars of the fraudulent issue of the bonds by Woodhouse.

In view of it, I thought it well for the secretary of legation to publish over my name, in the public papers of the day, a notice, of which I enclose a copy and translation, numbered 7 and 8. The notice will be sent to the press to-day.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Durango.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

[From New York, January 25, 1867.—Received, Washington, January 25, 1867, 12.45 p. m.]

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister :*

One million of Woodhouse bonds offered at almost nothing. I have seen them. Something must be done at once.

H. STURM.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 94.

NEW YORK, *January 26, 1867.*

MY DEAR FRIEND: *

I called on Mr. Wood this morning, as per appointment, after receipt of your letter to Mr. C., and was introduced to Mr. Smith.

I said, I understand, Mr. Smith, that you have some Mexican bonds for sale. What amount have you, and what is the price? "\$75,000, at 15 cents." What bonds are these? "The Woodhouse bonds." From whom did you receive the bonds? "The circumstances were these: I met Mr. Atwell one day, about four or five months ago, in Wall street, who told me that he was on his way to see a broker in order to arrange for the raising of money to print a lot of bonds for the Mexican government; that a friend of his had a contract with the government, and that money was needed to print the bonds; that any one advancing it could have the opportunity of making a good deal of money. I proposed to advance the money if it was as he represented, and then had interviews with Woodhouse and Atwell, saw the contract submitted by them to my attorney, Mr. Henrich, who said they were all right, and I then advanced money to print the bonds. The printing was done first by the United States Bank Note Company, and subsequently some were printed by their successors in the same building. The bonds are deposited in the vaults of the Trust Company, and by a subsequent arrangement it was agreed among all the parties that no bonds should be put upon the market until after the 4th of March. That it was expected that the United States government would guarantee this loan; in fact, that the three loans were all to be embraced in the guarantee; then they would put the bonds on the market and sell them at such price as the Mexican government arranged."

He further stated that the Mexican minister sanctioned the contract, and that they were acting under proper authority.

He followed me down at an unsuspecting distance and reiterated, in the presence of Mr. Henry, Mr. Corlies, Harry, and myself, the substance of the above.

Very truly yours,

W. D. RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 95.

[From the New York Herald, January 28, 1867.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,

Washington, January, 26, 1867.

The Mexican minister has just received reliable information that spurious Mexican bonds are being offered in the market at low rates, which bonds, being somewhat similar in appearance to the genuine, are calculated to deceive and swindle the community. These fraudulent bonds are reported to be issued under a printed contract with Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which pretended contract was attempted to be obtained through false pretensions of the said Woodhouse, was never delivered, but was forcibly taken by him from the custody of a Mexican citizen, and was at once declared null and void by its signer, General Carvajal, and also by the Mexican minister. Subsequently it was so

declared by the Mexican government, of which latter fact official notice was given by this legation to said Woodhouse. The public are hereby cautioned, under instructions from the Mexican minister, against purchasing these spurious bonds, and are hereby notified that the genuine and valid Mexican bonds which are offered for sale in the United States are certified as correct and signed by the undersigned and by Mr. Fuentes, both under instructions from the Mexican minister, and are offered to the public through the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., No. 57 Broadway, in the city of New York.

IGNO. MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

No. 96.

No. 49.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 31, 1867.

Mr. Tift has lent me the counterfeit Woodhouse bond he got, and one of the genuine of the republic, for sale by J. W. Corlies & Co., so I might see the difference between them. As the government know the genuine, I will only point out the difference of the counterfeit one I have. This bond is for one thousand dollars; in general appearance it is much like the genuine, except the President's picture in the genuine is on the right, and Washington's in the counterfeit; and the latter have not the signature of the secretary of this legation and of Mr. Fuentes as the genuine have. The green square containing the amount of the bond in white letters, in the centre of the text, is narrower and of a different design in the Woodhouse bonds.

A more careful examination shows that the words "Monroe doctrine" in the centre vignette is not in the counterfeit bonds, and the article *Los* in the Spanish text, and *The* in the English, instead of being separate above the text, are put vertically at the beginning in small letters.

The genuine bonds begin thus: "A los veinte años del 1° de Octubre de 1865, pagaran", &c. In the counterfeit it is thus: "Antes de la expiracion de los veinte años del 1° de Setiembre de 1865, pagaran," &c., with corresponding times for the payment of the semi-annual interest. In the legitimate bonds 60 per cent. of the federal revenue and of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi is mortgaged; in the Woodhouse bonds 80 per cent. of the same revenues is pledged, and to be paid at the New York Bank of Commerce; this is not in the genuine bonds.

The same discrepancies are observed in the English text; and the word *impuestos* is rendered imports instead of imposts, the former meaning importations. In the counterfeit bonds, in both texts, it is said the mortgaged revenues amount to three millions of dollars; and that is not found in the genuine.

On the back of the bond the principal piece is the same, except the centre figures, as in the genuine bonds of 500 dollars, and that of the coupons the same as in the bonds for one hundred dollars, except the difference of the denomination. Mr. Tift told me of this, for I have only one genuine bond of 500 and a spurious one of 1,000 dollars.

From these discrepancies it is evident they had two aims in view: 1st. To avoid a direct charge of counterfeiting, for it will be said that they did not mean to make bonds exactly like the originals, but only such as could be used in the contract of Woodhouse with General Carvajal; 2d. That every phrase calculated to wound the feelings of Maximilian, Ortega, Santa Anna, or any other with whom they hoped to negotiate, was suppressed, and therefore, the words Monroe doctrine nor the President's picture were not in the bonds.

The title "United States Bank Note Company" appears in the Woodhouse bonds, as well as in the genuine, as engravers of the plates.

I renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas*.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 97.

No. 95.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

I enclose a copy and translation of a letter received yesterday from John W. Corlies & Co., in New York, stating the difficulties in the way of prosecuting Woodhouse for the issue of counterfeit bonds of the republic. I also send an extract from the Tribune given to me by Mr. Tift.

I will try and smooth over difficulties in time, and see if the intrigues and swindles of Woodhouse cannot be cut in the root.

From the enclosed strip, and a letter published by Woodhouse in the New York Times of to-day, a copy of which is also enclosed, it is seen that he has already petitioned Congress to declare his bonds valid.

I went to the Capitol yesterday to see about it, and found the petition had actually been presented on the 11th of February by Woodhouse, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where no notice was taken of it. I read the petition, which was accompanied by a copy of the contract with General Carvajal, and found it full of calumny and falsehood. He presumes the contract was approved by the supreme government and by me, and says much besides, all of which is entirely false. Fortunately the House Committee on Foreign Affairs took no notice of it. It is probable he has presented a similar petition to the Senate, but I had not time to inquire then; I will do so soon, and will communicate the result to you for the information of the supreme government.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration,

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas*.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 98.

NEW YORK, *March 1, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: Enclosed we hand you an article from the New York Tribune of this day, which would seem to require some attention—perhaps, reply—and about which we will be glad to have your suggestions.

After a careful examination of the laws and the case, Messrs. Samuel E. Courtney, United States district attorney for this district, and A. Oakey Hall, district attorney for the city, have decided that conviction of Woodhouse for either forgery or counterfeiting would not be possible under our laws, which seem in

this respect to have been loosely formed. A charge of "obtaining money by false pretences" might be substantiated by those whom he induced to advance him money on the fraudulent bonds; but this would require the co-operation of those whom he defrauded, which we cannot get. He might also be convicted of fraud in the manner he obtained the contract; but this would require the presence here of General Carvajal, which appears impracticable under the circumstances. While we exceedingly regret our inability to punish Woodhouse as he deserves, we are powerless to do more than to carefully watch his proceedings and try to save the public from being swindled until he may, perhaps, place himself within the reach of our criminal law.

We have no idea that Woodhouse has placed the matter before Congress, although he may have sent his article to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but the publication enclosed is calculated to deceive the people unless properly answered.

Our Mr. Corlies is still confined to his bed, although apparently improving. Please let us hear from you, and believe us your most obedient servants,

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 99.

No. 104] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 9, 1867.

Two respectable New York merchants, Mr. Frank E. Howe and Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, jr., came to see me to-day; the former brought a letter of recommendation from Mr. James W. Beekman. He told me the latter was interested in the Woodhouse affair, having advanced money, and that Mr. Howe was inclined to take an interest in it, from the contract and documents that Woodhouse had shown him, and which seemed at first view to give him certain rights. They said they could reconstruct the company of which Woodhouse was president, turning him out if necessary, and they thought they could get Congress to guarantee fifty millions in bonds, of which the company should retain twenty millions in exchange for their paper, and negotiate the remaining thirty millions for the benefit of the government.

I told them the contract was void, had been declared null by the government. and I had positive instructions not to recognize it, but if they desired to promote the interests of the republic, they could arrange some other plan and submit it to me. I did this because they are certainly persons of much respectability and good mercantile position in New York. It is evident that Woodhouse has arranged to deceive many worthy persons, and may cause much more trouble.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 100.

NEW YORK, *March, 7, 1867.*

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: Allow me to present to you Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York, who desires to see you on some Mexican affairs. He is a very worthy, respectable, and well-known merchant here, whose patriotic exertions on behalf of the soldiers of our late war have made him many friends. I commend him to your courtesy.

Very truly, your friend,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Hon. MATIAS ROMERO,

*Mexican Minister, &c., &c., &c., Washington, D. C.*WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy: .

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 101.

[La Cronica, New York, March 80, 1867.—Communicated.]

No. 214.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND
WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
New York, March 28, 1867.

SIR: Accept my best thanks for the excellent translation and insertion of the letter and documents I sent you, in number one hundred and eleven of your estimable paper, and insert the following explanations to-day. When I was introduced to General Carvajal, I told him my aim was to develop the resources of Mexico solely by emigration; to draw the immense trade and commerce of that country to the United States; to establish a convenient and solid medium of circulation, based upon the wealth and resources of that territory, and thus bring the bonds to be issued up to par.

To effect this, we agreed that the bonds should be consolidated on the States of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and the United States of Mexico, and should be declared legal money for the payment of custom-house duties and taxes, as well as for lands and mines.

In order to raise the Mexican bonds issued by the company to a par value, while discord continues in that country, I assured General Carvajal I would ask my government to guarantee the bonds, or let them be exchanged for United States bonds. In accordance with that promise, I tried to get an act passed by the American Congress, but found Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, opposed to me at every step. I named three of the wealthiest and most respectable merchants of New York, James W. Beekman, Frank E. Howe, and Frederick A. Van Dyke, as commissioners, in case the bill should pass, to take the bonds to the United States treasury to be indorsed or exchanged, then to deposit them in the New York Bank of Commerce (which has a capital of several millions of dollars) for safe keeping, and to receive the proceeds of their sales as they took place, and charge them to the credit of the Mexican government to pay its drafts, according to the contract.

On the ninth instant two of the commissioners, Colonel Frank E. Howe and Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., saw Mr. Romero in Washington, and showed him their powers in relation to this business. Mr. Romero acknowledged to these commissioners that the company, as well as myself, were released from any charge or imputation of intentions to violate, in spirit or letter, the contract with

the government of Mexico. The commissioners told Mr. Romero that the senators and representatives of the United States government said, if Mr. Romero would agree with the company, the bill guaranteeing the bonds should pass, and Mexico would be furnished with all the money needed.

After that interview, Mr. Romero, after admitting I had done all I could for Mexico, sent to the committee in charge of the bill a false and malicious accusation against the integrity of the company. Now, from proof I have, I declare that Mr. Romero's sole object, end, and aim is to deprive me of the presidency of the company, so a board of directors may be formed to give him the management of the contract, so as to serve his own purposes. He offered large sums of money to effect this, to purchase our rights and convert the company into a gang of brokers. Not wishing to retire from a company whose object is to enforce the Monroe doctrine, free the country from a foreign war, open trade and commerce, protect the interests of the United States in guaranteeing the bonds, raise the credit of Mexico to a par with other nations, give a fixed currency to the country by accepted bills drawn against the bonds and made payable in New York like our greenbacks, and, in fine, to carry out the contract in good faith, I have respectfully refused all the proposals made to me.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE, *President.*

The DIRECTOR OF THE CRONICA.

No. 102.

WASHINGTON, *April 2, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has published in *La Cronica*, a Spanish newspaper of your city, of the 30th ultimo, the enclosed letter, in which he mentions and gives to the public what I understood to be confidential; and, besides, he distorts my conversation with yourself and Mr. Van Dyke. In informing you of these facts I do not mean to complain in any way either of you or Mr. Van Dyke, my object being only to bring them up to your notice with a view that you will have a proof of how loose Mr. Woodhouse is in his statements. Should you think proper to rectify in any way Mr. Woodhouse's statements as contained in his card, I will be glad to have a letter from you on this subject, with authority to transmit it to my government.

Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing upon your kindness, I remain, my dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Colonel FRANK E HOWE, *New York City.*

[NOTE.—Same letter was addressed on same date to Mr. F. Van Dyke, jr.]

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 103.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 27 Wall street, 48 Broad street, N. Y., *April 3, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2d instant, covering a slip from *La Cronica* over the signature of Daniel Woodhouse, president, and dated 28th de Marzo de 1867, is received.

I beg to say that if the annexed translation of the paragraph beginning "El

dia y del actual" is correct, Mr. Woodhouse had no authority for making the statement embraced in the words beginning "El Señor Romero en aquella ocasion," &c., &c., as far as it pretends to report any utterance of Colonel Howe or myself. We correctly reported to Mr. Woodhouse your allegation, persistently made, that the contract held by him was void and of no binding effect upon Mexico; and we desire to express our entire disapproval of his perversion of our report.

We are friendly to Mexico and her interests, and you can rely upon it that no considerations of any nature could influence us to disclose any part of your conversation which was confidential in its character, or to distort any of your utterances in regard to the Woodhouse contract.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.
FRANK E. HOWE.

His Excellency Mr. ROMERO, *Envoy, &c.*

[P. S.—You are authorized to forward this to your government.]

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 104.

WASHINGTON, *April 2, 1867.*

MY DEAR FRIEND Mr. BEEKMAN: I am very sorry to see that Daniel Woodhouse has dragged you in his controversy with me about his contract with General Carvajal. In a letter he published in the Spanish paper of your city called *La Cronica*, a conservative and anti-American paper, supported chiefly by the Spanish government, he says he gave you a power of attorney to act with Colonel Howe and Mr. Van Dyke in a certain capacity.

I enclose to you a copy of his letter, which appeared in No. 114 of *La Cronica*, of the 30th ultimo.

Should you not be able to understand it, I will try and prepare a translation for you.

He distorts my conversation with Colonel Howe and Mr. Van Dyke, and I am going to send them by this mail copies of his letter.

In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, &c., &c., &c., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 105.

NEW YORK, *April 3, 1867.*

MY DEAR FRIEND ROMERO: I have just received your letter of yesterday containing an abstract from the Spanish paper *La Cronica*.

I have never seen Daniel Woodhouse nor Frederick Van Dyke to my knowledge. No power of attorney was ever given to me by D. Woodhouse, nor have I ever heard of such a thing until your letter informed me of it. I am not a merchant, nor do I ever allow my name to be connected with such enterprises.

Of course, as I do not know either Daniel Woodhouse or Frederick A. Van Dyke, there must be a mistake as to my name. Some other person must have been intended by Mr. Woodhouse, and it may be a printer's error.

I gave a letter of introduction to Colonel Howe to you at his own request.

I lose no time in assuring you, therefore, that the use of my name by the Cronica is without my permission, or even knowledge.

* * * * *

I will thank you to have the correction as to my name made in the Spanish paper. This is due to me.

With sincere regard, I am truly your friend,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

No. 5 East 34th Street—Wednesday, 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 106.

No. 108.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

Daniel Woodhouse printed in pamphlet form his petition to the Congress of the United States, asking the guarantee of the loan of fifty millions in Mexican bonds, which he says he has in his possession; and, in answer to the official notice, published by this legation on the 25th of January last, in relation to the said pretended bonds, I send you a copy of it and the contract Woodhouse made with General Carvajal. He also printed a prospectus of the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, the Carvajal contract, an argument in favor of the guarantees of the bonds by this government, and an appendix of three pages for the same purpose, all without date, and signed by Woodhouse.

Although Woodhouse is a man without social position in New York, the fact of his having succeeded in attracting the attention of some few honorable men in that city furnishes sufficient reason not to despise his slanderous publications, and pass them over in silence, as the result would be injurious to the national interests. The treachery of Woodhouse is so refined that he put the certificate which I gave to General Carvajal on the 7th of June, long before the contract was made, to his contract of the 15th of May, 1865, and made it appear as though it was intended for it, and was the official approbation for the same. In everything else Mr. Woodhouse has acted in the same bad faith.

* * * * *

The papers published by him are of such a nature that I take the liberty to call the particular attention of the supreme government to them. I am endeavoring to see what is best to be done; and, till I can come to some determination, I am collecting information to demonstrate the slanderous assertions of Woodhouse.

On the 12th instant I asked information of the consul general of the republic concerning the part he had taken in it, which information, dated yesterday, I received to-day. I send you a copy of both documents, together with the copy of a communication which I address this day to General Carvajal, asking for his report. I have also requested information of C. Fuentes y Múñez and of General Sturm.

On Friday and Saturday of last week I had two interviews with Mr. Howe

and Mr. Van Dyke, as I informed you in my note (No. 104) of the 9th instant. From what I then told them, and from what I said to the latter in a letter which I wrote to him on the 12th, enclosing a copy in English of the powers granted to General Carvajal, they have both declined to take part in the Woodhouse affair. In a letter from Mr. Van Dyke, which I have just received, dated yesterday in New York, among other things he writes as follows :

"After an attentive examination of the Woodhouse contract by the light which those original documents (the powers granted to General Carvajal) throw upon it, I and my companions have determined to take no part in it."

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Zacatecas*.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 107.

WASHINGTON, *March 10, 1867.*

DEAR SIR : In compliance with your request of yesterday I enclose to you a translation into English of General Carvajal's powers, begging you to be kind enough to return those papers to me as soon as it will suit your convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK A. VAN DYKE, Jr., *New York City.*

[For enclosure of this letter see Nos. 115 and 116.]

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 108.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 27 Wall street, 43 Broad street, N. Y., March 11, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR : Your favor of yesterday is received. I have already forwarded to you the papers which I promised ; they were mailed the same day when I addressed you. I now enclose the copies which you were so kind as to forward to me.

After a full examination of the Woodhouse contract in the light which these original papers throw upon it, myself and associates have concluded not to embark in it.

If in the future we can be of service to you or the nation which you represent we shall be very much pleased to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.

His Excellency M^r. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Prospectus.—Contract for Mexican Inter-oceanic Railway, Canal and Telegraphs.—Capital, \$20,000,000 ; assets, \$85,000,000.

D. Woodhouse, president ; V. Houghton, secretary ; Colonel George Mackay, civil engineer and superintendent.

(Bank of Commerce, depository under the contract, office 29 Broadway, New York city.—1867.)

The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company is a corporation established in 1865, under the laws of the State of New York, to promote American colonization, emigration, and mining enterprises. It has a capital of \$20,000,000, and assets, as will hereafter appear, valued at \$80,000,000, to which Mexico reserves to itself the right to add \$25,000,000 by the subscription of its own people within one year after peace shall have been declared. Its franchisees are as follows : 1. 250,000 acres of agricultural and mining lands in Western Virginia. 2. 4,500 square miles of agricultural lands ; and, 3. 2,136 mines of fifty acres each in the republic of Mexico, to be located and worked by the grantees thereof. Certain specified grants, more fully set forth in the annexed contract with the republic of Mexico, and which may be generally, though imperfectly, stated as follows : 4. The sole right to construct a double-track railway, on a grant 150 feet wide, from Matamoras to Mazatlan, with branches to the city of Mexico, Soto la Manna, and Tampico, by routes to be determined by the grantees. 5. The payment by Mexico of all land damages incident to a right of way, and to depot accommodations, &c., for the purposes here mentioned, together with the cost of all material produced in the country and useful in the construction of said railway, such as sleepers, lumber, fencing, building materials, and the like ; leaving to the company only the obligation of grading the track, laying the rails, and purchasing rolling stock. 6. The right to navigate any bay, lake, or river, in connection with, or continuation of the primary enterprise. 7. The right to construct canals wherever convenient to connect navigable waters used by this company in the prosecution or extension of its enterprise. 8. The right to construct telegraphs connecting any points which may be intersected by its works. 9. The right to sink artesian wells wherever the grantees may elect. 10. The grant of town lots, free of charge, together with requisite municipal privileges to such emigrants as under its patronage may make settlement within the territory.

It will be perceived by the foregoing that all former grants by any government to the subjects of another are thrown into the shade by the magnitude and importance of the concessions made and the prospective advantages here secured to American citizens. They cover all the rights of way hitherto sought with a view of securing exclusive control of inter-oceanic communications, whether by means of railway or canal. They give a virtual monopoly of all the gold and silver products, and a concentration in our commercial centres of all the trade of that country, one of the most productive and by nature most wealthy on the globe. Its unfortunate political condition has hitherto rendered it impossible to enter upon the work of colonization and internal improvements as contemplated, and so essential was quiet and order deemed to the successful issue of these enterprises, that they were by special agreement postponed until after one year from the declaration of peace.

The depressed financial credit of that republic in the market, caused by the offer of a large amount of bonds at a price so low as to effectually destroy their value as an investment, has deterred this company from offering any of the

bonds in their possession through the ordinary channels, it having been their determination that Mexico should receive the full value in money of any securities negotiated through their agency. The full amount of fifty millions of bonds, authorized by the annexed contract, is therefore now in their hands, and can be placed upon the market whenever, by the national recuperation of Mexico itself, or by the friendly indorsement of any other government, they shall acquire the commercial value to which they are entitled.

ASSETS.

For the completion of the vast enterprises contemplated the following provision is made :

Seven per cent. bonds, being amount of the Mexican grant.....	\$20, 000, 000
Stock of the company, say one-half thereof, at par.....	10, 000, 000
Subscriptions promised by Mexico and reserved to the government and people thereof.....	25, 000, 000
Sale of lands and mining property belonging to the company..	30, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	85, 000, 000
	<hr/>

It is estimated that the whole of the internal improvements contemplated, including an interoceanic canal, can be completed for the sum of \$120,000,000.

The \$85,000,000 already provided for will be more than sufficient to complete the east and west lines of railroad and their contemplated branches, including telegraphs, &c., without any bonded debt whatever, and leave a considerable surplus to be devoted to the collateral enterprises for which provision is made.

The increase of stock incident to the enlarged operations referred to, could not be estimated at less than \$35,000,000. No bonded debt would therefore be necessary to insure their completion in all their parts.

In this calculation nothing has been said of the mines that would be developed by the railways themselves, and which it has been estimated will more than pay the cost of construction through the mountainous regions where the mines exist, and where alone deep cuts will be necessary. Let us consider what would be the effect of a successful consummation of this enterprise upon Mexico, upon the United States, and upon the future of this company. First, upon Mexico : That government possesses 166,482 square miles of territory, with a population of 8,283,000, and a present real estate valuation of \$1,335,000,000, or \$163 50 to each person. With every advantage of soil, climate, and production, and with the richest mining region on the globe, there is no reason why, by a slight infusion of American skill and capital, its property valuation should not be increased so as to compare favorably with that of the United States, which is \$404 to each individual, being nearly three times its own.

At this time Mexico produces upwards of \$24,000,000 a year in gold and silver from her mines. American skill and industry properly protected would increase that sum in an incredibly short period to \$75,000,000, to say nothing of the yield of iron, lead, zinc, copper, and precious stones which exist in untold quantities and value. Internal wealth furnishes the means for external trade, and upon the increased production and exportation of the precious metals, grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, and fruit, there must follow an increased demand for and importation of all the products of more temperate latitudes, especially manufactures, instruments of husbandry and labor, works of art, and all luxuries demanded by improved social conditions. With the development of her internal forces which must inevitably follow such a system of internal improvement as is here contemplated, the commercial exchanges of that country, which now amount to about \$70,000,000, would very soon be increased more than five fold. If the wealth and importance of a people are to be determined

by the extent of its commercial intercourse with other portions of the world, the result of this enterprise will be to elevate Mexico to a first-class position among nations and return to her more than a hundred fold in value for every concession she has made and every dollar in money or credit she has granted. Second, upon the United States: By this contract the United States secure the exclusive control of a railway route from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific, reducing the passage from New York to San Francisco to less than fourteen days, or only two-thirds the time now required by the Isthmus route, and diminishing the railway transportation of the Pacific road over arid plains of alkaline dust in summer and impenetrable snows of the Sierra Nevada in winter to a two days' passage over the tierras templadas or table lands of Mexico, through a country overflowing with luxuriance and possessing the finest climate in the known world. They secure to their own citizens the bulk of all its foreign trade. It is stated on good authority that the portion of her increased commerce thus acquired would not amount to less than \$70,000,000 per annum of imports and an equal value of exports, the duties on the former of which cannot be estimated at less than \$10,000,000, probably much more, and the income tax arising from both at not less than \$600,000, making \$10,600,000 advantage to the treasury alone. They acquire forever a settlement without war or diplomacy of the doctrine that "In the hands of Americans shall remain the destinies of America," and secure to themselves the power of intervention to protect the vested rights of their citizens whenever the misrule of the Mexican government or the interference of foreign powers with its affairs shall render such intervention expedient. Finally, by the introduction of skilled labor, the increase of wealth and the extension of the means of inter-communication, they secure an assimilation of the social and political character of the people to that of our own, and a preparation for the social and political union already foreseen to be inevitable. Third, upon the fortunes of the company: After the foregoing statement, it is needless to argue that the company cannot fail to stand without a rival in the value of its stock, considered merely as an investment. Its roads will be constructed at the least cost per mile to its stockholders of any road in the world. It will possess, instead of a bonded debt, a large cash surplus, unless it should extend its operations as indicated above; and even in that case no bonded debt whatever will attach to the property and franchises secured and belonging to it. It will possess a monopoly of all the travel, traffic, and telegraphic communications of the country, and can fix such prices as will yield profits unsurpassed by any similar enterprise.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Will the United States guarantee the loan?

In obedience to the understanding had with the representative of Mexico, through whom the contract with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was negotiated, that company has presented to Congress a petition embodying the wish of his government, and has respectfully asked such a guarantee of the bonds now in its hands as will give them a value, as nearly as possible, equal to that of American securities.

It is believed that; within the fifteen years limited by the contract, all that is herein contemplated can be accomplished without aid from any quarter. Should such aid be required, negotiations have already been opened by two European powers for the purchase of the bonds, on condition that their citizens shall be admitted to a participation in the benefits of the contract.

The company has, however, deferred any definite action in this matter until their own government has had an opportunity to consider and act upon the proposition already submitted to it, to guarantee the payment of the bonds at maturity, and thus furnish Mexico with \$50,000,000, greatly needed by her in her

present extremity, and this company with the means of prosecuting its enterprise to an immediate conclusion.

It is not proposed to discuss at length the great interest our people have in this measure. It is apparent such an interest exists, and rights of such importance cannot be allowed to remain unsecured. It is scarcely less apparent that the grand results can be much sooner realized if our government will give its sanction to the enterprise by appropriate legislation.

It is believed that Congress will regard such an indorsement as not only advantageous to the United States, but as demanded by the duty we owe to a government whose persistent fidelity to republican principles at a time when we, as a nation, were in imminent peril, prevented imperialism from establishing itself firmly on this continent, and contributed thereby immeasurably to our success.

SECURITIES.

The securities to the loan granted by the President, Juarez, when his authority thereto was unquestioned, are more than ample. For its redemption at maturity and the payment of the accruing interest, are pledged eighty per cent. of the customs and other revenues of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, amounting to \$3,000,000 per annum, 55,000,000 acres of territory, and \$50,000,000 worth of select mineral land, to be chosen by the holders; in addition to which the bonds are made a legal tender in payment of all dues of whatever nature to the government itself.

The validity of the contract, and the value and sufficiency of the securities guaranteed, have been submitted to eminent lawyers, both of the United States and Mexico, and unanimously sustained. Surely, neither more nor higher securities than these ought to be demanded.

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE GUARANTEE.

The chief arguments adduced by the enemies of the measure are the following:

1. "That Mexico is in so unsettled a condition, that no stable executive can be said to exist with which the people of that country are satisfied."

This, instead of being an argument against, is in favor of the measure. If the government of the country was stable, and peace uninterrupted, there could not be an occasion, or even a pretext, for aid.

Aid is needed not by the strong, but by the weak. Assistance is demanded not by the rich, but by the poor. Mexico at peace, with a republican government administered with equity, and sustained by the people, would ask no favors of us or any other nation. She would be able not only to pay her debts, but to defend her territory against foreign assault.

But Mexico, oppressed by foreign domination, distracted by domestic quarrels, with its constitution practically subverted, and the political action of the country an ever-changing chimera, is a fit subject for active sympathy, aid, and intervention, especially when, by giving them, we establish forever the Monroe doctrine, and acquire to ourselves rights and privileges for which this or any other nation might well pay millions.

2. "In the present financial condition of the country, it would be inexpedient to increase the public debt or liability."

Nothing can be more unsound than this objection. So far from increasing the public debt, it is a measure specially calculated to aid in its payment. The interest on the public debt must be paid by duties on imports and taxes on profits of trade, in one form or another. Whatever measure increases either of these items of income to an amount greater than the sum expended therefor, is a positive advantage to the country, considered in reference to its finances.

Now what would be the result of this measure? It has already been shown

that, at the very least, \$70,000,000 of Mexican products and manufactures can be imported the first year after the guarantee of this loan, the adjustment of their government, the establishment of peace, and the flow of emigration, contemporaneously with the construction of the railways and the opening of the mines.

This \$70,000,000 of imports would call for a corresponding \$70,000,000 of exports. Even if the average tariff on this amount of imports was not higher than fifteen per cent., and it probably would be, the profits from that source to the government would be \$10,000,000, to which must be added at least \$600,000 for income tax arising out of the profits of trade on the whole \$140,000,000, giving a sum total of \$10,600,000 of profits not otherwise to be obtained, against a sum of \$3,500,000 interest to be possibly paid on the bonds—a gain of \$7,100,000 per annum. As a simple means of economy it is, therefore, commended to our adoption, and would be wisely repeated whenever the same results could be accomplished with any nation. But when we find that \$3,500,000 is not to be paid annually, but that the greater part or all of it will come from the revenues of Mexico herself, and that the bonds may also be partly retired by use for the payment of debts due to Mexico, or the purchase of lands or mines, nothing is clearer than that it is little short of political blindness to refuse to guarantee them, on the ground that to do so would increase our own national burdens.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

It is admitted that California and Nevada, through their gold and silver mines, saved this nation from bankruptcy during our late war. But the mines of our western coast are no more comparable with those of Mexico, either in number or richness, than are those of the Atlantic coast with those of California. The mines opened by this railroad in the process of construction would, with those belonging to the *systems* cut and developed thereby, pay our whole national debt.

Millions have been offered in vain, by this and other nations, for a right to construct railways or canals across the country from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Yet here is a grant, universal in its character, extent, and location, conveying the most complete rights of way, free from land damages, and with the right to take and use all material needful in the construction of the work, at the expense of the government.

Such are the marvellous advantages offered by Mexico to the people of this country. Even if a large pecuniary consideration were demanded therefor, it should be paid without hesitation. But no such demand is made. On the contrary, Mexico makes herself the debtor, and requires no stipulation from us, save that her bonds placed in our hands, shall be negotiated at a reasonable rate. By granting its indorsement the United States will not only render such a negotiation certain and immediate, but give to the securities a value far higher than was contemplated by President Juarez when the negotiations were authorized, without itself incurring any liability to loss. On the contrary, so much do the securities offered exceed the liabilities assumed, that our government may well be more than willing they should, by the non-payment of the loan, fall into its hands.

No. 110.

At the time the contract was being made, one of the chief points of discussion was the most practicable means of providing Mexico with a circulating medium upon such a basis as to secure for it confidence and credit. After careful consideration, the form of the draft, as embodied in the contract, was agreed

upon. The drafts, engraved and printed after the style of the United States greenbacks, and paid out by the government, will assume a place in Mexico somewhat similar to that held by the greenbacks in the United States.

Under the terms of the contract, Mexico may draw upon the company, against the proceeds of sales of bonds, for \$50,000,000, or more, as she may desire. She can take the accepted drafts and pay them out for the wants of her government of every kind and nature. After being so paid out they will circulate as currency throughout the republic, and being of small denominations, and payable in New York, they will, on an average, be one year in reaching the place appointed for their payment.

To meet them, the company would either have the bonds, which would be held at par, or the proceeds from the sales of them. In most cases the parties holding drafts would take bonds in payment or exchange, because they are a legal tender, at par, for all custom-house dues and internal revenues, bear seven per cent. interest, are payable in gold, and convertible into lands and mines at fixed prices. When held by a government, they will pass the sovereignty of the land, at the option of the holder, provided Mexico should not be true to her obligations under the contract.

The Mexican government, in paying its debts by these drafts, would supply a convenient and safe circulating medium to the people, and by receiving its bonds in payment of its dues, realize one hundred cents on every dollar of its obligations, which it never did heretofore. In addition, it would have the use of at least \$50,000,000 per annum, without charge.

It is a part of the fifth article of the contract that Mexico may increase her loans hereafter, by extending the guarantees to the vacant lands and mines of the republic generally. In disposing of her bonds, circulating her drafts, and again receiving her bonds in payment of dues, she has a perpetual source of credit, which may extend to \$100,000,000 per annum, or more, and finally cause her bonds, by judicious management, to assume a place in the markets of the world unsurpassed by those of no other country.

It is conceded that the resources of Mexico are inexhaustible, and that her income will always be equal to the expenses of her government. With the facilities of credit afforded to her under the plan arranged in the contract, with the checks and balances provided, she never could be short of funds, as the company would constantly be advancing to her all she required in acceptances and proceeds arising from sales of bonds.

By the financial system thus inaugurated by the company, not only would the full value of the bonds be realized by Mexico, but a correct disbursement of the funds arising therefrom would also be secured, as a perfect check against frauds and robberies is provided.

In securing full value for her bonds, and protecting her in the proper application of the funds, Mexico would have no cause nor desire for repudiation. In the present moral status of nations, it is only in cases where little or no value has been paid that repudiation is deemed at all tolerable; where the par value of an obligation has been received and appropriated, national insolvency alone can occasion failure of payment.

Under the grants extended to the company for railroads, canals, telegraphs, mines, and wells, they will at an early day put a line of steamers in operation between New York and Brazos Santiago, and construct a railroad from the latter place to Matamoras, and from thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, with branches to the different central points, as contemplated in the contract. These improvements, with the results that will follow the large emigration of Americans into Mexico under the auspices of the company, will be the rapid means of opening the vast resources and commerce of that country, and of more than doubling the amount of the property at present taxable by the government.

Mexico, in her distracted condition, largely brought upon her through our

secession rebellion, which encouraged the French government to make war upon her, has struggled manfully in sustaining herself, relying upon receiving aid from our government through this company. The only object of a guarantee of the \$50,000,000 of bonds, as asked for in the petition of the president of the company, is to place them at par at once and give to Mexico the immediate assistance she needs. She stands like a merchant under protest, with ample resources, yet too embarrassed to avail herself of them, and only needs a kindly friend to lend her credit. To such a friend she offers abundant security and protection. In becoming this friend by indorsing the bonds, the United States have the satisfaction of knowing that the money would not be misapplied by injudiciously handing it over in bulk to agents who might avail themselves of the nation's distraction, but appropriated to meet the honest necessities and wants of the government.

Then, too, in becoming this friend, our government would secure great and decided gains to this country, and in no event could it sustain any loss. All the trade and commerce of Mexico, rapidly increasing an hundredfold through the operations of the company, would be diverted to the United States. Her people would become our fast friends, and through the system of developments, improvements, and emigration inaugurated by the company, and the associations established through the friendly intercourse of commerce, such a feeling between the people of the two countries would follow as would accomplish perfect harmony, unity, and fraternity.

Dios é Libertad.

D. WOODHOUSE, *President.*

No. 111.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 12, 1867.

I send you a printed pamphlet containing a petition of Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States. As there are allusions in it to interviews which Woodhouse says he had with you, and to other things he supposes to have taken place with you, in relation to his so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, I beg you to draw up a report of what really did take place on the points in question, that I may add it to other proofs that I am collecting upon this business, which, I am afraid, might cause some future trouble.

With your report, please return the pamphlet I send you.

I renew to you the protests of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

THE CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 112.

GENERAL CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC
IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, March 14, 1867.

With your note of the 12th instant I received the printed pamphlet you sent me, and which is entitled, "Petition of Daniel Woodhouse, &c., to the Congress of the United States of America."

After reading the pamphlet, I find allusion is made to me on several occasions. On page 7, Mr. Woodhouse says that on the 31st of July, 1865, I went to see General Carvajal at the Union Place Hotel, to certify to his signature to a contract he had concluded with him. On pages 24 and 25 he copies the certificate which I placed at the foot of the contract, and which merely declares the signature of General Carvajal to be genuine, and it says he is authorized by the Mexican government to contract a loan, and that whatever he might do, in conformity to that authorization, would be valid.

Thus far all is true; but if Mr. Woodhouse pretends to infer that I approved the contract, and judged it to be useful and convenient, he is mistaken. My official paper in that case is confined to a certification of what I did certify; and to do that I had no need to look at the contract, nor did I need to read it for that purpose.

On pages 8 and 9 Mr. Woodhouse says, "The contract was sent to Mexico, and official notice was taken of it. Then I declared it would become so well known in Mexico, and would give such encouragement to the Mexican people, it would become the war cry, and be the hope and the means of sustaining Juarez and the liberal government. Such would be the happy results of the contract and the bill presented to Congress to guarantee the bonds, *as has been since acknowledged by Mr. Navarro, the Mexican consul.*"

I deem it my duty to say there is no truth in that *acknowledgment*. Where or when did I make such an acknowledgment? Was it in word or in writing?

All I remember is, that when Mr. Woodhouse came to see me at my office some time ago, or whenever he met me in the street, he spoke to me of the grand benefit to our country's cause to get a large sum to be used in arming and equipping its soldiers, and in developing the resources of the country by railroads, telegraphs, &c., &c., and no one will doubt but what I agreed with Mr. Woodhouse on the subject; but that gentleman is certainly mistaken in supposing for a moment that I thought he could realize advantages so desirable.

As these are the only allusions made about me personally, I judge I have properly complied with your request in the letter of the 12th, which I now answer.

I repeat the expressions of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

The Citizen MINISTER,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 113.

No. 111.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 16, 1867.

Yesterday I had a long conversation with Mr. Cushing in relation to Mr. Woodhouse's pretensions. To do all I could to prevent him from deceiving honest persons who have no way to judge of the business but by such assertions as he makes with certain plausibility, and from suggestions of Mr. Cushing, I determined to publish in the papers of the country the note of that department No. 319, of the 15th of September, 1865, which declared null the contract which General Carvajal signed with Woodhouse, and also fragments of the communication which that general addressed to your department from New

York, the 1st of September of the same year, saying he was occupied in annulling the contract, because it was signed in virtue of false and fraudulent representations that had been made to him. So to-day I directed the secretary of the legation to have the official notice (of which I enclose a copy and translation) published, followed by a translation into English of the documents referred to, and I sent the whole of it to the agent of the New York associated press in this city, so they might appear in the Monday papers. I will send the published strips of those documents with this note.

Mr. Cushing gave me other advice in this case, which I will communicate to you separately.

I reproduce to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 114.

[From the New York Tribune, March, 1867.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,

Washington, March 16, 1867.

As Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has addressed a petition to the House of Representatives, asking for a guarantee of fraudulent Mexican bonds, which he claims to have as president of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in virtue of a contract signed by him with General Carvajal. the Mexican minister deems it convenient, with a view to caution the public against the impositions that are tried to be practiced on the community, to publish the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Mexican government, declaring null and void the said pretended contract, and the annexed extracts from a communication addressed by General Carvajal to his government, stating that he was deceived by the said alleged contract, and his steps to have it cancelled and annulled.

IGNO. MARISCAL,

Secretary of the Mexican Legation.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF RELATIONS—SECTION OF AMERICA.

No. 319.]

PASO DEL NORTE, September 15, 1865.

I received last night your notes Nos. 380 and 393, dated the 8th and 16th of August last, relative to the agreements said to be made at San Carlos, Tamaulipas, May 15, 1865, between General J. M. J. Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, represented as being the secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in regard to the building of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi and a loan of money by issuing Mexican bonds.

I have at the same time received the communication of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement, which is said to be made in virtue of the authorization conferred upon said general under dates 8th and 12th of November, 1864. by the government of the republic.

The citizen President, having examined the whole affair, has determined, in a cabinet meeting, that I should communicate to you that since such agreements are not in conformity with the character and authorization given to General Carvajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for he ought not to enter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are null and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

I communicate this declaration to you, that you may make of it the use which may be convenient.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.*

I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the citizen President of the republic, that I notified yesterday, in due season, the revocation of the power of attorney which I had conferred upon Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, to represent me in the issue of the bonds, and now I am engaged in cancelling and annulling my contract with him, which I sent to you with my note No. 1, dated the 9th of last month.

* * * * *

I confess that I was deceived (as well as other respectable persons, who knew this place better than I could) by unworthy speculators, who acted fraudulently with a view to take advantage of Mexico, without rendering her the slightest service, and in such a situation the only course left to me was to annul all that was done. The precautions taken by me caused that Woodhouse should not be in possession of the bonds to be issued, thus preventing the fraud, and making it the only less the waste of time in the undertaking to accomplish the objects contemplated.

* * * * *

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.
Liberty and reform! New York, September 1, 1865.

JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

Citizen SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

No. 115.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND THE NAVY—SECTION FIRST.

The citizen minister of foreign relations and government imparts to me, under date of to-day, the following: "With this date I say to the citizen General J. M. J. Carvajal what follows: 'Having received advices which produce the doubt as to whether the citizen General Juan N. Cortinas has ceased to exercise the government and military command of the State of Tamaulipas, and desiring to avoid the great evils consequent upon the prolonged absence of the first civil and military authority of the said State, the citizen President of the republic has thought proper to direct, that if the citizen General Cortinas should have actually relinquished the exercise of said duties, as soon as you receive this

communication you enter upon the discharge of the same, as governor and military commander of the State aforesaid, being hereby amply authorized to dispose of all the military forces within the same, of whatever denomination, to organize and augment, as far as possible, the forces of the national guard, to dispose of all revenues collected in the State, as well those properly belonging to the same as those pertaining to the federal treasury, and to provide ways and means, arbitrate and decree such other imposts as may be necessary, in order to continue to uphold the cause of the independence and the institutions of the republic. I have the honor to communicate it to you, as relates to the appointment of governor, and I transcribe the present to the citizen minister of war, that he may be pleased to transcribe it to you, as far as relates to the appointment of the military command. I transcribe it to you with the object aforesaid."

And I transmit it to you as relates to the appointment of military command and for the purposes attendant thereupon.

Liberty and independence! Chihuahua, November 8, 1864.

NEGRETE.

Citizen General J. M. J. CARVAJAL, *Soto la Marina*.

No. 116.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERNAL GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT
FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS—SECTION OF CHANCERY.

Having taken into consideration what you formerly proposed at the city of Monterey, and what you now further propose through a commissioner, in reference to the fact that you can facilitate the advent of foreigners to augment the forces that are to sustain the cause of the republic; procuring at the same time arms and munitions of war, and procuring likewise abroad the pecuniary resources which the realization of both these objects demand—

The citizen President of the republic, considering that, by the occupation of Tampico, and that which may have been effected at the port of Matamoras, it is more expedient under these circumstances to admit foreigners in order to augment the national forces, having as one of their principal objects the recovery of those ports, and confiding in your ability and accredited patriotism, has thought proper to direct, in cabinet council, that you be authorized for the aforesaid objects, under the following basis :

First. That the number of foreigners you may engage for the service of the republic shall be from one thousand to ten thousand, with the understanding that, by the mere act of entering into the service, they shall be considered as citizens of Mexico, according to the laws now in force, and shall remain, in all respects, subject to the laws of the republic.

Second. That the foreigners so engaged shall receive during their time of service the pay marked out for each class in the respective military tariffs of the republic, having also a right in conformity with the law of the 11th of August of the present year to receive the bounty allowed in the same, when their time of service shall have terminated, by having been disabled during the same, or by the actual termination of the foreign war.

Third. That you may contract for the purchase at ordinary prices of as many as 40,000 rifles or muskets for infantry, and as many as 3,000 of the divers arms for cavalry, as well as some batteries of rifled cannon and light or mountain artillery, and a proportional quantity of munitions of war.

Fourth. That in contracting for the purpose of arms and munitions you may assign and obligate for their payment whatever may be necessary of the revenues of the State of Tamaulipas, as well those properly belonging to the State,

as those of the federation collected within the same, and the products of the ports on its coast, allowing to the contractors, if it be necessary, an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, more or less, until such sums or loans shall have been paid, having a right also to consign said payment (*pudiendo consignauties*) the product of duties from customs, with a discount not exceeding the maximum of what is customary in said ports according to the latest authorizations of the government.

Fifth. That under the same obligations and consignment of the public revenues, and with the same concessions of interest and discount upon the duties from customs, according to what is expressed in the preceding basis, you may contract a loan in foreign countries to such an amount as you may consider necessary, according to the number of foreigners that may be engaged, as well for defraying the expenses of their transportation to the republic as for the payment of their salaries for the period of one or two years, provided that the authority vested for contracting a loan shall have reference to that respecting the engagement of foreigners, that there may be a due proportion between the number of men engaged and the amount of the loan, in order to guard against the occurrence afterwards of serious difficulties for the maintenance of the forces composed of the former.

Sixth. That the obligations you may contract in the name of the republic and its government, shall be upon condition that where said arms and munitions shall have actually arrived upon the territory of Mexico, then and not before shall such obligations be considered as perfect and obligatory, and when such amounts of said loan shall have actually been received shall such obligations be esteemed as perfect and binding on the republic.

Seventh. That the foreigners that you may admit to come and render their services shall be incorporated with the forces under your command, the whole of them remaining subject to your orders.

Eighth. That in the capacity of chief of said forces you shall have all the authority necessary for organizing them and for conferring upon the militia, or upon foreigners volunteering to serve, military commissions up to the rank of colonel, as required by the organization, conferring such degrees as national guards or as auxiliaries of the army, and also recognizing in said foreigners the degrees or rank they may have had in other countries, retaining or considering them likewise as belonging to the national guard, or in the capacity of volunteers or auxiliaries in the army, as you may direct at the time of recognizing the same.

Ninth. That in all that relates to the command of those forces which you shall have subject to your orders, and to their operations in the field, you shall be subject only to the supreme government, reporting directly to the same as general-in-chief of the forces in active service, although maintaining, as regards the authority, civil and military, whose territories said forces may pass over, especially of the State of Tamaulipas, should you not be discharging the duties of governor and military commander of the same, the necessary harmony, in conformity with what has been imparted to you in a separate communication.

Tenth. That the period of one year reckoned from this date shall be the time in which you may, by virtue of the authorizations wherewith you are vested, contract for arms and munitions, as well as a loan, and admit foreigners into the service of the republic, said especial authorizations now given you relative to the three points above cited ceasing to be in force after the expiration of one year; and I communicate it to you, recommending that you will be pleased to transmit timely reports of what you may transact in view of these authorizations.

Liberty and independence! Chihuahua, November 12, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General J. M. J. CARVAJAL,

Soto la Marina, or where he may be, &c.

H. Ex. Doc. 33—8

No. 117.

[Translation.]

No. 244.] DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND OF THE
 INTERIOR BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
National Palace, Chihuahua, June 28, 1865.

Having taken into consideration your notes Nos. 192, 204, and 218, of the 2d, 9th, and 17th of May last, on the possibility of negotiating a loan in the United States, the citizen President of the republic, in use of the ample facilities with which the national Congress has invested him, had accorded, in full meetings of the cabinet, to authorize you in the most ample manner to negotiate a loan in that country in behalf of the government of the Mexican republic, if it be possible to do so on proper terms with private individuals and on the following basis:

First. You may fix the whole amount of the loan as it will be deemed convenient; the largest sum being \$100,000,000—a hundred millions of dollars.

Second. The bonds in which the amount of the loan shall be distributed and which may be payable to bearer, shall be given to the subscribers of the loan, who shall pay their nominal value in the terms that may be designated, the whole in specie, or one-half in specie and one-half in notes of the government of the United States.

Third. The interest of the loan shall be eight (8) per centum, payable in silver or gold, in the city that may be designated, either of the United States or Mexico, semi-annually, the interest beginning from the dates that shall be fixed in the contract.

Fourth. For the payment of interest and partial sinking fund of the capital the following may be consigned:

I. The quantity that may be agreed upon of national lands, called *terrenos baldios*, (vacant lands,) the property of which shall be granted to the bondholders that may want them, for the prices they may have at each locality, according to the general tariffs already standing, or that may be approved in future on fixing the common price for the sale of said lands.

II. Twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties payable at the introduction of foreign goods in the ports or authorized places of the frontier of the republic, in accordance with the custom tariffs standing or that may be approved.

III. The whole amount of the taxes established, or that may be established, on the working of the mines in the republic and on the mineral products of the same.

IV. The whole value of the land of what is called *perpetencia* (appurtenance) of the mines that may be acquired by the bondholders, provided said lands are national and the bondholders acquire the mines according to the *ordenanza* (mining code) and mining laws of the republic.

Fifth. Whatever the prohibitions or restrictions may be now or in future imposed on foreigners for the acquisition of mines in the republic, the bondholders of this loan shall be able to own said mines just as the Mexicans, under the *ordenanza* and laws in force, or that may be approved, on mining matters, in what concerns the manner of acquiring, working, and preserving the property of mines. Provided, whenever the mines are found and denounced in private lands they shall pay the first estimate of the tract forming the *perpetencia* (appurtenance) of each mine to the owner of the land. When they will be found in national lands the value of these shall be paid for with the bonds or their coupons.

Sixth. The whole value of the national lands called *baldias*, (vacant,) and the whole value of the land containing the mines denounced by the bondholders, whenever national lands shall be sold, shall be paid, instead of money, with the coupons or interest certificates of the bonds, and, if necessary, in some part with the capital of the bonds themselves.

Seventh. The payment of the twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties payable for the introduction of foreign goods in the ports and authorized points in the republic, and the full payment of the taxes on the working of the mines, or on the mineral products of the same, shall be made, instead of money, with the coupons or certificates of interest of the bonds for this loan. The bondholders may be authorized to establish, in the principal cities and points of the republic, agents from whom the coupons or certificates of interest may be obtained or purchased, to make with them the payments aforesaid.

Eighth. The coupons or certificates of interest not used in one year shall be joined to those of the following year, or reserved for their sinking with the capital of the bonds, as it will be agreed upon from time to time.

Ninth. The surplus of the twenty-five (25) per centum of all duties for importation of foreign goods, and the surplus of all the taxes on mines and mineral products, after having paid all the coupons or certificates of interest of each year, shall be reserved for the payment of the certificates of interest of the next year, or appropriated to the partial ——— of the capital of the bonds, as it may be agreed upon from time to time.

Tenth. For the final payment of the capital of the bonds, which shall be made in silver or gold, as far as it has not been made before through the partial means stipulated in the preceding basis, there shall be fixed a term or terms, as deemed convenient, the only or the first one that may be fixed not being less than ten years.

The citizen President of the republic trusts on your patriotism and intelligence that you may negotiate said loan on the basis detailed and in the most convenient manner. If you do negotiate it, you will be the only person authorized to receive its proceeds, either by yourself or through the bankers or agents whom you may designate, in order to have the funds at the disposal of the government according to its instructions.

I renew to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 118.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 267.]

NATIONAL PALACE, *Chihuahua*, July, 13, 1865.

The citizen President of the republic has taken into consideration the report made in your note number 244 of the 31st of May of this year, respecting the authorization granted to the citizen General José M. J. Carvajal, on the 12th of November of last year, permitting him to purchase a certain number of arms and quantity of ammunition, to accept the services of a certain number of foreigners who might wish to come to the republic, and to contract a loan for a sum proportionate to the expenses for the transfer of said foreigners, and the payment of their salaries for a certain time. When that authorization was granted to the citizen General Carvajal, those that were granted to you since had not then been conferred, and of course their fulfilment must depend in va-

rious ways on the former. Hence the necessity of all possible unity in the direction of those affairs, as you have already explained, without which there might arise proceedings of divers sorts, in contrary directions, to cause embarrassments and difficulties to the prejudice of the republic.

For this important consideration the citizen President has determined that General Carvajal must act in concert with you, it being necessary for him to obtain your previous approbation for whatever he may do in fulfilment of his authorization. To this end, besides attending to the different instructions which I have communicated to you, or may communicate in future, you will please pay attention to the following:

First. You should sanction anything done by the citizen General Carvajal, in use of his authorization, if you think it of advantage to the cause of the republic, even though it seems more onerous than some other pending project that has less probability of realization and with a very long and prejudicial delay.

Second. You should not approve anything General Carvajal does, in whole or in part of his authorizations, that might cause embarrassment to any other pending project which, in your judgment, might very probably be realized and would be better.

Third. The government confides in your patriotism, intelligence and discretion, not doubting but you will do what is best, and will prefer, among arrangements which you may judge not to be absolutely injurious, that which has the greatest certainty or evident probability of speedy realization.

I send a transcript of this note which I address to General Carvajal, for his information, that he may know that the authorizations which were conceded to him on the 12th of November of last year remain subject to what is now disposed by the citizen President of the republic.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 119.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF RELATIONS—SECTION OF AMERICA.

No. 319.]

PASO DEL NORTE, September 15, 1865.

I received last night your notes Nos. 380 and 393, dated the 8th and 16th of August last, relative to the agreements said to be made at San Carlos, Tamaulipas, May 15, 1865, between General J. M. J. Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, represented as being the secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in regard to the building of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money by issuing Mexican bonds.

I have, at the same time, received the communications of General Carvajal relative to the same agreement, which is said to be made in virtue of the authorizations conferred upon said general, under dates 8th and 12th of November, 1864, by the government of the republic.

The citizen President having examined the whole affair, has determined in a cabinet meeting that I should communicate to you that, since such agreements

are not in conformity with the character and authorizations given to General Carvajal, and Mr. Woodhouse could not ignore such inconformity, for he ought not to enter into them without knowing the tenor of the authorizations, the same agreements are null and void, and neither could nor can have any obligatory effect upon the republic.

I communicate this declaration to you, that you may make of it the use which may be convenient.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic at Washington, D C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 120.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 320.]

PASO DEL NORTE, September 15, 1865.

In my other note of this date (No. 319) I communicate to you what the President of the republic has decreed in the council of ministers upon the nullity of the conventions said to have been celebrated in San Carlos de Tamaulipas on the 15th of May of this year, between General José M. de J. Carvajal and Daniel Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, pretending to be secretary and general agent of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, in relation to the construction of a railroad in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a loan of money with the issue of Mexican bonds.

In that note I inform you that you can make whatever use you think proper of the declaration of nullity of those conventions, as the President trusts to your zeal and patriotism to do your best, by official communications or documents and protests before proper authorities, or by publication in newspapers, whichever you may think most expedient.

Accept the renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No 121.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 321.]

PASO DEL NORTE, September 15, 1865.

I send you a copy of the communication which I address this day to the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, marked No. 1, in relation to the declaration

of nullity to the conventions said to have been concluded in San Carlos, of the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th day of May of this year, between the said General Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, resident of the city of New York, representing himself to be secretary and general agent of a company entitled the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which conventions refer to a railroad grant in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, with other concessions, and to a loan of money with an issue of Mexican bonds.

I also send you a copy of a communication from General Carvajal, marked No. 5, dated the 9th of August last, in relation to the application he had made of a part of certain drafts, and a copy of the communication I send to him to-day, (No. 2,) disapproving the application of the drafts.

I send you, at the same time, the package addressed to General Carvajal, with my two communications mentioned, and with one-half of the open letter of credit, and one-half of four drafts that General Carvajal remitted to the minister of the treasury of the republic, all five of which documents relate to the same conventions. As you will see in my first communication to General Carvajal, I will send him, with the duplicate of it, the other halves of the five documents.

To prove the delivery of these cancelled documents it will be necessary for you to ask General Carvajal for an acknowledgment of the receipt of them, and of the communications I send him in the accompanying package.

In my note No. 319 of this date, which I addressed to you and sent to you by this morning's mail, I communicated to you the citizen President's decision in regard to the declaration of nullity of the said conventions.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 122.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST.

No. 1.]

I received your communication yesterday from New York, marked No. 1, and dated the 9th of August of this year, relative to the conventions which you say were celebrated in San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May last, with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a resident of the city of New York, representing himself to be secretary and general agent of an association entitled The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.

In the communication, you say, are enclosed copies 1, 2, and 3 of the conventions you made with Mr. Woodhouse, of a power of attorney granted to said Woodhouse by you, authorizing him to print and sell some Mexican bonds, and another power granted to the citizen Jesus Fuentes Muñiz to attend to the execution of those conventions. Besides those three copies which came under the numbers 1, 3, and 4, there also came, marked No. 2, copies of the certificate with which a company was attempted to be formed in the city of New York, on the 22d of March of this year, and of an assembly of some of its members on the 28th of the same month.

According to the tenor of those expressed conventions which you wanted to celebrate with Mr. Woodhouse, the following is the result :

First. That you acted in those conventions as governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and as a special commissioner from the government of the Mexican republic, and taking to yourself the merit of proceeding to celebrate conventions with the faculties which had been conferred upon you in the resolutions of the 8th and 12th of November of the year last past, dictated in the city of Chihuahua by the supreme government of the republic.

Second. That at the commencement or in the preamble of the conventions an incorrect idea was attached to the powers and authorizations conferred upon you, for, in speaking of them, only these words were first copied : "To arbitrate the means and resources that might be necessary," without stating the sense and object for which they were put in the cited resolution of the 8th of November, 1864, which did not refer to you as governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and copying afterwards only these other words : "To contract a foreign loan to the amount judged necessary," not giving the full meaning and restrictions of the power to borrow a certain sum abroad for a determined purpose, which was conferred on you in the resolution of the 12th of November, 1864, which power, restricted by express limitations, was then given by the government to you as a special commissioner, without any reference to the single title of the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, which had been conferred on you on the 8th of November, in a conditional manner, in the doubt and for the case that the citizen Juan N. Cortinas should have ceased to fill that office.

Third. That in the said conventions you wanted, or sought, to convey to the said company two hundred and fifty (250) square leagues of arable public land in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty more in the State of San Luis Potosi, and both at the choice of the company.

Fourth. That you also wished to convey to the said company two thousand one hundred and thirty-six (2,136) choice mines situated in those States.

Fifth. That you also wished to grant to that company the exclusive privilege of a railroad from the city of Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, to the most southern limit of the State of San Luis, whence it could be extended to the port of Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, on the Pacific, with the understanding that you wished to stipulate that only the prolongation of the railroad from the western limit of the State of San Luis as far as Mazatlan should remain subject to the approbation of the supreme government, it being understood that all the other stipulations and concessions which you attempted to make to the company were valid and definitive, without the need of the approbation or ratification of the government of the republic.

Sixth. That you also sought to grant the company the privilege of constructing branches of the railroad to Soto la Marina and to Tampico.

Seventh. That you also sought to grant the right to take the land necessary for the lines, stations, store-houses, and other fixtures, for railroads, as well as the right to take all material that might suit the company for the construction of such fixtures, without specifying places or quantities of material, and if those materials and lands should be private property, its value should be paid for by the State of Tamaulipas, or San Luis, according to the State in which they might lie.

Eighth. That you also sought to concede to the company the exclusive privilege of navigation and right to construct canals in any bays, lakes, or rivers, if necessary to complete or continue any route of communication.

Ninth. That you also sought to grant the privilege of constructing telegraph lines along the roads and canals, or between points at which they touch, not specifying the number of lines and places, or their extent, nor anything in that particular to determine the obligations of the company.

Tenth. That you wished to intrust the company with the sale of certain

bonds of the Mexican republic, empowering it to dispose of them at forty (40) per cent. of their nominal value, fixing the total of the bonds at thirty million of dollars, (\$30,000,000,) reserving to the government of the republic the right to increase the sum thereafter, making concessions of the same kind to the company for the commission of sales on the increase.

Eleventh. That you sought to grant to the company five per cent. commissions for the sale of the bonds, when the price of the sale of the bonds did not exceed sixty per cent. of their nominal value, granting thirty per cent. commissions over that excess in case the bonds sold for more than sixty per cent.

Twelfth. That you also sought to make a donation to the company of twenty millions of dollars in lands, equal in every way to the former, the only reason for the donation being that the company would have more capital to stimulate the enterprise.

Thirteenth. That after making this donation to the company, you were willing to accept a donation of five millions of dollars of its original nominal capital, with the particular circumstance that, as almost all your concessions were on account of the general government of the republic, that so-called donation was not for the government of the republic, but for the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

Fourteenth. That in relation to the so-called donation of five millions of the original nominal capital of the company, although you plainly give to understand in your communication that the sum which is the fourth part of the primitive nominal capital of the company is to be considered as increased when the capital of the company is increased by concessions which you were making, presuming a kind of partnership representation of a fourth part in the company, though it is not so stated in the conventions, for in the part relating to them there are only a few words of compressed meaning that might have such a signification, or any other different one.

Fifteenth. That, in general, while in that part of the conventions relating to the obligations that you are to contract, everything is plain and precise, on the contrary, on the part relating to the obligations of the company, confused terms are employed, and in some places ideas of diametric meaning are used, as, for instance, about the citizenship of the colonists and the time in which the said road is to be built, so that this confusion, under certain circumstances, might render the obligations of the company entirely nugatory.

Sixteenth. That in this manner, under the appearance of binding the company, its agents, employes, colonists, or emigrants, to do their duty, they cannot commit a fault against the laws and government of Mexico, instead of leaving to the company the natural obligations it should have, the real object was to free it from all such obligations, expressing that it could not be responsible for the illegal conduct of its emigrants, or even of its officers, while, on the contrary, you tried to bind the government of the republic for the slightest fault towards the settlers, laborers, or officers of the company, even to the extent of allowing it to recover damages, sworn to by its own secretary, and allowing it to retain the product of the sale of the bonds to pay for the bonds in its possession.

Seventeenth. That you sought to concede to the company the special mortgage of eighty per cent. of all the federal and particular revenues of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis, proceeding from custom-house duties in the ports, or from any other imposts or taxes, in relation to which points you said something in your communication, but only mentioning a pledge, saying that one of the advantages of your convention was that the revenues of the general government and of the States would remain free, and this does not appear to be accurate, when the blank form of the bond says they shall be received in payment of all the duties or imposts established, or that may be established, or that may be paid for any reason in the two States, or in any ports or custom-houses of the same.

Eighteenth. That, although you say in your communication that the conventions have this advantage, that, before the bonds of the republic are sold, the company shall accept certain drafts, so that you and the government may dispose of their value, it does not appear that this has any real and effective signification, because, according to the very form of the drafts, as seen in the conventions, they are to be paid by the company with the proceeds of the Mexican bonds in its possession, by doing which, even if the company accepts them, it assumes no obligation, for he who accepts the draft of another, even to a limitless amount, binds himself to nothing, if it is expressed that he only has to pay them with funds which the drawer places in his hands.

Nineteenth. That, moreover, if the acceptances made in such terms are worth little or nothing, though made by a bank or respectable mercantile firm, they would be worth less if made by a company without business or known credit, and in the same certificate used to form it, the members of the company declare they do not put a single dollar into it, so that its capital would only cease to be nominal when its business and shares acquired some importance and credit in public, in which case, though the company put its capital at twenty millions, it might just as well call it one million, or many millions, without giving it any real value.

Twentieth. And that, consequently, without entering into a particular examination of the difficulties, circumstances and serious damages that would result from what is laid down in various clauses of your conventions, without considering the general meaning, it is seen that you went beyond the limited object and true restriction of your commission by attempting to represent the government of the republic, and the two States of Tamaulipas and San Luis, in negotiating a loan of a large sum, for which purpose you sought to make excessive concessions, giving the business to a company the least qualified for it, because, according to the documents themselves, specifying the terms and form in which the company was to be constituted, it appears that it had neither credit nor means to carry out the negotiation, and you even omitted to prove that Mr. Woodhouse had all the personality and extension of powers from the company, in conformity with its regulations, to bind it by his conventions, which moreover relate only to acts not comprised among those assumed by the company, and specified in the certificate of the twenty-second of March of this year, by which the company was constituted.

In view of the preceding observations, the following is also taken into consideration :

First. That you did not have the title of governor of the State of San Luis, nor could you use it in your conventions ; you only had authority and command in a few districts belonging to what is called the Huasteca, in the State of San Luis, the circumstance being that the command of the Huasteca of San Luis was conferred upon Desiderio Pavon, on the tenth of August, 1864, five days before the government left the city of Monterey, when you had gone to that city, where you asked for and obtained leave to go abroad. On the same day, August the tenth, an indefinite leave was given to citizen General Lorenzo Vega, who was governor of the State of San Luis, and Don Juan Bustamante was named in his place to fulfil the duties of the office. As the place of governor of San Luis was not subsequently conferred upon you, the date and terms of your appointment were not mentioned, nor could they be in your conventions, but you took care to mention the resolutions of the eighth and twelfth of November, 1864, relating to different things.

Second. That, in the mentioned resolution of the eighth of November, 1864, you were made governor and military commander of the State of Tamaulipas, previously declared to be in a state of siege, conferring upon you the faculties expressed in the same resolution. Only a few words of it were copied in the conventions, and they said that you and Mr. Woodhouse should take into consid-

eration the tenor of your authority; that no mention was made that you could dispose of the revenues of the general government, or of the State of Tamaulipas, and that you could try to raise means and decree the new imposts necessary, to continue sustaining the war in defence of the republic. It is evident that these faculties did not authorize you in any manner to conclude the said conventions, and beyond those special faculties you were less authorized to stipulate any convention, for, in the law of the seventeenth of July, 1863, the limits and restrictions of the faculties of a governor of a State in state of siege were prescribed.

Third. That the commission intrusted to you by the supreme order of the twelfth of November, 1864, was addressed to you personally, without giving to you in it the title, nor referring to you in the character of the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, nor even of San Luis Potosi. It was, and should have been, a personal commission, for its object belonged to the jurisdiction of the supreme government, and not to a State; and, besides, it could not have referred to you as governor of those States, when you had not been appointed governor of San Luis, and were only made governor conditionally of Tamaulipas, in case the citizen Juan N. Cortinas had ceased to discharge the duties of that office.

Fourth. That the authority and functions of a State governor, whether constitutional or in a state of siege, could never give power, or even interfere in conventions of the nature of those which you sought to conclude, because the most important part of them, the power to negotiate a foreign loan, to grant privileges, dispose of public lands and mines, and of the lands where they lie, belong constitutionally and exclusively to the federal government.

Fifth. That, by the supreme resolution of the twelfth of November, 1864, which you and Mr. Woodhouse ought to have kept in mind, and of which only a few lines were copied into the conventions, a commission was conferred upon you, with express instructions, and for purposes entirely different from those in the conventions.

Sixth. That in said resolution of the twelfth of November, you were authorized to enlist foreigners for the services of the republic, to the number of one to ten thousand, to contract a foreign loan for a sum sufficient to maintain those men for two years, with this restriction, "provided that the faculty to contract the loan be connected with the enlistment of foreigners, so that the loan may correspond with the number of men enlisted." This single faculty to contract a loan for that particular purpose was by no means a general faculty to negotiate a large loan for the republic, but only the faculty to enlist a certain number of foreigners, and in case that were done, to obtain the loan of sufficient amount for their expenses, provided both acts were arranged so as to correspond. It is then evident that said faculty did not authorize you to make the conventions which you endeavored to make.

Seventh. That in said resolution of the twelfth of November, there was the express restriction, "that the obligations you contract in the name of the republic and its government, are under the conditions that the amount of the loan actually received shall only be used when the obligations and relations to its payment exist, and are considered efficacious and perfect." This restriction itself is enough to annul the convention you sought to conclude, even supposing you had power to conclude it, but, instead of observing a prudent precaution, you sought to contract serious obligations outside and independent of the loan, and tried to issue bonds and deliver them to Mr. Woodhouse, without security, you only agreeing to have the proceeds of their sale deposited in a bank, not at the disposal of the government, but of the company, and authorizing it, by an account sworn to, to retain and appropriate the bonds, or the proceeds of their sale.

Eighth. That, in the faculty of contracting a loan for the sole purpose of paying the expenses of a certain number of foreigners for the service of the republic,

you were expressly and solely authorized to pledge so much of the revenues, general and federal, of the State of Tamaulipas, including the custom-house duties of the ports on its coast, with an interest of six per cent. per annum till paid, and the smallest duties at these ports, in conformity with the last dispositions of the government. As this was all you had the power to offer in pay, there remains no doubt that you had no power to pledge the revenues of another State, nor to stipulate considerable reductions in the nominal value of certain bonds, nor to make a donation of twenty millions in bonds, nor to grant lands, mines, and privileges.

Ninth. And finally, Mr. Woodhouse and you stipulated, as a principal and preferred object of the conventions, the concession of privileges to construct railroads and telegraph lines, which, not to mention other causes of nullity, would necessarily and essentially annul all such conventions, as it relates to the granting of those privileges that are expressly prohibited in the constitution of the republic.

Previous to the present constitution, which was adopted on the fifth of February, 1857, the laws permitted the concession of privileges for inventions, improvements, or the introduction of any amelioration; but the constitution prohibited the concession of privileges to construct railroads, or telegraph lines, and repeated that prohibition in two articles, twenty-eight and seventy-two, section sixteen, establishing that congress alone could grant that right, or "privileges for a limited time to the inventors or improvers of any useful art." The supreme government did not intend to give you the power, nor could you claim it, to infringe this constitutional prohibition.

By virtue of what has been said, and the subject having been discussed in a council of ministers, the citizen President of the republic has declared and resolved as follows :

First. That the mentioned conventions, said to have been concluded in San Carlos, State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May of this year, between you and Mr. Woodhouse, a citizen of New York, acting as secretary and general agent of a company entitled "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," not conforming to your character and authorization, said conventions have been and are null, and they could not, nor can they now, produce any binding effect upon the republic nor on the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

Second. That for the same reason of now being conformable with your character and authorization, both the power you pretended to confer upon Mr. Woodhouse in the same place and date, for the printing and sale of the bonds of the republic, nor the other power said to have been conferred by you upon citizen Jesus Fuentes Mufiz on the same date and in the same place, to attend to the enforcement of the contract have been and are null, and could not, nor can they produce any obligatory effect upon the republic or on either of the previously mentioned States. At this time it appears expedient and proper to give only the manifest motives of nullity in relation to your character and authorizations, reserving for the future, if necessary, the investigation of other motives of nullity in the same matter, either for the form and nature of the documents of the conventions for the want of personality and powers of Mr. Woodhouse, or by reason of the character and objects of the company he pretended to represent.

In your communication of the 9th of August, which I now answer, you mention a note addressed to me on the 26th of July last, on the same subject, which I did not receive. You also say in that same communication of the 9th of August, that you enclosed four drafts accepted by Mr. Woodhouse to the order of the minister of finance of the republic, each for fifty thousand dollars, making a total of two hundred thousand dollars, with an open letter of credit signed by Mr. Woodhouse in favor of the citizen minister of finance, authorizing him to

draw upon the company for any sums he might desire. In fact, the open letter of credit and the four drafts, marked 10, 11, 12, and 13, did come in the communication, but with the special circumstance that the draft No. 10 expresses in letters and figures that it was for the value of five hundred thousand dollars. This single circumstance may give some idea of the affair, for in real and serious negotiations mistakes of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are not often made.

As the letter of credit and the drafts express that the payments are to be made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds of the republic, and as the declaration of nullity of the conventions also implies the nullity of those documents, I return them to you with this communication. And, in fact, both documents are already cancelled by being cut in two halves. I remit you one half of each of the five documents in this communication, and I will send you the other halves of them by the next mail.

Though the citizen President of the republic regrets that you attempted to conclude the said conventions, and though he considers that a mistaken opinion of what might be useful to the republic in this crisis, and a belief that it was very necessary to make the conventions, were sufficient reasons to exceed faculties and authorizations conferred upon you, and much less when the citizen minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington was so near, to whom you could have referred to decide what were his faculties and authorizations, thus conforming to the instructions of the government; however, the citizen President does not presume that you acted except by mistake or error, and with the intention and desire to serve the cause of the republic.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, September 15, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Citizen General José M. DE JESUS CARVAJAL.

PASO DEL NORTE, *September 15, 1865.*

A true copy:

JUAN VALDAS.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 123.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 322.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *September 15, 1865.*

In my notes numbered 319 and 320, of this date, which I sent to you by the mail of this week, I referred to the decision of the President of the republic declaring the nullity of the conventions said to have been concluded in San Carlos, of the State of Tamaulipas, on the 15th of May of this year, between the citizen General José M. de Jesus Carvajal and Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, a resident of the city of New York, pretending to be secretary and general agent of a company called "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company."

With my other note, No. 321, of to-day, I send you the communication which I addressed to the citizen General Carvajal, in relation to the declaration of nullity of those conventions.

I have already told you in my note No. 320, that the citizen President trusted in your patriotism and intelligent zeal to take the proper steps in the

affair and in the manner that might seem to you most suitable. In the same manner he trusts to your prudence that, in so far as relates to the delivery of the package addressed to General Carvajal and to the new management that may be necessary on the occasion, you will act in the manner which, according to the state of circumstances in the case, you may judge best for the interest of the republic. With this acquaintance with the present circumstances of the affair, you will be able to judge whether it be proper for you to ask immediately, or you reserve the asking till a later date, and whether in an official or private form, for information from the citizen consul general of the republic in New York about the motives he had to place the certification which he did place at the foot of the conventions referred to.

I protest to you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 124.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 133.]

PASO DEL NORTE, March 12, 1866.

In the note which I addressed to you (No. 321) on the 15th of September last, I said, among other things, that I sent you the copy of a communication that had been addressed to me by the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, No. 5, with the date of the 9th of August, respecting the application he had made of a part of certain drafts proceeding from the conventions which he sought to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and a copy of my answer, which was addressed to General Carvajal on the same 15th day of September, under No. 2, disapproving the application of said drafts.

In your note No. 572, of the eleventh of November following, of which I received only the duplicate, when you notified me that with another correspondence from this department you had received my note No. 321, you advised me that there was another copy with it, to which you also referred, but they were not the two indicated copies, which certainly must have proceeded from the cause that here inadvertently they had been omitted to be sent.

Although you may be informed of my answer to the citizen General Carvajal, for I sent it open to you for that purpose; nevertheless, I now send you herewith the same copies of communication No. 5 of that, and of my reply, No. 2, to the same, to correct the omission referred to.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 125.

ESPECIAL COMMISSION FROM THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE MEXICAN
REPUBLIC—NUMBER 5, RESERVED.

Although, in accordance with my duty, I propose to give the supreme government an authentic account of all the expenses I have incurred in the execution of the commission with which I am charged, I now only communicate to you, for the information of the President and in solicitation of his supreme approbation, in regard to the drafts accepted by the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which I disposed of in the following manner :

* * * * *

Twenty thousand dollars to my agent, citizen Jesus Fuentes y Muniz, for the establishment of the agency of the supreme government, with an annual salary of four thousand dollars in paper money; to a head bookkeeper, \$2,000; an assistant, \$1,500; and to pay the debts of the prisoners of war in France, and aid for those who come to this city with the intention of continuing in the service, and to celebrate the anniversary of the 16th of September in this city;

* * * * *

two hundred thousand dollars sent this day to the citizen minister of finance for the expenses of the supreme government; sixteen thousand dollars for the establishment in this city of a paper to defend the Mexican cause.

I shall also have to incur other expenses in purchasing arms and munitions of war, travelling expenses of chiefs and officers, commission and brokerage to persons w. o have interested themselves in the business. All these expenses will be in American paper money, and I mention it so that the supreme government may make the proper discount in paying salaries from its treasury.

Each one of these objects has seemed to me of such importance and urgency in the national cause that I have been induced to make these expenses, hoping the citizen President may condescend to approve them.

I protest to you my consideration and esteem.

Liberty and reform! New York, August 9, 1865.

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT
of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 12, 1866.*

A true copy :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 126.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF GOV-
ERNMENT—SECTION FIRST.

No. 2.]

I received yesterday the communication which you addressed to me from New York, No. 5, dated August 9, of this year, relative to the approval by the executive of the disposal which you had made of a portion of some drafts accepted by the "United States and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which

drafts you held, in virtue of the agreements which you attempted to negotiate with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, as the representative of said company, and which you communicated to me with your note number one of the same date.

I have only received your two said communications, numbers 1 and 5; but I presume that your numbers 2, 3, and 4 are not missing nor lost, but that you numbered three other communications with these numbers, which you addressed to the ministry of war.

The citizen President of the republic has determined that I should say to you that he cannot approve of the disposal referred to, which you wished to make of a portion of said drafts, both because the making of this disposal was not within your faculties and authorizations, and because, as I indicate to you in another communication which I address to you to-day, numbered 1, the citizen President has declared that, for the same reason that the agreements referred to are not made in accordance with your character and authority, from which such drafts emanated, the said agreements have been and are null, and they have not and cannot produce any binding effect upon the republic.

Independence and Liberty! Paso del Norte, September 15, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Citizen General José M. DE J. CARVAJAL, *New York.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 12, 1866.*

A true copy :

JUAN VALDES, *Chief Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 127.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 134.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 12, 1866.*

In notes number 681, of December 22, and numbers 40, 53, and 63, dated the 18th, 23d, and 27th of January following, with their annexes, you communicated to me a new incident that had occurred in the arrangements which the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal sought to conclude with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, who pretended to represent a certain company called "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," in regard to a railroad grant, and other concessions, and in relation to a loan with the issue of Mexican bonds, which agreements were declared null by the government, as I informed you on the 15th of September last.

The citizen President of the republic was duly informed of what was communicated in those notes of yours, and he approved of your conduct in the care which you took to oppose Mr. Andrew Cassard's pretensions, as agent of the company, and to notify him that, although he might confer upon the subject with the citizen Francisco Zarco, a resident of New York, who could communicate to you what he might tell him, nevertheless it was to be understood that whatever might be the sense and the terms of his conferences with citizen Zarco, yet it would be altogether quite necessary for you to decide the case.

Hoping to see the most that you might communicate to me on the subject, I wished to delay the answer to your first notes alluded to, relating to the pretended reclamations of the company. With my note number 321, of the 15th of Septem-

ber last, I sent to you a copy of the communication which I addressed to the citizen General Carvajal, of the same date, under number one, on the declaration of nullity of those agreements. In concluding what I had said in that declaration, I informed you that I then made known the manifest motives of nullity, referring to the title and powers of General Carvajal, with this reservation, that if it should seem proper and necessary in future to express the other motives there might be for annulling said conventions, either on account of the character and authorization of that same General Carvajal, or on account of the form and nature of the documents of the convention, or the want of personality and powers of Mr. Woodhouse, or by reason of the character and objects of the company which he pretended to represent.

Seeing now that, without any appearance of reason, it is pretended to sustain reclamations and cause damages to the republic, I had thought to recommend you to employ all the means necessary, even going so far, if compelled, to expose the falsity of the document which was supposed to have been solemnly drawn up and authenticated on the 15th of May last, in San Carlos de Tamaulipas. I was sorry to have to resort to this, for which reason I delayed till the 15th of September, and even now I advise you that you be reserved; but in case of necessity, without neglecting to pay attention to what might be expected of a citizen of the republic, when the serious interest of it is concerned, this must be considered superior to everything else.

As you informed me in your note number 63, it is fortunate that the same so-called company acknowledged the nullity of the conventions, because they did not conform to the objects and institution of the company, and moreover agreed to put Mr. Woodhouse out of it; resolving also to change the name of the company, and thinking to propose new arrangements to be submitted for the approbation of the government.

I do not think it necessary to recommend to you the most absolute circumspection in avoiding any entanglement in an affair that has such a bad beginning.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 128.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 246.]

PASO DEL NORTE, May 28, 1866.

On acknowledging the receipt of your correspondence on various occasions, I told you that the two packages of correspondence which you mailed on the 9th and 16th of November last had not come to hand. I also informed you in my note, No. 237, of the 17th instant, that I received those two packages on the evening of the previous day. They must have been detained some time in one of the transit post offices.

As I have explained to you, in those packages were contained five notes which I had not previously received, neither in original nor duplicate.

One of the notes, No. 582, of the 15th of November, with which you sent

me a copy of the report of the 14th of the same month, addressed to you by citizen Juan N. Navarro, consul general of the republic in New York, in relation to the motives he had to give the certificate which he gave to the citizen General José M. de J. Carvajal, affixed to the convention he tried to make with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

Besides what you say about that certificate, I may also observe that the document to which citizen Navarro refers in his report, though it may demonstrate that General Carvajal might have had the title of governor of the State of San Luis Potosi at one time, he was not governor then; that it did not appear that General Carvajal ever had that title; that it did not appear that if General Carvajal ever had that title he was actually exercising it, and that in any case this subject had nothing to do with the consular office; being, therefore, some danger that if a consul undertook to act upon it, it was not legal for want of the certainty of necessary facts and antecedents of the affair.

The citizen President of the republic has seen your note, and as the condition of the Woodhouse business does not require any action from this government, the President thinks that it will be enough that you should communicate his note to Mr. Navarro, that he may know of his mistake in that affair; yet the government does not doubt his patriotism and good wishes for the national welfare.

I protest to you my most attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

PAPERS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

No. 129.



Memorandum of General Carvajal of the representations and agreements of Daniel Woodhouse in obtaining a contract for placing a loan to the Mexican government.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1865.

Daniel Woodhouse, "secretary and general financial agent" of the pretended "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," by various arts, impostures, and false pretences, made me believe that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property, whose augmented value in mines, oil-wells, and other improvements made every dollar equal now to two dollars; that he owned one-half of capital; that stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company could realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash, and I could buy anything, and to any amount, in this city, in these United States, and in any part of the world; that in case my drafts, and those of my government, should come too fast, and press the company, he (Woodhouse) had assurances from Washington, "from very high sources," that he could get a loan of thirty millions at any time to meet any of my demands, or those of my government; that the United States government had granted his company the charter to construct a railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville, Texas, and gave the com-

pany, or had offered ten millions of dollars for transportation of government troops and munitions of war.

That the company would advance three millions or more in negotiable paper, to be afterwards paid from proceeds of bonds, and buy in the same way any articles of merchandise I might want, and furnish me the means of paying any debts I might have, and any money needed for my expenses; that certain very respectable parties, merchants and bankers, for whom Woodhouse was acting, and whose names he showed me in a printed prospectus of the company, and in said prospectus it appears they had three millions of dollars of working capital; and generally, by many declarations and asseverations, attested by E. B. Sackett, he made me believe that the company was the most reputable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out faithfully the programme laid down in the contract, and fulfil other stipulations which should explain that the company were bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from sales of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid; it was also understood that if the company did not or should not execute their obligations, the grants predicated upon them should be null and void.

Now it appears that the said company did not in reality exist; that the reputable bankers and merchants, whose names Woodhouse unwarrantably placed in his prospectus as members of said company, never belonged to it nor participated in his fraud.

He is now trying to mend his appearances by sending me a list of new respectable names, that he pretends are officers and trustees in prospectus of his imaginary company. These names are:

Major General Lew. Wallace, president; L. E. Chittenden, vice-president; W. K. Mead, treasurer; Daniel Woodhouse, secretary; Vas Houghton, correspondent; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, directors; Starks W. Lewis, E. V. Houghton, Amos M. Sackett, James Sturges, Moses H. Grinnel, John H. Boynton, trustees.

Hence these same manœuvres prove that the supposed company has never been anything but a fraud, a nonentity, and a wicked device of Woodhouse, to cheat and rob innocent parties.

Woodhouse refused, after getting the contract in his hands by trick, to sign the supplemental contract, pretending to consult his supposed "directors." For this pretended consultation he took a draught of some of the principal items, and has kept it in his possession.

"I have played for a big stake, and I have got it," said Woodhouse.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 130.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss :*

We, the undersigned, Daniel Woodhouse, Vancellos Houghton, Edward Soley, and John H. Corning, of the city, county, and State of New York, do hereby certify that we desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining, and developing the resources of lands, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 40 of the laws of the State of New York, passed in 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, chemical, or mechanical purposes," and the several acts

amendatory thereof, and for that purpose have made, signed, and acknowledged the following certificate :

First. The corporate name of said company shall be "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company."

Second. The object of the said company shall be to carry on the business of mining and manufacturing the productions of mines, and preparing the same for use and consumption, and shipping the same, and selling and disposing of the same.

Third. The capital stock of said company is twenty millions of dollars, divided into two hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, but said capital is not owned or possessed by it in money, but consists of and is represented by the mines and other property necessary for its business, to be purchased by the trustees thereof, and be paid for by the issue of said stock.

Fourth. The term of the existence of said company shall be fifty years.

Fifth. There shall be nine trustees of the said company, of which three at least shall be a sufficient number to form a board for the transaction of business, and the names of the trustees who shall manage the concerns as aforesaid of said company for the first year are : Ezra Bliss, Paul N. Spofford, Joel B. Burnett, Amos M. Sackett, John N. Corning, George Hoffman, Daniel Woodhouse, Edward Soley, Vancellos Houghton, all of the city and county of New York.

Sixth. Part of the business of said company shall be carried on at the county seat of Buchanan county, State of Virginia, the town of ———, State of Kentucky, and in the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia ; but the principal part of the business is to be carried on in the State of New York.

In witness whereof, we, the parties to these presents, have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of March, 1865.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE.	[L. S.]
JOHN H. CORNING.	[L. S.]
EDWARD SOLEY.	[L. S.]
VANCELLOS HOUGHTON.	[L. S.]

[5 ct. rev. stamp.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss :*

I, William C. Conner, clerk of the city and county of New York, and also clerk of the supreme court for the said city and county, the same being a court of record, do hereby certify that Charles C. Bigelow, whose name is inscribed to the certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and therein written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a notary public in and for the city and county of New York, dwelling in the said city, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such notary, and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine. I further certify that the said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the law of the State of New York.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county the 23d day of March, 1865.

[SBAL.]

WILLIAM C. CONNER, *Clerk.*

[5 ct. rev. stamp.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the certificate of incorporation of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land Company, with acknowledgment thereto annexed, filed in this office on the 24th day of March, 1865, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New York, at the city of Albany, this 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

ERASTUS CLARK,
Deputy Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 131.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 25, 1867.

SIR : In a certificate signed by Daniel Woodhouse, John H. Corning, Edward Soley, and Vancellos Houghton, dated New York city, March 22, 1865, which was filed at the office of the secretary of state of the State of New York, at the city of Albany, purporting to be the certificate of incorporation of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, incorporated according to the law of the State of New York authorizing the formation of mining and manufacturing companies, your name appears as one of the trustees of said company.

Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, styled secretary and general financial agent of the company aforesaid, represented to General Carvajal, of Mexico, in July, 1865, "that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property; that said stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company would realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash; that the company would advance three millions of dollars or more in negotiable paper, to be afterwards paid from proceeds of bonds; that by these and other representations Mr. Woodhouse made him believe that the company was the most reputable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out faithfully their obligations, and fulfil other stipulations by which the company was bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from sales of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid."

Under such representations General Carvajal signed a contract with Mr. Woodhouse, by which he, in the name of the company, undertook to negotiate Mexican bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, to build railroads in Mexico, to carry into effect schemes of immigration in that country, and do other things obviously not within the scope of its charter, nor authorized by the laws of the State of New York.

As Mr. Woodhouse has gone so far as to print, in the name of the company, pretended Mexican bonds, which devolve on the stockholders and directors of said company obligations of great magnitude and responsibility, and which are at the same time highly prejudicial to the interests of the Mexican republic, it may be requisite for this legation to institute legal proceedings on the part of its government with the purpose of putting a stop to the unlawful acts of said Woodhouse.

Before doing this, as your name appears in the certificate of the charter of the company as one of its trustees, I think it due to you to request the favor of an answer to the following questions :

1. Whether you gave your consent to have your name used as a trustee of the company.
2. Whether you authorized Mr. Woodhouse to make to General Carvajal the representations above referred to.

3. Whether you authorized Mr. Woodhouse to sign the said contract.
4. Whether you have authorized the printing of pretended Mexican bonds; and
5. Whether you have authorized Mr. Woodhouse to issue any such bonds, and otherwise to give effect to a pretended contract, which was void from its inception and denounced as such by General Carvajal himself and by the Mexican government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

This circular was addressed to Messrs. Ezra Bliss, Paul N. Spofford, Joel B. Burnett, Amos M. Sackett, John N. Corning, George Hoffman, Edward Soley, Vasconcellos Houghton, all of New York city.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 132.

NEW YORK, *March 27, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to own receipt of your favor of 25th instant.

If my name has been used in the matter to which you refer, it has been done without my knowledge and has not my approval.

Yours, respectfully,

P. N. SPOFFORD.

His Excellency Mr. M. ROMERO,
Legacion Mexicana, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 133

[Received on the 3d of April with postmark New York city, April 2, 1867.]

Yours of the 25th ultimo is before me detailing the schemes of Mr. Woodhouse.

All I know about the matter I will cheerfully relate to you in few words.

Some two or three years ago, Daniel Woodhouse called on me with his plans, requesting me to become one of the trustees.

At the same time he named several of our most prominent citizens, stating that they had investigated his plans and had consented to become trustees.

I replied to his request as follows : If you will call a meeting of the parties you have named, I will meet with them, and if, after mutual consultation, we concur that your plans are legitimate, feasible, and proper, I will consent to become a trustee.

No such meeting or consultation was ever called or held to my knowledge. In short, it was the only interview I held with Mr. Woodhouse on the subject, and I have never seen him since.

Therefore, I give an *emphatic negative* answer to your several interrogations.

It is my individual opinion that Mr. Woodhouse is the sole instigator and proprietor of the whole affair.

I do not believe he has the aid or countenance of a single respectable person with him.

I am surprised beyond measure at his *impudence* and *audacity*.

Be assured, my dear sir, I shall be most happy to do anything in my power to aid you and your Mexican republic in setting yourselves right before the world.

Yours, most respectfully,

E. BLISS.

Hon. M. ROMERO,

Legacion Mexicana, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 134.

No. 82 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
April 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR : Mr. George Hoffman has handed me your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting his answer to certain questions in respect to the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and has instructed me to reply thereto in its behalf as follows :

1. That he never gave his consent to the use of his name as a trustee, or in any other connection with the company referred to.

2. That he never authorized Mr. Woodhouse to sign the contract, make any of the representations, or print or issue any of the bonds mentioned in your letter.

3. That he was not aware that his name had been so used, or of any of the said matters until the receipt of your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. KANE, *Attorney, &c.*

Señor M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

WASHINGTON, *April 15, 1867.*

SIR : On the 25th ultimo I addressed to you a communication asking you certain questions relating to your reported connection with Mr. Daniel Woodhouse and his company, called the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." As I have had so far no reply from you, I beg to request again the favor of an answer, as I am only expecting it to take the proper action on this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. JOEL B. BURNETT, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *April 25, 1867.*

DEAR SIR : I arrived home this morning from a western and southern trip of six weeks, and found your favor of the 15th instant awaiting me. Your communication (25th ultimo) that you mentioned, is following me and will soon be here ; it was forwarded to New Orleans to meet me and will come back.

I will say here that, if the communication relates to Mr. Woodhouse and his company, I know very little about him or the company, and the use of my name was unknown and unauthorized by me. Mr. Woodhouse is not the man I would associate my name with in any company. Will answer you any way as soon as the communication returns. I was in Washington yesterday.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BURNETT,
36 Whitehall street.

M. ROMERO, Esq., *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 137.

NEW YORK, *April 27, 1867.*

Your communication dated at Washington, 25th ultimo, is before me, having followed me to New Orleans and back.

The fact that you state that my name appeared as a trustee in the "European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or of any other company in which Daniel Woodhouse was one of the reputed managers, is all news to me. If such is the case it is wholly without my knowledge or sanction. Therefore, without considering your five questions singly, I answer that in no single instance did I sanction or know of any of the transactions mentioned in your five questions.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BURNETT,
M. ROMERO, Esq., *Mexican Legation, Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 138.

OFFICE OF JOHN H. CORNING, NO. 41 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET,
New York, June 14, 1867.

DEAR SIR : I have received some two or three letters from Señor Romero, asking a written statement regarding the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. I should say : I had no connection with the company at the time Señor Carvajal was here, and have not had any since.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. CORNING.

Mr. TIFFT.

No. 139.

WASHINGTON, *March 27, 1867.*

GENTLEMEN : Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" the name of your

house as the bankers of said company, I beg of you to tell me if you really have ever been the bankers of the company aforesaid, and if your name has been used in such prospectus with your authority.

Hoping to be favored with an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, *Bankers, New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 140.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
New York, March 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant has been received.

With regard to the company named by you we have no information; they have never kept any account nor done any business with us, nor are we acquainted with any of the officers connected therewith.

We were informed some time since that our name had been used in connection with it, which was unauthorized, and we feel that it was an unwarrantable liberty taken in doing so.

Yours, respectfully,

HOWES & MACY.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 141.

WASHINGTON, *March 28, 1867.*

SIR: Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," printed in 1865, your name and the one of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, as the counsel of that company, I beg of you to do me the favor of stating, should there be no objection to it, if you really was the counsel of that company, or whether your name was used without your consent.

Hoping that you will pardon me for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. SAMUEL E. COURTNEY, *New York city.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 142.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, March 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, in which you ask me if I really was the counsel for the "United States,

European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or whether the late Daniel S. Dickinson was the counsel for said company.

In answer thereto, I have to say that neither the late Mr. Dickinson nor myself were ever counsel for said company.

About a year ago, I think, a gentleman brought me a pamphlet purporting to contain a statement or prospectus of said company, in which I found the names of Mr. Dickinson and myself printed as counsel. I told the party that we were not counsel, and had nothing to do with the company, and that the insertion of our names was unauthorized. I then went and saw Mr. Woodhouse, and told him our names must be taken off the book. He said that there were only a few printed, and that it would be done at once. I informed him he had no authority for using the names. This ended the matter, and I have heard nothing of it since.

In addition, permit me to say that we never gave any counsel to said company in any way, shape, or manner.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL E. COURTNEY.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

MEXICAN LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 15, 1867.

In a letter which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse wrote me from your city, dated the 21st of February, 1866, he says you manifested a desire to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." Although I am certain the assertion is entirely without foundation, yet I beg you to tell me all that has taken place in relation to the affair.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, entitled secretary of the said company, wrote to me on the 17th of January, 1866, that you had been in the company's office just opened at 58 Broadway. Now, as the object of that visit may be misinterpreted, I beg you will also make an explanation of that incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

C. JUAN N. NAVARRO,

*Consul General of the Mexican Republic
in the United States, New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 144.

No. 7.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN
REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, March 16, 1867.

I received your note of yesterday asking me to answer the two following questions :

1st If I ever at any time told Mr. Woodhouse that I wanted to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company?"

2d. If it is true, as Mr. Andrew Cassard affirms, that I made a visit to the said company, in the office recently opened at No. 58 Broadway?

To the first question my answer is: I positively contradict Mr. Woodhouse's assertion; I not only have never expressed a wish to join a company with that gentleman, but, on the contrary, I wish to have nothing to do with him.

In regard to the visit, three words will explain it: As I was passing the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place one day Mr. Daniel Woodhouse came out of a house near by—No. 58, I presume it was—and invited me to look at the room he was fitting up for the office of his company. I went in and took a look at the furniture, carpets, &c.; all in confusion, no arrangement begun, nothing fixed. That was the only time I was there, and that is what Mr. Cassard calls my visit to the company, I suppose.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Enviado Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, March 18, 1867.

In his petition to the United States Congress, Mr. Woodhouse says that in July, 1866, two persons named Hay and Corey tried to take from him by force the certificate you gave to General Carvajal on the 7th of June, 1865, but he seized Hay by the throat and recovered the document he had snatched, and then Hay threatened him with a pistol, and afterwards declared he had been employed by you to do the act. It is to be noticed that Mr. Woodhouse uses your name here, when, on writing to you on the 11th of September of that year a letter which I answered, he vaguely alludes to an attempt at "robbery and assassination" made against him without mentioning Hay, and apparently giving another origin to the violent attack he complains of. Besides, it cannot be imagined why you should want to seize by violence papers whose existence you have never denied. Mr. Woodhouse adds that, when the police arrested Hay and Corey, "a man, who said he was the secretary of legation to Mr. Romero, asked them if they succeeded in getting the papers, and seemed much dissatisfied at the failure."

This passage must allude to me, as I am secretary of this legation, and I must say I know nothing of those events, except from what Mr. Woodhouse wrote; and during the whole of July, 1866, when they were supposed to have occurred, I was in Washington, whence I was not absent for a single day, as you know, and as my work in the office will show, and I did not go to New York till the following month of August.

With these brief remarks, I renew to you the protestations of my distinguished consideration.

IGNO. MARISCAL

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 146.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND: In a list which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse made in January, 1866, of the persons composing his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," it seems there is a person named M. Zarco, formerly Mexican minister, who is one of the directors. Presuming Mr. Woodhouse means you, I beg of you to inform me if you authorized your name to be used in that manner.

Your friend, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don FRANCISCO ZARCO, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

NEW YORK, *April 2, 1867.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have just received your letter of yesterday informing me that Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, in January, 1866, made out a list of the persons comprising his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and a person by the name of M. Zarco, ex-minister of Mexico, appears as one of the directors in said company; and, believing it to be me, you ask me if Mr. Woodhouse was authorized to use my name in that manner.

In reply I must inform you that your letter gives me the news for the first time; that I scarcely know Mr. Woodhouse by sight, and never spoke to him on the subject, and, therefore, he was not authorized to announce me as a director of a company of which I know nothing, and with which I have nothing to do.

When it was made public that the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse was annulled, some person told me another company was to be formed to furnish resources to the Mexican government, and introduce material improvements in our country. That person offered me the place of trustee in the company, and I refused it, saying I could not take part in any business so foreign to my occupation.

I think proper to add that the person who made me the offer, and who mentioned capitalists unknown to me, as members of the company, assured me the affair would be legal, honorable, and favorable to Mexico, and Mr. Woodhouse was not to be interested in the new organization.

I remain your friend and obedient servant,

FRANCISCO ZARCO.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 148.

WASHINGTON, *March 12, 1867.*

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND :

* * * * *

I also request you to send me the particulars of what passed when Mr. Woodhouse took from you the contract which he had made with General Carvajal. Said Woodhouse presented a petition to Congress, of which I enclose a copy, and, by intrigue, has managed to deceive many respectable persons.

Your friend, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑEZ, *New York.*WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 149.

NEW YORK, *April 6, 1867.*

CITIZEN MINISTER : In the petition which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse presented to the Congress of the United States on the question of Mexican bonds, which he said were authorized to be issued in representation of the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and in virtue of the contract which was made for that purpose with General José M. J. Carvajal, the commissioner of our government, and which he subsequently annulled, on finding out that Woodhouse had deceived him and lured him by false pretences, and which our government also disapproved as soon as it heard of the said contract, because General Carvajal had exceeded the powers conferred upon him, Mr. Woodhouse relates that when the contract was delivered to him it was not properly drawn up, which appears from the certificate signed by the notary. Mr. Stephen D. Van Shaik ; for which reason I report what occurred to me when I delivered the contract to Mr. Woodhouse.

On the night of the 31st of July, 1865, and after the contract was signed by General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and certified by our consul general, Juan Navarro, to which acts I was a witness, Mr. Woodhouse and General Carvajal agreed that I should have it authenticated the next day by the notary, Mr. Van Shaik, and have the seal of the Mexican consulate put to it by Mr. Navarro, and then return all the documents to General Carvajal. On the 1st of August, the next day, I took the documents to Mr. Van Shaik's office and left them till two o'clock, when I met Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett in the notary's office, and they delivered the legalized documents into my hands, and I started to the consulate to get them sealed, the three persons going with me, Mr. Woodhouse saying he had seen General Carvajal that morning, and it was considered of the greatest importance to show Mr. Seward the contract, so as to arrange for its success, and Mr. Woodhouse was to go to Washington immediately, and I was to give him a copy of the contract and the authority for it from General Carvajal, relating to the issue of bonds, for they had agreed that Woodhouse should start at four that afternoon for Washington, and as it was then three o'clock, we could not go to Fourteenth street and get back in time. I told Mr. Woodhouse, in presence of Mr. Van Shaik and Mr. Sackett, that I had positive orders not to give up the documents, but return them to the general, to which Mr. Woodhouse said, insisting on his conference that morning with General Carvajal and on the counter-order, for want of time ; and thus deceived I gave him the docu

ments belonging to him, and then carried the others to General Carvajal, and told him what had been done. I then learned that Woodhouse had not been there that day, and, of course, no such order had been given, as General Carvajal did not want him to have the papers at that time, because there was another contract to be drawn up with Woodhouse, when he promised to advance a considerable sum of money on the loan that was to be negotiated.

Mr. Woodhouse did not start to Washington in the four o'clock train as he said he would, nor did he go the next day, and did not see General Carvajal for two or three days; and it is also false that he made that journey with General Wallace on the first of August, but went some time subsequently.

Such are the facts and reasons why I gave the contract to Woodhouse contrary to General Carvajal's orders—deceived by Woodhouse, who told me General Carvajal said I must deliver the papers to him.

Although General Carvajal did not approve of my conduct in giving up the papers to Mr. Woodhouse, yet he thought I had been deceived, as he had been, even to the extent of signing the contract; nevertheless, I hope our government and you, Mr. Citizen Minister, will consider the honesty of my intentions, and excuse a fault of mine which gave Woodhouse an opportunity to swindle our country without conscientious scruples.

I have thus given, Citizen Minister, a true statement of all that concerns me personally, refuting Woodhouse's assertions made in his published petition, and I submit it to you, to make what use you please of it.

I repeat the expression of my distinguished consideration and esteem.

JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑIZ.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican
Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: You are already aware, as Mr. Tift informs me, of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to Congress, which he has published in pamphlet form.

Please send me, at your earliest convenience, a full statement of all you know in regard to the facts averred by Mr. Woodhouse in said publication, especially those in which you may be more or less concerned. I want that statement to file it with other documents about the same affair, which I might use in due time.

Very truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

General H. STURM, *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 151.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of March 13, I herewith state to you all the facts connected with the transactions between General Carvajal

and the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, so far as I am cognizant of them or recollect them at the present time.

On the 5th day of August, 1865, I arrived in the city of New York from Indianapolis, Indiana, in obedience to a telegraphic order received from General Carvajal.

On my arrival, I at once reported to said general at his hotel in this city, and I was informed by him that he had concluded an arrangement with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of this city, by which said company had agreed to negotiate a loan of thirty millions of dollars for the republic of Mexico, and that they had further agreed, in consideration of certain grants and privileges given to the said company by the Mexican government, to at once advance to him, General Carvajal, in cash, the sum of three millions dollars, United States currency, to enable him to procure certain munitions of war for his government, and for other purposes, and he directed me at once to make all the necessary arrangements to carry out certain instructions he had given me under date of March 1 and March 11, 1865, namely, to purchase certain specified amounts of munitions of war and provide the necessary transportation for them to Mexico, stating that he would provide me with the necessary means on the following Monday, as the company had promised to furnish him one million of dollars on that day.

On the same day I visited several prominent merchants and manufacturers and made partial arrangements for powder, rifles, and some other articles which I was instructed to purchase.

On my return to the hotel, on the evening of this day, I found in General Carvajal's room two men, whom General Carvajal introduced to me, the one as Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, the other as Mr. E. B. Sackett, treasurer of the same company. These two persons remained with General Carvajal, Major General Lew. Wallace, who was also present, and myself, until after 11 o'clock at night, during which time we discussed the manner of carrying out certain arrangements that General Carvajal had then in view. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett stated to me, during the conversation, that their company had a cash capital of twenty millions of dollars, and had five millions of dollars in United States seven-thirty bonds, then on deposit to their credit at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, and that they would on the following Monday (this being Saturday) furnish General Carvajal with one million dollars, but it would probably be three or four days before they would be able to furnish the general with the whole three millions of dollars as they had agreed, stating as a reason that the board of directors of their company would meet on Monday, August 7, and it would necessarily require two or three days after to get all the papers, &c., in the proper shape. They urged me, however, to lose no time in making my purchases and completing all my arrangements; that I might rely upon it that payments would be promptly made, and that the general would be able, so far as they or their company was concerned, to leave for Mexico in a week from that time. They also stated that the meeting of the board of directors was a mere formality, and that everything was fully arranged.

The appearance of Woodhouse and Sackett and the manner of their conversation, and the statements which they made, were such that I formed a very poor opinion of them, and grave doubts arose in my mind as to the ability of their company to fulfil the promises they had that evening made. The more I thought of this during the night the more fully I became convinced that a company possessing so much wealth as these persons had stated, would not confide the management of its business and intrust the two most responsible offices of the company to such individuals as I had met on the previous evening, and I concluded to make my apprehensions known to General Carvajal. I did so on the following day, Sunday, August 6, but was assured by him that everything

was all right, and that he knew it, and he showed me a printed prospectus of said company, which mentioned as trustees of the company the names of several gentlemen known to me as among the most respectable and wealthy merchants and bankers of New York, viz., Mr. Paul N. Spofford, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Company; Mr. Ezra Bliss, Mr. Burnett, and several others not known to me. This, together with the confidence expressed by General Carvajal, staggered me somewhat, but I made up my mind not to conclude any contracts until I had fully investigated this matter and satisfied myself of the stability of the company. I so stated to General Carvajal, and gave as my reasons that I feared he was being imposed upon, he being a stranger in a strange land, and as his business necessarily required secrecy at this time, these men had taken advantage of this; and I further explained to him how injurious it would be to the interests of the Mexican government if I should make contracts on its account and it should afterwards be ascertained that the government was not in a position to promptly pay its obligations and fulfil its contracts. This matter was discussed between the general and myself until late at night, and I became fully satisfied that the general's whole soul was wrapped up in the idea of saving his country, and that his anxiety, and his impatience to leave for Mexico with aid to his countrymen, had permitted him to be imposed upon by a set of *designing sharpers*. I therefore, with a view to the credit and best interests of the Mexican government, concluded it prudent to pursue a course which, without interfering with the general's plans, would in a very few days solve all the doubts in the case. Consequently, on the following day, I asked of General Carvajal an order on the said company for a sufficient amount of money to pay for certain articles that I had partially agreed to purchase on the previous Saturday. Accordingly, the general first gave me two orders on said company for \$50,000 in United States currency each. He requested me, however, not to present these orders on this day, as, according to Woodhouse's statement, the board of directors of this company were to meet then, and said I had better wait until next day before I presented them. This I complied with, but being desirous of losing no time, I did go on this day to the house of J. W. Corlies & Co., with whom I was negotiating for the purchase of a quantity of shovels, axes, and other articles, and explained to them how the money would be paid, &c., and requested Mr. J. N. Tift, of this firm, to present these two drafts at the office of the aforesaid company on the *following day* for payment, at the same time requesting him to ascertain the standing of the company. This he cheerfully complied with, but gave me no satisfactory answer by evening, as no bank, bankers, or merchants seemed to know of the existence of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. Mr. Tift, however, stated that the company might be a newly-formed one, and therefore unknown, and he further said, after I had given him the names of the principal trustees, that if Mr. Spofford and others I mentioned were connected with said company, it certainly was responsible. I therefore, on the following day, presented the two aforesaid drafts *myself* at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, where they were both accepted by Daniel Woodhouse, as secretary of the company, but in such a manner that they were not negotiable, Woodhouse not stating in his acceptance the place where they should be payable. Upon asking him at what bank or where they would be paid, he said, "*Here, of course; we do our own banking; we have more money than all the banks of New York together,*" &c.

To my request, in that case, to pay me the money for these drafts at once, he replied that the Mexican government had not as yet complied with all its agreements, and that the board of directors had decided at their meeting not to pay out such an amount of money until the contracts were fully concluded, and, further, that he had a telegram from Mr. Seward, (Secretary of State,) a former fellow-student and law-partner of his, (as he claimed,) who desired him (Woodhouse) to come on to Washington for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to

this matter. He stated, however, at the same time, that it would be all right in a few days, as he had assurances from Washington that, in case the company should be hindered in any way in furnishing the money as rapidly as it might be required by the Mexican government, the government of the United States would advance to their company any amount to the extent of thirty millions, to aid it in this Mexican enterprise, &c., &c. Mr. E. B. Sackett made similar statements, although not quite so bold as those of Woodhouse.

All this, however, only served to strengthen me in my opinion that the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was a humbug, and that General Carvajal had been imposed upon by men who designed to obtain into their possession the bonds of the republic of Mexico, and who did not intend to advance to that government one cent until money had been received from the sale of the bonds, *if then*.

I again urged Mr. Tift to seek an interview on the following day with Mr. Spofford and other gentlemen I had named, which he promised he would do. I reported all this to General Carvajal, who of course felt very much dissatisfied, but still hoped on, believing it impossible that any American could be capable of making such misrepresentations and of committing so gross a fraud.

In the evening Woodhouse and Sackett called on General Carvajal, and then they both repeated to General Carvajal what they had said to me before, about Mr. Seward, &c., giving as an additional reason for their delay in paying the money, (which, however, as they stated, they had not felt at liberty to communicate to me,) that the government of the United States had communicated to the President of their company a desire that nothing should be done by the company until it could be done all at once and in perfect concert with the United States government, as otherwise it might, in case of some unforeseen defeat or accident, be fatal to the whole project in view.

The hollowness of all these statements and promises General Carvajal either did not see, or was unwilling to acknowledge at the time, for, on this very evening, after the interview with Woodhouse and Sackett, he expressed himself as still confident and hopeful, and assured Messrs Fuentes and Zarco (who also called on him and expressed their doubts) that everything would be right yet.

On the following day Mr. Tift stated to me that, according to my request, he called on Mr. Spofford and others, and that each one of these gentlemen had declared to him that they were not connected with this company in any way whatever, and that the use of their names was unauthorized by and the existence of the company unknown to them. In addition to this, some facts had come to light which connected Woodhouse with some former not very creditable transactions, and which did not help to raise his credit any. All of which I reported to General Carvajal in the evening, when, of course, he became satisfied that he had been made the victim of a swindle. I then urged upon the general the necessity of prompt measures, and to at once have the contract cancelled and the parties brought to justice if possible; but this he was not inclined to do, as he feared that the publication of this affair at that time would be injurious to his government, although I explained to him that instead of injuring the government thereby, it could, in my opinion, be benefited by it, and that it certainly would be much more injurious, at some future time, to pass this over in silence now, and that it would leave it in the power of Woodhouse & Co. to impose upon American citizens, who, not understanding this affair, might invest money in any bonds he might sell under his contract, and that it would be a repetition of the Jecker fraud. On this occasion I requested permission of General Carvajal, who, up to this time had remained secluded, to introduce to him Mr. J. N. Tift and Mr. J. W. Corlies, the gentlemen who had aided me in exposing this fraudulent concern, and who had offered me freely their assistance, if any was needed; and upon his consenting, I first introduced Mr. J. N. Tift, with whom he had a full conference, and who in turn introduced to the general Mr. Louis Henry, a lawyer of great respectability.

After full consultation it was deemed advisable by all parties that no time ought to be lost in at once revoking the power of attorney given to Mr. Woodhouse and in cancelling and annulling the contract.

Subsequently, General Carvajal made a new contract with Messrs. J. W. Corlies & Co., and since that time I have had no further connection of any kind with Woodhouse and his company.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. STURM.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, *March 22, 1867.*

GENTLEMEN : * * * * *

I have noticed the article published in the World.

To complete the series of papers that I need in regard to the Woodhouse affair, I beg of you to write and send me at your earliest convenience a statement of what transpired between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and especially in relation to the facts he mentions in his petition to Congress; with which, you know, I desire to have Mr. Tift's statement about the reported plot to assassinate Woodhouse, as you very likely have noticed that he now attempts to make me a part of it, when I did not know anything about it until after an attempt to extract from him some supposed forged papers had passed.

You will oblige me, too, by sending a copy of General Carvajal's affidavit, the revocation of his power to Woodhouse to print the bonds, and any other papers you may possess and which bear on this subject. I need them all as early as possible.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 153.

NEW YORK, *April 16, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal suggestion to the writer, (our Mr. J. N. Tift,) and with those contained in your favor of the 22d ultimo, we propose to state to you such facts as occur to us connected with the origin of our present relation with the Mexican government, and bearing upon the recent publications made in the newspapers by Daniel Woodhouse and others associated with him, and especially relating to his "petition" and the prospectus of the (so-called) "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which we understand was not long since submitted for congressional investigation and action.

H. Ex. Doc. 33—10

In August, 1865, our friend General Herman Sturm, chief of ordnance of the State of Indiana, applied to us and desired to purchase a large quantity of "material" necessary to army movements and convenience, and proposed to pay for the same in cash. After a few days we submitted prices to him, which were satisfactory, but he then desired to buy the articles on a credit of sixty days, proposing to give us approved city acceptances for the same, to which we assented; but as the amount of the proposed purchase would reach nearly to \$500,000, we told him it would be necessary that the paper which he proposed giving should be found good beyond reasonable question. To this suggestion he at once assented, and then told us confidentially that General José M. J. Carvajal, of Mexico, was here "*incognito*" and desired these articles for the use and benefit of the liberal army of his country; that General Carvajal had been negotiating with one Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, which company was to furnish him (General Carvajal) at once with from three millions to five millions of dollars in cash, to aid him in procuring supplies as stated; and that the time (sixty days) required was necessary only to perfect the action which was only formal on the part of the company.

He further told us that the said Woodhouse stated that the company was formed on a cash capital, actually and fully paid in in cash, of twenty millions of dollars, of which amount about twelve millions of dollars in money and United States seven-thirty bonds were then on deposit in the Bank of Commerce in this city, subject to the order of and belonging to the said company, and that in the acceptances at sixty days of this company he proposed payment for the contemplated purchase from us; also informing us that Woodhouse stated that Mr. Paul N. Spofford, Mr. Ezra Bliss, Mr. Joel B. Burnett, and others of our first class and responsible merchants, were stockholders and directors in the said company. At this time, however, General Sturm manifested some distrust of the truthfulness of Woodhouse's statements, and particularly desired that we should fully and thoroughly investigate the subject before we decided, not only that he might be morally and fully absolved from pecuniary responsibility in the premises, but also because he wished to be thoroughly advised with reference to future purchases such as he might desire to make for the Mexican government.

The writer thereupon went to the reputed office of the company at 71 Broadway, in this city, where the so-called company only had desk-room in the office of other parties, and found there one E. B. Sackett, who claimed to be connected with, and to answer and to speak for, the company, from whom, by questioning closely, the writer learned that the company was really formed upon a *claimed title* to about one million of acres of unimproved land in West Virginia and elsewhere; that not one dollar of *cash* had ever been paid in as capital stock of the company; that it had no *cash* on hand, and that not one of the *responsible* gentlemen named by General Sturm, as before stated, were either stockholders or directors in the company. When the conversation was ended and the writer was about leaving, Woodhouse came in, and although he was compelled to admit the entire truth of the information which had been obtained from Mr. Sackett, still he attempted to explain the use of the respectable names mentioned, by saying that the owners of the company had set apart stock for them and had elected them directors, of course without their knowledge, but he was certain they would be most happy to receive the stock and act as directors; and he further urged that, in any case, the company was entirely responsible because of their valuable grants from the republic of Mexico. Upon the writer's expressing his desire to think further on the subject before granting the credit desired, it was agreed that another interview should take place the following day, which was accordingly had, and served only to confirm and prove to our judgment the fact that Woodhouse's statements and representations to General Carvajal, as stated by General Sturm, were simply a tissue of falsehoods, and

that the whole negotiation was based upon the most infamously false and fraudulent statements of Woodhouse, made for the purpose of receiving advantages to himself at the expense of the Mexican government. These conclusions were communicated to General Sturm, who, with others, was present at this interview, and who fully coincided with the views thus expressed.

Upon a statement of the case being presented by General Sturm to General Carvajal, the latter was also fully convinced of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at, and expressed a desire to see the writer, whereupon the first interview between either of our firm and General Carvajal took place. At this interview the writer was exceedingly impressed by the ardent love of his country and the desire to serve her manifested by General Carvajal, and also by the extreme mortification and sorrow he evidently felt at having been so deceived and swindled by and through the falsehoods of Woodhouse; and on his (General Carvajal's) urgent request, the writer promised to do whatever should be in his power to assist in extricating him from his unpleasant position, not only as an act of ordinary kindness, but because also of the deep interest which the writer has always felt in the welfare of republican Mexico, and in republican institutions everywhere.

To facilitate these interests the writer at once introduced to General Carvajal a thoroughly competent lawyer of this city, who immediately commenced and carried out the measures necessary to protect the interests of the Mexican government, of General Carvajal, and of the public generally, so far as they might be in danger through the previously contemplated connection with Woodhouse and his so-called company.

Several interviews followed between both members of our firm and General Carvajal, (on our part with sole reference to aiding him, as before stated,) until, finally, at the suggestion of mutual friends, and on his solicitation, we consented to an agreement which formed the basis and a part of the contract which was formally executed on the 11th of September between us and the Mexican government, which contract was approved by your government, and with the particulars of which you are fully conversant.

During the above-mentioned interviews we heard fully from General Carvajal his statements of the particulars of his preceding negotiations with Woodhouse. We naturally expressed surprise that he should have gone so far without knowing more about Woodhouse and his pretended company, which he explained by saying that Woodhouse having been originally introduced to him by one in whom he had confidence, (who, however, we have since learned, was in the employ of the so-called company,) and having mentioned the respectable gentleman before spoken of as being directly interested and associated with him in the company, he had confined his inquiries to learning particulars about them, and on finding that those gentlemen were of such standing and responsibility as would naturally warrant the conclusion that a company with which they were connected could not fail to be all right, he had gone on with the negotiations without seriously distrusting Woodhouse's statements, although he had always intended, before finally closing any arrangement, to have a full and thoroughly satisfactory examination of all the points stated by Woodhouse.

In subsequent conversations with General Lew. Wallace, he (General Wallace) fully confirmed all that General Carvajal had stated as above, adding that General Carvajal desired to have no premature publicity given to his operations, and consequently, being "a stranger in a strange land," it was almost impossible for him to investigate the case as he otherwise would have done at the beginning of the negotiations. In the absence of such investigation, even General Wallace had felt comparative confidence that all was right in the premises, relying upon the known respectability of the gentlemen before mentioned as having been falsely represented as being connected with the pretended company.

In taking the necessary legal steps to protect the right in the case, Mr. L. Henry, the lawyer before mentioned, soon learned that Woodhouse claimed to have a contract, fully executed, then in his possession, and also a power of attorney authorizing him to direct and control the printing of bonds under said contract; but General Carvajal stated that the document which Woodhouse claimed as a contract was only a part of the agreement which had been informally agreed upon between the parties, that this contained mainly the obligations of the Mexican government, and that the other part, which it had been agreed should in due time be formally prepared, was to sustain the obligations of Woodhouse and his pretended company to furnish the three millions of dollars in cash; to send emigrants (soldiers) to Mexico, and to do much which, if done, would naturally be of great service to the republic. General Carvajal also stated that Woodhouse desired to have the agreement in two parts, in order that he might show the one to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and to others connected with our government, while the other part, being in violation of the neutrality laws, could be kept a secret in form, though Woodhouse claimed that secretly our own government would assist him in carrying out the whole.

General Carvajal stated that, acceding to this view, and confiding in these representations, the one portion of the contract had been prepared and sent to the notary public for the usual acknowledgments, to be returned to him (General Carvajal) and kept till all the papers were completed and the terms complied with by Woodhouse, in regard to the payment by Woodhouse, &c., when a formal delivery of the contract was to have taken place; and that he had, therefore, requested his friend, Señor Fuentes, to go to the office of the notary public and procure the papers, when they should be sealed, and return them to him; that Señor Fuentes had been met there by Woodhouse, who forcibly took one of the copies and still retained it; and that since that time, not even yet having become thoroughly convinced that the whole affair was a swindle, he had been trying to induce Woodhouse to finish the contract and pay the money, but without avail, until he had finally learned the real facts in the case, and how completely he had been duped. Señor Fuentes himself told the writer that "when Woodhouse took the paper from the office of the notary he demanded it from him, but found he could not get it except by force, and felt that he was not able to obtain it in that way, Woodhouse being a powerful man."

When Woodhouse learned that he was doubted and suspected, he at once made the most earnest efforts to bring respectable individuals into his so-called company, so that the valuable grants and franchises which had been contemplated could be availed of, but he could not succeed. He called a meeting of respectable merchants, bankers, and others, to be held at the office of another party, when he tried to set out the advantages in such a way as to induce them to join him, but this effort was of no avail. He offered large quantities of the stock in his company gratis to several if they would consent to act in concert with him, but they refused, and finally, as soon as the proper papers could be prepared by Mr. Henry, General Carvajal formally and publicly declared the pretended contract null and void, and revoked the power of attorney before alluded to, due notice of which was, in the writer's presence, served on the bank-note company with whom Woodhouse had been trying to arrange for engraving and printing.

Mr. Henry advised the prompt arrest of Woodhouse and his punishment for fraud, but General Carvajal and some of his business friends thought this course would be injurious to the interest of Mexico, in view of the fact that her bonds would soon be legitimately upon the market, and as it was believed that Woodhouse would not attempt to impose further on the public, but would in common decency remain quiet, and thankful that extreme measures were not pursued, it was decided best to defer further action.

Believing that the bank-note company had acted in good faith in the premises, (and they having incurred some expense under the direction of Woodhouse.)

it was thought only fair to continue the work with them, and we accordingly' on behalf of your government, contracted with them to engrave the plates and to print some of the bonds, which was in time accomplished, and for all of which we paid them in full, and finally settled with them, receiving as the property of the Mexican government, as they stated, all the plates, dies, &c., which pertain to the bonds. While the printing was being done we heard rumors, which seemed entitled to some credence, that bonds were being printed, or would be printed by them, which were designed to be given to Woodhouse or others, in fraud and in violation of the rights of your government and of ourselves, whereupon we adopted such measures as seemed necessary for our protection. On application to the proper United States authorities, United States detectives were charged with watching and protecting the interests mentioned, and we believe they succeeded until, supposing all the material for printing the bonds was safely in our possession, there seemed to be no future need of their services. Some little time afterward, however, it was reported to us that Woodhouse had offered for sale some bonds of the Mexican government, which he stated were regularly issued under his pretended contract, and that he had also exhibited a letter, purporting to be signed by you, sanctioning and approving said pretended contract. Having been informed by yourself that you had never written such a letter, we placed the matter in the hands of an officer to investigate. He attended to the matter in his own way, and on attempting to secure the paper, which if it existed at all must have been a forgery, he was overpowered by Woodhouse and others about him, and was finally arrested by our city police upon the complaint of Woodhouse and conveyed to the "Tomb," from whence he was immediately bailed and finally discharged on the suggestion of the United States assistant district attorney, who stated to the court the facts in the case. About this portion of this case we believe you knew nothing until it was over, and it may be well now to inform you that the Doctor Canedo associated with Woodhouse in this matter, as spoken of in his pamphlet, was a notorious scamp and swindler, whose real name is McCormick, and whose own relative first informed us of this attempt by Woodhouse and him to sell spurious bonds, upon which information the above-mentioned investigation was had.

During all the time since the execution of our contract with your government we have steadily and earnestly been endeavoring to sell bonds and to aid that government by every legitimate means in our power. We have been successful in aiding to obtain large quantities of arms and munitions of war; have earnestly prosecuted an application for the guarantee of said bonds by the United States government, and, we have reason to believe, have in all things met your approval, as well as that of your government; but we have been exceedingly annoyed, hindered, and embarrassed, almost continually, by the operations of Woodhouse, who finally, some time since, actually introduced into the market, and actually induced some individuals to invest money in bonds, which were represented to be those of the Mexican government, issued under his pretended contract. These bogus bonds are in appearance so similar to those issued under our contract as to be well calculated to deceive and to warrant the conclusion that some one connected with the bank-note company must have fraudulently copied or retained some portion of the dies, plates or other material ordered and paid for by, and which should have been delivered to, us, as before stated, from which it has been possible to print a few of the bogus bonds alluded to.

Through an official notice from you thoroughly published, and in consequence of other precautions, we trust that the public has been fully protected from being swindled into any considerable investments in this fraudulent issue.

Woodhouse knew of our application for the guarantee of the genuine bonds by the United States government, and his recent publications in the newspapers, and his petition to Congress, in our opinion, grew mainly out of the fact that having, with those connected with him, utterly failed after repeated attempts to secure from us, or other respectable and honorable men connected and associated

with us, the slightest recognition of his pretended claim, or even an interview, he has finally concluded that he could possibly drive your government or us into some kind of an arrangement whereby he could derive some pecuniary benefit through his original fraud. Failing in this, as he inevitably must, we presume he will feel measurably content if he succeeds in introducing such doubts and difficulties in the case as may delay, or possibly defeat, the favorable action of our government in the premises.

There is much more of detail, and of some importance in this history, but we think the main and most important facts are already before you. Before closing, however, we desire to say a few words in relation to Woodhouse's petition to Congress, and his recent publications in the newspapers, for the purpose of calling attention more directly to some of the numerous falsehoods contained therein.

It has been already shown upon what false pretences Woodhouse induced General Carvajal to hold any negotiations with him whatever; hence it is unnecessary to recur to this point, but it seems proper to state that before General Carvajal became aware of the real facts in the case, and while negotiations were progressing in regard to details of the contemplated arrangement, in order to facilitate and hasten the expected results, he made drafts on the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, at various times and for various amounts, aggregating, as stated by General Carvajal, about three millions of dollars. But we are informed that no portion of these drafts was ever used by your government, as stated by Woodhouse, and we know that a large portion of them was cancelled in our presence and returned to Woodhouse; while the remainder, with a small exception hereafter noticed, are, we believe, cancelled and now in the hands of Mr. Henry, subject to the order of said Woodhouse. The exceptions referred to are that one acceptance for ten thousand dollars was paid to the party who introduced General Carvajal to Woodhouse, (which individual has been hereinbefore referred to in fitting terms;) one acceptance for five thousand dollars was taken by Mr. A. M. Sackett, reputed to be a prominent stockholder and director in the so-called company, for the purpose, as he stated, of raising money for current expenses; and one acceptance for ten thousand dollars was paid to a person in Philadelphia on account of a transaction pending, which draft was dishonored at maturity, and still remains unpaid. So much for Woodhouse's statement that "two drafts of five hundred thousand dollars each were negotiated by President Juarez," and that "neither of these drafts nor any other acceptance of the company has ever been protested or dishonored."

Woodhouse says that, August 1, he caused the plates to be engraved from which bonds were to be printed, under his pretended contract. This is false on its face; for the labor of engraving alone involved months of time.

The statement that on the 12th day of August he delivered to his company fifty millions of dollars in bonds, is an equally transparent falsehood. The printing alone was absolutely impossible, even if the plates had all been ready; while in fact they could not have been commenced.

It is absolutely false that John W. Corlies & Co. ever refused to perform any agreement made by them with General Carvajal, relating to the advance of money upon the Woodhouse acceptances, or failed to perform any other promise made to him. This charge of bad faith on our part towards General Carvajal may be more effectually disposed of by the following quotation from a letter written to us by him, dated February 27, 1867, and received by us March 20, in which he says: "In concluding, I beg you to be assured that I, above all others of my countrymen, appreciate truly your great and noble efforts for Mexican independence and liberty; and that I pray to God for your success and happiness."

The statement that either of our firm ever expressed a wish to have either half or any part of Woodhouse's so-called company is equally false; on the

contrary, there has never been a moment when we would have accepted the whole of it from him as a present. He did, however, earnestly urge on the writer one hundred thousand dollars of the stock as a gratuity, if he would consent, to the use of his (the writer's) name as one of the directors, which proposition was promptly declined.

The statement that we agreed to advance to General Carvajal two millions of dollars in cash, and sell thirty millions of dollars in bonds within ninety days, is false; and it is equally false that the writer ever requested Woodhouse to sell the bonds, or any part of them, or to advance money as Woodhouse states, but, on the contrary, we kept studiously clear from any transaction with him of any nature, though he repeatedly called at our office and requested to be permitted to have some connection in the premises.

The facts hereinbefore mentioned show how void of truth are Woodhouse's statements that we used his plates for printing bonds, and prove that (in all probability through some connivance with some one connected with the Bank Note Company) he has been able to closely imitate the genuine bonds.

Of course, there is not one word of truth in Woodhouse's statement that our contract with the Mexican government expired in ninety days, nor at any time except at our option; and we have been, as is well known to the public, been doing business under it, and, as we believe, maintaining the most satisfactory relations with your government since the contract was executed.

Woodhouse says that in the name of the Mexican government he charges that the bonds we have sold are illegal and void. The minister of that government and its President differ from Mr. Woodhouse, and we imagine the public will be content with *their* decision, notwithstanding *his* protest.

The statements of Woodhouse in regard to his interview with officer Hay are so full of untruths that it would require too much time and trouble to enumerate and expose them. He intimates that you were a party in his attempted arrest, which of course you know is utterly false, though we think you would have been fully justified in aiding to expose his crime. He says the writer "was observed standing on the steps of the Stevens House, in a state of excitement," &c., while the bloodless battle, which he so graphically describes, was progressing on the opposite side of the street. We believe this may be taken as a fair sample of the truth or falsity of his whole statements; and in answer we will only say, that the writer was engaged in our office during all the time of this before-mentioned affair, and did not know of its occurrence nor of any difficulty until some time afterward, when he was informed by a friend and sent for by the officer; who was discharged as before stated.

It seems unnecessary to follow this matter further, and except for the fact that you request from us a statement of the main facts in the case, we should consider the time already spent as so much time lost; for very few who know any thing of Daniel Woodhouse would deem it necessary to contradict or disprove his false and malicious statements.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

His Excellency M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867..

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 154.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: You very likely have noticed the publication made by Daniel Woodhouse and his associates about the contract he signed with General Carvajal.

jal. As his statements are utterly devoid of truth, and slanderous on the Mexican government and myself, I am anxious to collect the necessary data to refute them on some future occasion; and as you are so familiar with those facts, and possess all the papers bearing on them, I will be very much obliged to you if you have the kindness to write for me a statement of this case, accompanying it with copies of all the necessary papers to prove the falsity of Woodhouse's assertions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

LEWIS HENRY, Esq., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, April 10.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 155.

LAW OFFICE, 247 BROADWAY,
New York, April 17, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: In conformity with your request, I have the honor to report that on the 23d August, 1865, I was retained by citizen General José M. J. Carvajal as counsel on behalf of the Mexican government.

That the object of such retainer, as stated by said general, among other things, was to secure immediate counsel and legal assistance in a matter of great importance to his government, as well as to pilot him through with legal correctness in the negotiations and business which he came to this country to transact for his government.

That the immediate assistance he needed was in reference to a contract that he had entered into for his government with the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of New York, for the placing a loan in this country.

He further stated, substantially, that one Daniel Woodhouse, the managing agent of said company, had by various tricks and false pretences led him into a negotiation for, and execution of the contract aforesaid. He also further stated in detail the facts and circumstances which led to the execution of said contract. The substance of the principal portion of such statement appears on the following pages, being a copy of same, by him reduced to writing at my request, and submitted to me for my action in the premises.

Said general further stated to me orally, that prior to the execution of the contract in question, a further and supplemental contract was agreed upon between him and said Woodhouse, and which was to have been reduced to writing and executed and delivered with the original, and be made a part thereof, which supplemental bound Woodhouse's company to pay all drafts drawn upon it under the contract, whether they were in funds or not from the sale of bonds, to the extent of three millions of dollars.

And said supplement further provided that in case the said Woodhouse company failed to perform the agreement on its part, the said contract and grants therein provided should become null and void.

He further stated that he executed the contract and acknowledged the same before a notary, and left the same for writing out the proper certificates, and on sending for the same on the following morning, he learned that Woodhouse had obtained his duplicate, and claimed a delivery, he refusing to return the same, and also refused to execute the supplement agreed upon.

And further stated that Woodhouse had also obtained his power of attorney, whereby said Woodhouse was authorized to obtain the printing of the bonds of

the government, and that a bank note company was at that time preparing to make the plates for the bonds under the contract.

After due investigation in respect to the alleged fraud, and becoming satisfied that Woodhouse had been guilty of an infamous fraud and deception in obtaining said contract, and being also informed that Woodhouse had before been arrested for perpetrating a similar, but less important swindle, I advised that the contract could be rescinded for the reasons stated.

On or about the thirty-first of August, 1865, and after preparing the necessary papers, I obtained an interview with said Woodhouse, in the presence of General Carvajal, Mr. Tift, General Lew. Wallace, and other gentlemen at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. I then and there demanded a return of the contract and power of attorney aforesaid of said Woodhouse, which was defiantly refused.

I then caused two papers to be immediately served on him, (Woodhouse,) one an unqualified revocation of the power of attorney for the printing of the bonds, the other an unconditional declaration of revocation and rescission of the contract aforesaid, by said government, on the ground of having been obtained by fraud and false pretences.

Notice of the revocation of the power of attorney were also at once served on said bank note company, and further progress of the bonds stayed.

The aforesaid notices were served by Colonel Holister, a staff officer of said General Carvajal; and I am of the opinion that the original of said notices are retained by said general, as I fail to find them among my papers.

It was my opinion at that time, and I so advised, that an action should be commenced against the Woodhouse company by the government to obtain a decree setting aside the said contract for the reasons mentioned, but upon careful consideration it was concluded that such an action might prove injurious to the government at that time, and therefore no further action was taken in the matter.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

LOUIS HENRY.

I also append hereto a statement reduced to writing by Wilbur F. Stocking, at my request, for the purposes aforesaid.

Respectfully submitted:

LOUIS HENRY.

AUGUST 25, 1865.

Daniel Woodhouse, secretary and general agent of the pretended United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, by various acts and impostures, and false pretences, made me believe that said company was worth a capital of forty millions of dollars; that it did not owe one dollar of its original capital stock of twenty millions of valuable property, whose augmented value made every dollar equal now to two dollars. That said stock was now yielding large dividends; that the company could realize any amount of money by using their stock; that their acceptances would be as good as cash, and I could buy anything and to any amount in this city, in these United States, and in any part of the world.

That in case any of my drafts, and those of my government, should come too fast, and press the company, he (Woodhouse) had assurances from Washington, from a *very high source*, that he could get a loan of thirty millions at any time to meet any of my demands, and those of my government; that the United States government had granted his company the charter to construct a railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville, Texas, and gave the company, or had offered, ten millions of dollars for transporting troops for the government, and munitions of war.

That the company would advance three millions or more, in negotiable paper, to be afterward paid from proceeds of bonds, and buy in the same way any articles of merchandise I might want, and furnish me the means of paying any debts I might have, and any money needed for my expenses.

That certain very respectable parties, merchants and bankers, for whom Woodhouse was acting, and whose names he showed me in a printed prospectus of the company, and were members of the company, and in said prospectus it appears they had three millions of dollars of working capital; and generally, by many asseverations, attested by E. B. Sackett, he made me believe that the company was the most respectable and trustworthy, and that they would carry out the programme faithfully laid down in the contract, and fulfil other stipulations, to be signed separately in a supplement, which should explain that the company were bound to pay drafts at all times, whether they were in funds from the sale of bonds or not; that no draft should at any time be returned unpaid.

It was also understood that if said company did not, or should not, execute their obligations, the grants predicated upon them should be null and void.

Now it appears that the said company did not really exist at all; that the respectable bankers and merchants whose names Woodhouse unwarrantably placed in prospectus as members of said company, never belonged to it, nor participated in his fraud.

He is now trying to mend his appearances by sending me a list of officers and trustees in prospectus of his imaginary company; their names are: Major General Lew. Wallace, president; L. E. Chittenden, vice-president; W. K. Mead, treasurer; Daniel Woodhouse, secretary; Vas. Houghton, corresponding secretary; Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Starks W. Lewis, E. V. Houghton, Amos M. Sackett, James Sturges, Moses H. Grinnell, John H. Boynton, William E. Dodge, Robert Campbell, directors and trustees.

Hence these manoeuvres prove that the supposed company has never been anything but a fraud and a nonentity and wicked device of Woodhouse to cheat and rob innocent parties.

Woodhouse refused, after getting the contract in his hands by a trick, to sign the supplement to the contract, pretending to consult his supposed trustees, and for this pretended consultation he took a draft of some of the principal items on the 31st of July, and has kept it in his possession.

I, Wilbur F. Stocking, do solemnly swear that on the 22d day of August, or thereabouts, I was present at an interview between Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of New York, and Colonel H. Sturm, of Indiana, and J. N. Tift, of New York, at which time a conversation in substance as follows occurred:

Mr. Woodhouse stated that the company that he represented owned twenty millions of acres of agricultural lands in the United States of Mexico, for which they had paid \$20,000,000 in cash, and that they had an absolute title to the same; further that the members of said company had no stock of the company except what he (Woodhouse) had given them, and that neither Mr. Paul N. Spofford, Mr. Joel B. Burnett, Mr. Soley, Mr. Ezra Bliss, nor Mr. George Hoffman were in any way interested in said company, and never had been, and that he (Woodhouse) controlled everything. He was explaining to Mr. J. N. Tift the advantages that the company had secured by reason of a contract formed between said company and the Mexican government, and said they (the company) "had the biggest thing on record;" when Mr. Tift remarked that he had no doubt, judging from his statements, that it was a very good thing for the company, provided they were able to carry out their part of the contract; when he (Woodhouse) said that their title was complete and the company had nothing to perform, and grants were already secured to the company, and that the company could suspend at any time, close their office, and transact no further business as a company, or dissolve and yet retain the benefits of a grant of \$20,000,000

made them by the Mexican government. That in fact the Mexican government could not compel them to do anything, and that they had it (the Mexican government) in their power. Mr. Tiff remarked that being the case, he thought the company had secured a very good thing for themselves.

"Why, God damn it, I played for a big stake and I have won it."

He said he was the originator of the company, and that he controlled; that the company had a capital of \$20,000,000 all paid in cash; and that the property which the company owned was more valuable than the grants of land they had received from the Mexican government.

List of drafts on the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company returned to Daniel Woodhouse at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, August 31, 1865.

No. 16, dated August 7th, for	\$50, 000
No. 15, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 34, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 9, " August 7th, "	1, 500
No. 36, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 37, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 8, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 38, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 14, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 39, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 40, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 41, " August 7th, "	25, 000
No. 17, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 18, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 19, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 20, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 21, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 22, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 23, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 24, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 25, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 26, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 27, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 28, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 29, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 30, " August 7th, "	100, 000
No. 31, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 32, " August 7th, "	50, 000
No. 33, " August 7th, "	25, 000
No. —, " August 23d, "	25, 000
No. —, " August 23d, "	35, 000
No. —, " August 23d, "	60, 000

Memorandum of drafts to be returned to D. Woodhouse; also statement of drafts to Andrew Cassard, and drawn in favor of Amos Sackett :

No. 1.—Accepted.....	\$40, 000
No. 3. "	30, 000
No. 4. "	20, 000
No. 5. "	12, 000
No. 10. "	50, 000
No. 11. "	50, 000
No. 12. "	50, 000
No. 13. "	50, 000
No. 35. "	50, 000

One draft for \$10,000 on same company, given to Andrew Cassard, conditioned on the success of the Woodhouse contract. Cassard was a party to the Woodhouse fraud, the said \$10,000 draft being his commission from General J. M. J. Carvajal in case of the success of the loan. The draft becomes null and void.

Two drafts on same company, one for \$10,000 and one for \$5,000, drawn in favor of Amos M. Sackett, for the benefit of General Carvajal or his government.

Amos M. Sackett has advanced \$1,000. He was present at the nullification of the Woodhouse contract.

The foregoing drafts numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 35 were delivered to me by General Carvajal, after each and every of them had been effectually cancelled, and they now abide the directions of the minister of the republic of Mexico.

LOUIS HENRY.

Señor M. ROMERO,

Minister &c., of the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 156.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, March 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: The enclosed statement of Daniel Woodhouse, which has been printed and widely circulated among public men in this country, contains facts either misrepresented or falsified, and nobody better than you can correct them, should you have no inconvenience to do so. As Mr. Woodhouse has dragged your name into his controversy, it seems to me but due to yourself that you should present your side of the case. Should you be willing to write a statement or an affidavit on this subject, you will very much oblige me by sending me a copy of it, as I wish to have the necessary papers to use them when the necessity for doing so shall come.

In great haste, I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

General LEW. WALLACE,

Crawfordsville, Indiana.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 157.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, April 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor, asking a statement of my knowledge of the negotiation between General J. M. J. Carvajal, late commissioner from your government, and a certain Daniel Woodhouse, of New York city, I would respectfully say :

I made the acquaintance of General Carvajal, on the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1865. By invitation he accompanied me to the United States. As fellow-traveller, I had opportunity to know him well, and became, in consequence, not only his friend, but a warm partisan of his cause.

Shortly after his arrival in New York he telegraphed, requesting me, if possible, to come and aid him, as he had a negotiation on hand. Releasing myself for a few days from my duties as commander of the middle department, I joined him as requested. At the Union Place Hotel he introduced me to Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, and explained that what he particularly wished of me was the reduction to legal form of certain terms and conditions then in negotiation between that person and himself. The contract which Mr. Woodhouse appends to his very absurd petition to the United States Congress is of my draughting.

Mr. Woodhouse was a stranger to me, and the moment I ascertained the scope of the contemplated arrangement, my first solicitude was, of course, to know who he was. To my inquiries on this point, General Carvajal assured me that the gentleman was all right. A Mr. Cassard, a Cuban gentleman, exiled on account of his republicanism, had been the medium of introduction. The general showed me a pamphlet purporting to be, as I now recollect it, the charter of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company—cash capital, \$20,000,000—to which pamphlet were appended, as connected with the company in one capacity or another, the names of quite a number of gentlemen known nationally for their wealth and enterprise. Representing himself as secretary and financial agent of the corporation mentioned, Mr. Woodhouse boldly referred the general, if he wished further knowledge of him or his authority, to the gentlemen to whose names I have alluded. It is not improbable that I am justly open to a charge of negligence in not carrying my inquiries beyond General Carvajal, but it will be readily understood how, in resting the matter with him, I was influenced by delicate regard for his business pride, to say nothing of confidence in his experience and capacity. I will also add that my suspicions were, for the time, put to rest by Mr. Woodhouse bringing me in communication, on a subject directly connected with the Mexican affair, with the house of Sackett, Belcher & Co. Reference to the mercantile agencies of that time will show that house to be of good credit and standing.

As to the contract between the parties, the arrangement contemplated three general objects: a system by which President Juarez was to be furnished funds for his struggle against the French; supplying him *immediately* with two or three millions cash, and sending him both personnel and materiel of war. As this latter could not well be done without contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States, by my advice, it was agreed to make two separate contracts—one secret, the other for publication. The latter only was executed.

In justification of General Carvajal, it is proper to say, that his design was not to sign and deliver either of the contracts until Mr. Woodhouse had advanced him the two or three millions in cash. Mr. Woodhouse frustrated that design by a very simple stratagem. After signature by General Carvajal, the instrument was intrusted to a Mr. Fuentes to obtain the usual notarial certificate. Mr. Woodhouse got it in his hands, and *refused to return it*. Mr. Fuentes did not think himself strong enough to compel its return. This circumstance I derived from Mr. Fuentes. As to General Carvajal's intention respecting the delivery of the paper, upon the conditions mentioned, I speak positively and of my own knowledge.

In Mr. Woodhouse's reply to Señor Nariscal's letter of January 26, it is stated that on the 31st of July I met him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and urged him to call upon General Carvajal and execute the papers. As to this point I cannot recall the exact day, but I do recollect distinctly that, being called upon by Mr. Woodhouse at the hotel after he had obtained possession of the contract, I did urge him to carry out the understanding, advance General Carvajal the money named, and execute with him the other (secret) agreement. Shortly afterward he called upon the general and refused absolutely to make any advance whatever; instead, he proposed to accept drafts from General Carvajal to an unlimited amount.

In the same reply Mr. Woodhouse also says that, at the request of General Carvajal, I accompanied him to Washington and submitted the contract to Secretary Seward. Prior to the execution and delivery of an agreement so important, I suggested the necessity of ascertaining, if possible, whether, considering the relations existing between France and the United States, Mr. Seward would permit the placement of a Mexican loan in the United States. With this in view, at General Carvajal's request, I went to Washington in company with Mr. Woodhouse. The Secretary promptly said there was no law prohibiting such a transaction. That reply I telegraphed to General Carvajal in New York.

After the refusal to make the advances agreed upon I could no longer conceal from General Carvajal that I believed Mr. Woodhouse to be a confidence man. The question then arose, if such was the case, what was to be done? In view of the fact that the contract was already in possession and might be made the ground of legal proceedings, which would at least expose the general's mission, and surround it with other difficulties; in view, also, of the effect such a circumstance might have upon the general's standing in his own country, I advised that nothing be done until the credit of the so-called Land and Mining Company was thoroughly sounded. For this purpose I urged the drawing of drafts against it for \$3,000,000. I also urged the general to require a meeting immediately of the directors of the said company. If the drafts should be dishonored, or if no such meeting could be had, then General Carvajal would be in position to enjoin Woodhouse from exercising the authority conferred by the contract and its incidental papers, or to give notice of summary revocation of everything, and leave the enemy to his remedy. This advice was accepted; following it up promptly, a meeting of the directors was called at an office on Broadway, borrowed by Woodhouse for the purpose. General Carvajal attended it, accompanied by some of his friends; among them General H. Sturm, Mr. J. N. Tift, L. Henry, esq., and myself. It is enough to say that the respectable gentlemen whose presence at the meeting had been promised by Woodhouse, and upon whose credit, feloniously used for the purpose, he had thus far succeeded in his imposition, were not there. About the same time, also, drafts were drawn against the company in the usual form. Mr. Woodhouse amended them so as to make the payment due from *funds in possession from the sale of Mexican bonds*. As the bonds had not been engraved or printed, and as a draft in that form could not be protested, those circumstances, together with the failure of the meeting, made the attempted swindle so bald and transparent that legal proceedings became unnecessary. Mr. Henry, as attorney for the Mexican government, at once served all necessary notices of revocation, and the affair became simply contemptible.

I do not think it necessary to say more.

Very truly, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, March 15, 1867.

I enclose you a manuscript copy of a petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States, which the said individual has circulated in

pamphlet form, but of which I could not obtain a copy to send you. For the purpose of proving in a proper manner the falsity of various reports contained in that petition, I have already asked information (which is now coming in) from the consul general of the republic in this country, from C. Jesus Fuentes Muniz, and from General Herman Sturm. But as your report is of the greatest interest in this affair, I beg you to give it to me as soon as possible, inserting everything you know about Woodhouse, so as I can add it to the other reports and be prepared to act at any moment, in the best manner, in this affair.

I have the honor to repeat on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General of Division José M. J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 159.

LA JOYA, *April 15, 1867.*

CITIZEN MINISTER: I have the honor herein to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 15th of March ultimo, together with a copy, accompanying it, of a petition made to the Congress of the United States by Daniel Woodhouse, and a notice published by the Mexican legation under your charge, declaring as null and void certain pretended Mexican bonds issued by Woodhouse.

In your note aforesaid I am requested by you to furnish a report containing the real facts relating to the contract that I had entered into with Woodhouse, thereby explaining the true state of the case, in order that the false and unwarrantable statements made by Woodhouse to the American Congress may be effectually contradicted, placing it in its proper light.

I do not wonder Mr. Woodhouse should relate so many falsehoods in this connection, but I certainly am surprised at his daring audacity to approach so august a body as the American Congress, being aware, as it is natural he must, of his infamy and criminality.

I shall proceed, therefore, to inform you that from the beginning of his narrative Mr. Woodhouse falls short of truth when he says, "the confidential friend of General Carvajal desired to introduce me to that gentleman." The truth is, however, that a certain person, recommended to me by a Mexican officer and patriot, Colonel Balbantin, informed me that there were wealthy bankers who were very anxious to lend money to the Mexican republic, and to assist against the French, provided they could make by it. This person I found afterward to be Mr. Woodhouse's confidential friend, and he, doubtless, had tangible reasons for it. He informed me that Woodhouse desired to see me, and that much good might come of it to my country; I agreed, then exacting a promise of secrecy. I saw Woodhouse, and although his language and manners were extremely vulgar and repulsive, he made so many promises, and so pretended to be the representative of a company worth at the time forty millions of dollars, that I asked him for evidence of his statements. He came afterwards with documents showing that "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" did exist by charter, at least on paper or parchment. He also brought with him a certain Mr. Sackett, his inseparable companion and witness, who was a member of the company. Many respectable names of merchants and bankers appeared on his papers. He also handed me a printed prospectus purporting to represent the officers and directors of the

company, its bankers, and its attorney. And on inquiry being made of the standing of the principal bankers, I was informed satisfactorily that they were highly respectable and trustworthy, as also several of the directors and ostensible stockholders. Title-deeds were shown me for what appeared to be immense and valuable oil and mining lands, the primitive value of which was said to be twenty millions of dollars.

In view of these data I agreed to enter into certain conditional contracts, and requested Major General Lew. Wallace to act as my friend and legal adviser. I drew certain propositions to serve as a basis for the contract, and requested General Wallace to give them a proper form, after a tedious discussion with the supposed representative of forty millions, with whose acceptances "all New York could be bought," as he had the impudence to affirm.

I wrote to you requesting your presence and co-operation in this important matter, but you were sick and could not come. It was made by me an indispensable condition, without which we could not discuss the matter at all, that the so-called company should advance at least three millions in money and negotiable paper, so that I should be able to return with means without waiting any sale of bonds. To this Woodhouse not only agreed for himself and associates, but offered to buy for my government any material of war required with his acceptances, and to pay with the proceeds of the sales of the bonds, as also for any transportation, and even to buy vessels if ordered. These and other conditions were to be embodied in a private supplemental contract, to obviate difficulties on account of the neutrality laws.

Thus the first part of the contract was concluded, Woodhouse promising all the time to conclude the supplement, and advance, as agreed, the funds necessary as before stated. But when the first part of the contract that I had signed was put by me in the hands of Mr. Jesus Fuentes Muñiz to be authenticated by a notary public, Woodhouse took it from him at the notary's and kept it, thus kidnapping or stealing it. I demanded it from Woodhouse, or the fulfilment of his pledges. He refused to return it, pretending innocence and good faith, and said he would accept any drafts as agreed, and would sign the supplement. This he promised to gain time. I told him that I would cancel the contract and revoke the power of attorney signed in his favor if he had deceived me. I began to suspect fraud and villany in Woodhouse, and told General Wallace what I thought, but General Wallace believed still what he had before said, that "Woodhouse must be a gouger employed by moneyed men in New York to make a good bargain," and General Wallace advised me to wait and see more. About this time you came to New York and informed me that you would try and find out the real nature of Woodhouse's company. I loaned you his printed prospectus, and you soon ascertained that the rich bankers on his list were not nor ever had been members of his bogus company, and had no knowledge of its existence.

You informed me of this, and I immediately went to work to correct the error I had fallen into. After some difficulty in obtaining an interview with Woodhouse, for now he shunned me, he came to see me, and I upbraided him for his deception and fraud. He still said he had not deceived me; that those bankers were not now members of his company, but that he was about to reorganize his board of directors, and showed me a list of several of the heaviest names in New York; that he would be as good as his word, and he signed acceptances ascending to large sums, that I might prove their value. They were not worth one farthing—not a pound of coffee could be bought with them when put to the test. I now had ample evidence that I had been taken in awfully; that Woodhouse was an impudent and audacious impostor, and I made the requisite arrangements to save my honor and the great interests of my country. I employed Mr. Louis Henry, of New York, as counsel for the Mexican republic, retaining him for one year, gave him all the necessary data, and requested imme-

diate action. I was, however, requested, begged by Woodhouse to attend a meeting of his heavy bankers, merchants, &c., &c. I was advised to go, and General Lew. Wallace, Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tift, General Sturm, and other friends went also. None of the heavy men appeared. Two or three respectable but small men were present, an ex-president of a broken bank, and some suspicious-looking characters. Woodhouse requested a reading of a copy of the contract; it was read by General Wallace. Woodhouse then made a sort of speech, explaining in his way the contract, designing, as I saw, to obtain my tacit sanction, and thereby make me really his cat's-paw. But I answered by manifesting to the meeting that I felt it my duty to warn capitalists not to consider that contract as perfect and valid, until another part of the same should be concluded, and certain important conditions fulfilled; that then, if the company should be found capable of guaranteeing such large sums of money, I should sanction it. Woodhouse made efforts to get out of the difficulty, but I did not allow him to explain away—he writhed with pain at his mistake, but could not help himself.

The meeting adjourned, and I notified Woodhouse that same day by my attorney that the contract was cancelled and declared null and void, and that the power of attorney was revoked. And he was charged not to act upon those papers as if they were valid, or a serious criminal action would be instituted against him. And as the bonds were being engraved, I ordered the president of the company of engravers to stop, and not print anything for Woodhouse or his associates, notifying them that Woodhouse had no authority to act, and that any bonds issued by him hereafter would be considered as counterfeits. These notifications were duly served.

My situation at this time was worse than it ever had been since performing the duties imposed on me as special agent of our republic, for I had reason to believe that my government would lose confidence in my ability to do anything great for the benefit of my country. Yet I was full of faith in the future, and in the protection of Heaven I was determined to persevere in my efforts for the good of our cause.

Thus I requested my friends to try men of honor, of capital, and financial talent, inducing them, if possible, to assist us.

General Herman Sturm, a strong friend of our cause, and always indefatigable, introduced to me Messrs. John W. Corlies and Jonathan N. Tift, of New York, gentlemen of the highest standing, and of large capital. I explained to those my authority and the object of my mission, and how I had been deceived by that impostor, Woodhouse. They, feeling a strong sympathy for our cause and people, entered into a new, fair, and equitable contract with me, which you ratified under the instructions of our government. Those gentlemen have worked hard and expended heavy sums of money to raise the credit of our republic in the United States, and our people and government owe them gratitude.

Through their efforts and those of General Sturm, bonds have been sold, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to our armies.

The preceding, my concise narration, I hope will suffice to place this affair in its proper light. But before concluding I wish to say a few words in answer to Woodhouse's misrepresentations and fabrications.

Your certificate of the genuineness and authenticity of my authority to make contracts for the Mexican government I had shown Woodhouse during the negotiation, and he, under pretext of satisfying the "directors," &c., his accomplices, begged me to lend it to him, and never returned it, and, though it does not help him any, he brings it now before Congress.

Woodhouse publishes, also, a copy of my order to the engravers to engrave and print the bonds as they should be directed, but he does not publish the *countermending* order, afterwards served, and of which he likewise was notified.

The statement of Woodhouse about my "anxiety" to have the contract signed,

and Woodhouse's pretended caution, (perhaps the magnitude of his fraud may have alarmed him at times, and disturbed him in his nightly visions,) and also the certificate of the notary public who was brought by Sackett and Woodhouse, I refer to General Lew. Wallace and Mr. Fuentes. Mr. S. D. Van Schaik singularly omitted to mention my declaration at the time, that there was a supplement to conclude, and that no papers should yet be delivered.

As to his "acceptances," signed in favor of the Mexican government, I have already alluded to them. They were utterly worthless, and were returned to Woodhouse by Mr. Louis Henry, or by his direction. The drafts sent to President Juarez were never sold, nor any others; they were returned to me mutilated, and names erased, and were all handed to Mr. Henry as counsel for our republic, to return the same to Woodhouse as worthless. If they were not "dishonored," as Woodhouse impudently affirms, not one was ever paid. He and his *instruments* and accomplices may have sold some to innocent persons.

As to the remaining fabrications and misrepresentations contained in Woodhouse's statements, and generally, I refer to Major General Lew. Wallace, to General Sturm, to Mr. Louis Henry, to Mr. Tift, to Mr. W. F. Stocking, and to yourself, to prove their fallacy, and the unlimited effrontery of this man Woodhouse.

I pass as unworthy of notice the ridiculous fiction of Woodhouse in my supposed aspirations to the presidency of our republic. Woodhouse's influence would not be worth buying in such a case.

Finally, I desire to remind you of the precautionary steps previously taken to prevent the frauds and counterfeiting schemes of Woodhouse and accomplices. You yourself took an active part in them, assisted by Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tift, General Sturm, and Wilbur F. Stocking. If Woodhouse had dared then to act as he is acting now, I believe he would have been sent to the penitentiary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

Señor M. ROMERO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

for the Republic of Mexico to the United States Government.

Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 160.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 18, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a printed pamphlet containing the petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to Congress, on the pretended contract with General Carvajal, asking you to return it to me when you have read it. In it you will see that Mr. Woodhouse affirms that, on the 12th of August last, he delivered to his company \$50,000,000 in bonds, which he had caused to be engraved in virtue of authority from General Carvajal for that purpose. Now the date of that authorization, according to the publication, is the 26th of July of that year. So Mr. Woodhouse pretends that the plates for these bonds were engraved by the United States Bank Note Company, and all the bonds printed, in the brief space of fifteen days.

As you were president of the Continental Bank Note Company, and are perfectly acquainted with that kind of business, I beg you to tell me, in reply to this, if you think it possible for the work to which Mr. Woodhouse alludes to have been done in fifteen days; with the understanding that I am to make use of your answer for the defence and vindication of my government.

Asking you to excuse this molestation to you, I remain your attentive and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Esq., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 161.

NEW YORK, *April 20, 1867.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 18th instant came to hand last evening, and its contents are duly noticed.

In reply to your question as to whether the \$50,000,000 Mexican bonds could be engraved and printed in fifteen days, I have to reply that it would simply be impossible.

If I remember aright, there were five denominations of those bonds, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000, each denomination requiring four plates, say twenty-five plates in all to engrave, transfer and perfect, which would require at least ten (10) weeks. The time required to print the impressions would depend on the relative number printed of each denomination. Six hundred of each denomination, or three thousand impressions in all, could be printed per day. This is supposing no duplicate plates were made.

If the whole \$50,000,000 should be printed of the \$100 denomination, the printing would require 833 days.

If the whole amount should be printed of the \$5,000 it would require seventeen days to print the impressions.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 162.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 27 WALL STREET,
New York, April 8, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Woodhouse reports here this morning that he has a proposition from you, through Judge Barnett, to compromise all the difficulties in which his contract is involved. He says that this arrangement of the matter was made on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at your residence. The accommodation of the matter is said to embrace "the recognition by you of the Woodhouse contract," the "naming by you of two of the directors in his

company," and that the "names of all the thirteen directors was submitted to and agreed upon by you," and that "the bonds were to be placed in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co. for sale."

Be pleased to advise by wire and by letter if this is in any degree correct.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 163.

WASHINGTON, *April 9, 1867.*

DEAR SIR : Your favor of yesterday has been received. I find that Mr. Woodhouse has in this case, as in others, misstated my conversation.

In the afternoon of Friday last, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, (and not in the morning of the 6th, as he states,) Mr. H. R. de la Reintrie brought to my house, to introduce him to me, Judge Barnett, and we had a long conversation on the Woodhouse affair. The judge stated that he had no interest in the Woodhouse contract, and would not take any unless I could approve of it. I said very repeatedly that it was beyond my power to approve in any manner said contract, since it had been declared null and void by its signer and by the Mexican government. I further stated that I could not even take it as a basis for any other negotiation, as I believed it would spoil any *bona fide* affair.

Judge Barnett said that Mr. Woodhouse had requested him to say that he had been deceived about me; that he regretted very much all he had published against me; that he was willing to satisfy me in all this, and he would like very much to have an interview with me for the purpose of explaining to me his course, and apologize for it. I answered Judge Barnett that I could not see Mr. Woodhouse, as my experience had shown me that if I consented to do so, instead of gaining anything, I would be involved in new difficulties.

Judge Barnett further said that his object in seeing me was to ascertain two points, viz : 1st. Whether I would ask, as a condition *sine qua non* of another agreement entered into with responsible parties, a declaration from Mr. Woodhouse that his contract was null; and, 2d, whether I should demand that Mr. Woodhouse would be excluded from any company that might be organized of responsible parties for the purpose of taking some interest in Mexican affairs. To these questions I answered in this manner : that as Mr. Woodhouse's contract was null and void on its face, and according to the laws of this country, we should not be much concerned about it, giving to it an importance that it really has not; and to the second, that if any responsible parties choose to associate themselves with Mr. Woodhouse, and they had the ability and honesty necessary to be trusted, I did not think that I could dictate to them who their associates should be or should not be. Judge Barnett asked of me permission to repeat this conversation, and it was granted to him.

Judge Barnett further asked me what basis I would suggest, or propose, under which a new company could be organized with a view of taking some interest in Mexican affairs, and to this question I answered, stating that I was not prepared to say anything about it.

Judge Barnett handed me a list of the trustees of Mr. Woodhouse's company, where your own name and Colonel Howe's appeared as actual trustees, and

asked me whether I should object to them. I answered him that out of said list, existing in my possession, I only knew yourself and Colonel Howe; that both of you were gentlemen whom I would trust, and that I doubted very much whether you were really trustees in that company.

This conversation, which I have tried to report faithfully, and without omitting anything in this letter, was heard by Mr. La Reintrie and by the secretary of the legation, Señor Mariscal, both having been present at my request, so as to testify of its object and details.

Hereafter I will decline receiving anybody who has message from Mr. Woodhouse, or who will report him my conversation, as this always puts me under the necessity of correcting his misrepresentations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK A. VAN DYKE, JR.,
New York City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

-
1. Charles Gould, banker, New York, 54 Wall street.
 2. Willis Gaylord, 54 Wall street, brother-in-law of Senator Pomeroy.
 3. Archibald E. Rogers, 406 Pine street, a retired merchant.
 4. Boteler, (firm of Boteler & Ely, bankers,) Broad street.
 5. Mr. McCarty, retired merchant in the Mexican trade, well known in position and wealth, New York.
 6. Benj. Camp, gentleman, retired, well known, of New York Tribune.
 7. Colonel George Makay, 29 Broadway.
 8. Fred. A. Van Dyke, jr., banker, Broad street.
 9. Vancellos Houghton, New York.
 10. Colonel Frank E. Howe, merchant, New York.
 11. Daniel Woodhouse, president.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 164.

OFFICE OF F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, NO. 27 WALL STREET,
New York, April 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of yesterday. Having openly called into question the statements made by Mr. Woodhouse, and having pronounced them utterly false, I desired that letter to sustain me. Mr. W. had no authority to use the name of Colonel Howe, or myself, in any way as connected with him or his company, our intercourse with him having ceased on the 14th ultimo. I am free to say that he is wild and unworthy of belief, and you will believe me when I tell you that our personal relations are not friendly now, and that my acquaintance with him was of the most transient kind and soon terminated.

I dislike to trouble you, but feeling that I can in many ways serve the cause

of Mexico and aid you in exposing the duplicity of Woodhouse, I do not hesitate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 165.

NEW YORK, *April 9, 1867.*

DEAR SIR : In my letters from your city I have been informed that the differences between yourself and your government, as well, have been harmonized on the subject of the contract existing between Mexico and "the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.," and that you, as Mexican minister, will not throw any obstacles in the way of that company calculated to cause the government of the United States to pause in a favorable consideration of indorsing the Mexican bonds issued under that contract. I was pleased to hear that statement and hope it may prove correct, not only on account of Mexico, but on account of this government as well.

Should this bill be permitted to pass, it will give to Mexico thirty millions of dollars, which I believe she greatly needs, and at the same time give the contracting party the means of going on energetically in the construction of the railways and branches conceded in the contract, the construction of which will add so largely to the commerce of Mexico, that it would be worth a hundred-fold more than all the concessions made by Mexico to this company.

I have exercised my influence for the object of obtaining the passage of the bill, (Messrs. Van Dyke and others have acted with me,) and felt sincerely desirous for its success ; and such is the feeling of leading public men in Congress in favor of this measure, that no other bill in aid of Mexico will ever pass Congress so long as this contract remains in existence. I therefore hope, on account of Mexico and all parties interested, as well as I am correctly informed ; but having understood that you had, up to the adjournment of Congress, opposed the measure, I await with much anxiety to learn from you personally that you have withdrawn your opposition, being certain as I am that through this bill is the only channel by which your country can obtain the needed aid from the government of the United States.

Awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HULL.

Hon. M. ROMERO, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 166.

WASHINGTON, *April 10, 1867.*

SIR : In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that there is no foundation in the news you have received about a supposed compromise between the Mexican government and Mr. D. Woodhouse.

For further explanations on this subject I would refer you to Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., to whom I wrote yesterday, stating fully my conversation with Judge Barnett, since you say to me that you have been acting in concert with Mr. Van D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

JOHN W. HULL, *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[From the New York World, March 21, 1867.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND
WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
New York, March 20.

To the Editor of the World :

In your issues of the 18th and 19th instant appeared telegrams from the Mexican legation at Washington, containing false statements, which have been repeatedly refuted in various ways.

The vindictive insolence of this legation seems to have no bounds. Their false denunciations are put forth with an assurance indicating that the public press belongs to Mexico, and that the people of the United States have no right to be heard. Thief, swindler, and impostor are words in quite common use with them, and after they have hurled them forth, they chuckle and grin like baboons from under the protective cloak of the legation at the enormous effects that succeed. We hope we may be allowed to advise Mr. Romero that diplomatic ridicule, like assassination in this country, reverts upon those who use it.

More than a year ago our company discovered how utterly destitute of reliability was this same Mexican minister, Romero. Our correspondence was accordingly guardedly diplomatic and gentlemanly, while his has been rude, uncouth, and vulgar. Our mildness has been construed into supineness, and he has evidently considered that it was only necessary to raise his foot and stamp and crush out our company forever. His last effort transpired on the 19th instant, and he puts it forth in your paper as if it was the climax of our ruin.

The first contract made by Carvajal, under his instructions, was made with our company. Under the same instructions he subsequently made another contract with Corlies & Co. If his instructions gave him power to make the second, he certainly had power to make the first. His power to contract in the second case having been admitted over and over again down to January, 1867, it cannot be denied in the first. Therefore, the letter of Tejada is a stultification of himself.

As for the letter of Carvajal, it is simply a falsehood, devised to cover his tracks, and get rid of the absurd fraud of having made a second contract, which he made to raise money upon the contingency of the expiration of Juarez's term of office, that he might step in and elect himself President of Mexico. He would have made other contracts and would have gone on making them, *ad infinitum*, if he could have found men with money in hand to pay him, and all such contracts would have been equally as good, or rather equally as worthless, as the second. Romero himself declared at the time that Carvajal had exhausted his powers in making the contract with the company. When, however, Romero subsequently became offended because he could not control our company for his

own purposes, he perfidiously turned round against it. Even after the second contract had expired by limitation, he pretended to renew it. He has recently stated that he had cancelled it on the 4th instant, which he had no more power to do than he had to renew it or make it originally.

The infamy of the slanders and falsehoods of Romero and his legation against our company affords a chapter of national immorality that should put our people on their guard hereafter. When the representatives of Mexico begged us to enter into the contract, the Mexican people had very little left of Mexico beyond the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and when the contract was sent to Mexico it was received with cheers and made the war cry of the liberals.

The expectation was general that our company was coming to Mexico to build railroads, and such was our design. At the termination of our own rebellion thousands of men petitioned our company for positions as laborers and superintendents, and we were preparing to accept and transport them to Mexico.

The French minister was informed of the plan, and under great excitement complained to the district attorney of this city that our company meditated an infringement of the neutrality laws. A most peremptory order was written by Mr. Courtney to the president of the company to appear and report his acts. It was complied with, and our contract was exhibited to him. After reading it carefully his reply was the same as that of the Secretary of State: "I do not see but that your company has the same right to emigrate to Mexico, armed or unarmed, as the French, Austrians, and Belgians have." This information so startled the Frenchman that he arose in his military boots, shrugged his shoulders, and appointed a time to leave Mexico; and, under advice, we suspended the emigrating operations of our company.

All this time Juarez was the supporter of our company, and discounted a million dollars of our acceptances in Mexico for his war purposes. His reported repudiation now comes with such bad grace that the people of this country cannot tolerate it. He may as well be informed that it is our intention to carry out our contract, and while we shall perform the terms and conditions therein assumed by us, we shall hold the Mexican government to the faithful performance of those assumed by it.

By referring to the letter of Romero's secretary of legation, it will be seen that one of the hair-brained mistakes therein asserted is that "Mr. Daniel Woodhouse has addressed a petition to the House of Representatives asking for a guarantee," &c. Mr. W. has not petitioned for a guarantee. He petitions Congress "to take such action as will raise the credit of Mexico as nearly as possible upon an equality with that of the United States." His plan is to have Congress confirm his Mexican bonds, and to issue for them United States credit bonds, on account of the wretched reputation attained in this country by the issue and sale of the Carvajal second-contract bonds. If Mexico, as usual, should not redeem at maturity, the United States would take the sovereignty of fifty millions of acres of domain. By this course, Mexico will have an inducement to keep the peace at home, husband her resources, establish some credit, and build up some sort of a government that will at least be ashamed of repudiation.

Looking critically at the dates of the letters of Tejada and Carvajal, we have reason to suppose that both letters are antedated, or that Tejada has also been engaged in treacherous conduct toward this company that may hereafter be exposed.

There is, after all, some sort of bastard chivalry in the action of these Mexicans, and it is found in the boldness with which they promulgate their falsehoods, exercise their treachery, and repudiate their obligations.

G. MACKAY,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent, 29 Broadway.

[From the New York Herald, March 22, 1867.]

MEXICAN BONDS.—THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Some time after this contract had been made, and after drafts to the amount of \$3,000,000 had been drawn upon the company and accepted, certain representatives of Mexico, for reasons set forth in my reply to the card of the Mexican legation, and for private reasons of their own, desired to avoid the responsibilities of the Mexican government under the contract. This desire having been formed, the efforts resorted to to accomplish it, briefly stated, were as follows:

1. The contract was pronounced a forgery; this failing,
2. An attempt was made to obtain possession surreptitiously of Romero's certificate and the contract; this also failing,
3. It was announced by the Mexican legation that I had stolen the contract or "forcibly taken it from the custody of a Mexican citizen;" this also failing,
4. It is now announced by the Mexican legation, through the papers of the 19th instant, that General Carvajal, with whom the contract was made, as the governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and as the agent of the republic of Mexico, had exceeded his powers in making it.

This last dodge is on a par with those that have preceded it. In the very commencement of the contract, the powers of Carvajal, the agent of the Mexican government, are specified. The power and authority under which the contract with this company to issue and sell \$50,000,000 of bonds was made has from time to time been recognized and confirmed by the government of Mexico down to January, 1867, by its recognition of the contract with Corlies & Co., made with them by Carvajal for the issue and sale of \$30,000,000 under the same orders, by the acceptance, use, and negotiations of the accepted drafts of this company, and in various other ways.

In conclusion, it is placed beyond controversy that General Carvajal was, by the supreme orders of the Mexican government, of November 8 and 12, 1864, given full and supreme power and authority "to arbitrate and negotiate the ways and means to aid and sustain the Mexican government to contract a loan of such amount as he might think required for such purpose, and to give ample guarantees to accomplish the wishes of the Mexican government." For this end he was invested by his government with the most ample and complete authority, by the orders before mentioned of his government, in pursuance whereof he made the contract with this company, from which his government has already reaped great and lasting benefits, and which contract is destined to place the republic of Mexico upon a firm and lasting foundation, and enable her to declare Mexico a free and independent nation.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE,
President, &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 23, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th of April last relating to recent publications made by the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my high consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Extracts.—Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: The conduct of one of the commissioners which the government of Mexico sent to the United States during the recent war with France, to raise means, has given place to many and very varied complications, which sooner or later will be brought to the knowledge of the North American government.

For this reason I deem it my duty, as well to protect the interests of my country as to shelter my own reputation from attacks that may be made upon it, on account of the part which I have taken in the acts to which I will refer, to report succinctly to your department what has taken place in reference to that commission, endeavoring to sustain my assertions by official documents, which in many cases place them beyond all doubt.

In my opinion these considerations are the more powerful, inasmuch as the complications arising from the said commission are of such a nature that they are difficult of explanation, and, perhaps, unintelligible to any other than one who, like me, has taken an active part in the events that caused them.

The same motives that determined the government of Mexico to commission General Carvajal, in November, 1864, to accept the military services of a certain number of foreigners and to procure the necessary means to arm them, and to purchase arms and munitions for the Mexican army—motives which I had the honor to communicate to you in the note which I addressed to you on the 20th of April last—induced it previously to commission General Gaspar Ochoa for the same purpose, on the Pacific coast, as General Carvajal was commissioned for on the Atlantic coast.

In the summer of 1865, General Sanchez Ochoa was at Mazatlan. His patriotic conduct against the foreign invader gave him the confidence of the government. In his association with American citizens residing in Mazatlan, he was told that if the government of Mexico would issue bonds redeemable by the custom-house revenues of Mexico, on the Pacific, they could be sold in San Francisco. In October of that same year General Sanchez Ochoa returned to Chihuahua, where he reported the conversations, and in consequence of them the government of Mexico authorized him, on the 29th day of the same October, (No. 2,) to arrange the terms for the negotiation of a loan and to submit them to the said government for its determination.

On the 31st of December of the same year, and in consequence of new manifestations which he made in regard to the possibility of obtaining resources abroad, new and more ample powers were conferred upon him to negotiate a loan for four millions of dollars, to be invested in the purchase of vessels and other objects, (No. 3.) In February, 1865, General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa having requested that those powers might be given to him in separate papers, to be used separately, the Mexican government acceded to his request on the 1st of March following, sending him six communications, (Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10,) including more particular instructions for his guidance:

1st. To negotiate a loan for ten millions of dollars, (\$10,000,000.)

2d. To purchase with the proceeds of the loan from one to three iron-clads, and from one to three other steamers for the service of Mexico, he having the right to command them or appoint commanders for them.

3d. To purchase sixty thousand rifles and a proportionate number of caunons, cavalry arms, and munitions of war.

4th. To accept the military service of foreigners for Mexico, organize them, and name their officers.

Provided with these powers General Sanchez Ochoa went to San Francisco.

where he had Mexican bonds for ten millions of dollars printed in the terms to be seen in the enclosed copy of one of them, (No. 124.)

Mr. Samuel Brannan, of that city, furnished the money needed to prepare the bonds, and to pay some other expenses incurred by General Sanchez Ochoa, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in gold. Mr. Brannan was to act as agent of the Mexican government for the sale of the bonds. General Sanchez Ochoa concluded contracts for this and other purposes with Mr. Brannan, (Nos. 35, 36, 119, 120, 121, 122, and 123.) He also made contracts with Mr. Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, for the purchase of steamers and supplies, (Nos. 106 and 107,) and with some other persons.

The bonds were put into market, and, as might have been expected, did not sell. Persons interested in them then proposed to General Sanchez Ochoa to take them to New York, thinking they might accomplish in that city what they could not do in San Francisco. General Ochoa took the advice and went to New York about the last of October, 1865, arriving there just at the time the house of Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co., of that city, was ready to issue the bonds signed by General Carvajal by virtue of his contract of the eleventh of September previous.

The arrival of General Sanchez Ochoa in New York for the purpose of selling his bonds, greatly alarmed General Carvajal and the Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co.; for, in fact, it was plain that if they could not be sold in San Francisco with the special inducements for merchants trading on the Pacific coast of Mexico, it was hardly probable they could be sold in New York, where there was no such advantage. Moreover, the mere fact of Mexican bonds of different kinds issued without unity of plan, on different terms, at different prices, and failing to sell in a place for which they were intended, being put into the market at the same time, was enough to prevent the sale of either, even presuming there were no other circumstances to prevent their sale. On the other hand, in the contract that General Carvajal made with Corlies & Co., there was a clause binding the government of Mexico to issue no other bonds, by means of other agents, while General Carvajal's negotiations were pending, which would be some months.

At General Carvajal's urgent solicitation I went to New York on the 1st of November, 1865, for that and other affairs of public interest. (No. 26.) I saw General Ochoa on the 3d, and on the 5th and 6th Generals Ochoa, Carvajal and I had two consultations. In them I merely said I thought General Ochoa's bonds ought not to be put in the market for the reasons above stated, to which that general immediately assented, (No. 27.) At that time I had no information from the Mexican government in relation to the powers granted to General Ochoa, and how he was to use them, and all I knew about the business was obtained from the newspapers and hearsay and from the general's conversations with me. My advice was for him to wait the result of General Carvajal's bonds, as they were better suited to the New York market; and if they did not sell, the others surely could not; but if they did, the proceeds of their sale would furnish money to attend to the duties of his commission. General Ochoa assented to this without any persuasion.

On the 20th November I returned to Washington, and on the 22d General Ochoa came also. On the 25th I received the first communication from the Mexican government in regard to the affair, dated the 14th of October previous, (No. 1.) with copies of the different powers given to General Sanchez Ochoa, and the instructions given to him at the same time, directing him to have a unity of plan for the aid of Mexico, when in New York, to effect which the President ordered that General Sanchez Ochoa's commission should be submitted to me, and he should not act without my consent; and that I might delay it or abrogate it entirely. Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, sent me a letter containing instructions for General Sanchez Ochoa, which were delivered to him by me at my house on the 25th.

I got a notice from New York on that same day, perfectly reliable, that General Sanchez Ochoa had pledged ten millions of the bonds to Mr. Brannan as security for the thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced, allowing him to sell them at public auction to the highest bidder if the debt was not paid within three months, which were about to expire, as the rate of one and a half per cent. a month, with only a notification of ten days to the Mexican government that the sale would take place. The nature of that information was so alarming that I thought proper to ask an explanation from General Ochoa, who said there was no danger of the sale being made. I recommended him, however, to return to New York to see Mr. Brannan's agent there, and try to prevent the sale of the bonds, and on the 27th he went back to New York, (No. 28.)

Wishing to become better acquainted with the nature of the arrangements made in San Francisco by General Ochoa, and alarmed by further information about the pledge of the bonds, I asked an explanation in writing of General Ochoa on the 29th November, (No. 31,) requesting him "to give me a written account of all he had done in discharge of his commission, and what he proposed doing; send me the originals or copies of the documents relating to it, particularly the agreement with Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, for the advance of thirty thousand dollars." General Sanchez Ochoa replied on the 1st December, (No. 32,) saying that Mr. Frederick G. Fitch would bring me the original contracts. Mr. Fitch came the next day and read to me several of the papers and powers granted by General Ochoa. One of them contained exactly what had been communicated to me about the mortgage and sale of the bonds. At the same time I had reliable information that Mr. Brannan intended to sell the bonds. I then told General Ochoa to do all he could to prevent it, and wishing to keep copies of the documents for the archives of the legation, and to send to my government I requested him to send me copies of them on the 3d, (No. 33.)

General Sanchez Ochoa did not hurry to send me the copies I had asked. He only wrote me private letters, assuring me his agent, Mr. Chenery, was about to raise one hundred thousand dollars for him in New York, with which he intended to satisfy Mr. Brannan's debt. Although I had no idea that sum could be raised, I wrote to General Sanchez Ochoa to send the papers to me for approval as soon as the arrangements should be made, in accordance with instructions from my government.

* * * * *

From what I have so far said in this letter, and from the documents accompanying it, in my judgment the indubitable result is contained in the following conclusions:

1st. That all the arrangements made by General Sanchez Ochoa were declared null by the government of Mexico because he exceeded the limits of his authority as contained in his instructions when he made them.

2d. That General Sanchez Ochoa received a sum of money from Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, who showed no intention to carry out his contracts with the general, though they were not valid, that the government of Mexico assumed the payment of that sum without acknowledging the validity of the contract, and a part of the debt has been already paid.

3d. That, as there was some irregularity in the issue of those bonds, the government of Mexico has ordered them to be cancelled as fast as they come into its possession.

* * * * *

7th. That the mortgage is also null, which, it is said, General Sanchez Ochoa wished to make of \$500,000 in bonds to Mr. Mark Brannagin as representative of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco.

I am sure that the difficulties and complications which the commission intrusted to General Sanchez Ochoa has caused will prove a useful lesson in future to the Mexican government, and will ultimately redound to the benefit of the republic.

Entreating you to pardon the precious time I have taken from you in the perusal of this long note, though its importance ought to be a sufficient excuse for its length, I am rejoiced to profit by this felicitous occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation—Extracts.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Index of documents sent by the Mexican legation in Washington to the Department of State of the United States, with the note of this date, in regard to arrangements made by General John C. Frémont with Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.

No.	Date.	Contents.
		CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.
1	1865. Oct. 14	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits a communication of the same date addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, furnishing him with the President's decision that he must have Mr. Romero's approbation in the discharge of the duties of the commission that has been intrusted to him, and that such approbation is an indispensable requisite for the validity of his acts. (No. 346.)
2	1864. Oct. 29	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Authorizes him to arrange the terms of a loan, accepting one or more vessels as part of it.
3	Dec. 31	Same to same. Communicates to him the authorization of the President to negotiate a loan of \$4,000,000, to be invested in the purchase of vessels, arms, transports, and pay for the foreigners enlisted in the service of Mexico.
4	1865. March 1	Same to same. Communicates to him the President's authorization to negotiate a loan of \$10,000,000.
5	March 1	Same to same. Authorizes him to purchase from one to three iron-clads, and from one to three other steamers for the service of Mexico.
6	March 1	Same to same. Authorizes him to take upon himself the command of the vessels purchased, or appoint others to command them.
7	March 1	Same to same. Authorizes him to purchase sixty thousand rifles, a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms, and munitions of war.
8	March 1	Same to same. Authorizes him to accept the military services of foreigners for Mexico, to organize them, and name their chiefs.
9	1864. Aug. 11	Decree in regard to the acceptance of the service of foreigners.
10	1865. March 1	Same to same. Instructs him to hand over the balance of the loan to the government of Mexico, and to give an account of whatever he has done in execution of his commission.
11	Aug. 19	Same to same. Communicates to him the President's authorization to settle the difficulties about General Placido Vega's commission.
12	Aug. 19	Private instructions on the same subject.
13	1866. Jan. 16	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Tells him that the government of Mexico, on hearing of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrangement with Mr. Brannan, rescinds his commission, keeping only the title of commissioner, at Mr. Romero's will, for unfinished business. (No. 9.)
14	Jan. 16	Same to same. Mr. Romero is authorized to redeem the bonds that General Ochoa pledged to Mr. Brannan in San Francisco. (No. 10.)
15	Jan. 23	Same to same. Transmits a communication addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, on the 20th of January.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
16	1866. Jan. 20	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Answer to a communication from General Ochoa, dated Washington, 14th October, 1865, acknowledging receipt of the note from the department of relations, saying Mr. Romero's consent is necessary to the validity of his acts.
17	March 9	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits two communications addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, in reply to two of his speaking of arrangements made or to be made, stating that they were not valid unless they were approved by Mr. Romero. (No. 129.)
18	March 9	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Answer to the duplicate of his first communication of the 7th February, on his intended pledge of \$500,000 in bonds, saying it could not be valid without Mr. Romero's approbation.
19	March 9	Same to same. Answer to the duplicate of General Sanchez Ochoa's second communication of the same date, saying he was going to send a commissioner to the government of Mexico with funds.
20	March 24	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Transmits copies of two other communications addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa. (No. 155.)
21	March 24	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to General Sanchez Ochoa. Acknowledges receipt of the original of the first communication of the 7th of February. (No. 6.)
22	March 24	Same to same. Acknowledges receipt of the original of the second communication of the 7th of February. (No. 6.)
23	April 11	Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to Mr. Romero. Communicates the declaration of the Mexican government of the nullity of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrangements in San Francisco with Mr. Samuel Brannan and Mr. Richard Chenery. (No. 198.)
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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON WITH THE MEXICAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.		
26	1865. Nov. 2	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Tells of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in New York with his bonds.
27	Nov. 9	Same to same. Communicates a conversation with General Sanchez Ochoa, and his interview with General Carvajal and Mr. Romero. (No. 570.)
28	Nov. 25	Same to same. Acknowledges the reception of the note of the 14th of October, 1865, from the department, communicating what General Sanchez Ochoa did after the date of the preceding note, and communicates the first notice of General Ochoa's pledge of \$10,000,000 in bonds for \$30,000 in gold, in favor of Mr. Brannan. (No. 611.)
29	Oct. 27	Letter from San Francisco, with details about the mentioned pledge and Mr. Brannan's supposed determination to sell the bonds at auction.
30	Dec. 5	Same to same. States that he asked General Ochoa for copies of all contracts he had made, and that he sent a person who read them to him but left no copies of them. (No. 636.)
31	Nov. 29	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Asks for copies of all contracts he has made, and a written statement of all he has done, or proposes to do, in execution of his commission.
32	Dec. 1	General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Romero. Sends his original San Francisco contracts by Mr. Fitch.
33	Dec. 3	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Replies that Mr. Fitch read the contracts to him, and asks a copy of them.
35	-----	Agreement signed by General Sanchez Ochoa with Mr. Samuel Brannan concerning a Mexican loan of \$10,000,000 in San Francisco. Mr. Brannan is made agent of the loan, with a commission, &c., &c.
36	May 3 1866.	Power given by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan to represent him in the issue and sale of the bonds. (No. 131.)
39	Feb. 19	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Repeats his request for a written account of his official acts as Mexican commissioner, with copies of his contracts: says he cannot approve the one he signed with General F. Belmont, and transmits him the department communication allowing him to continue as government commissioner till the Brannan business is closed.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
43	March 5	Same to same. Repeats his request for written information of his official acts.
44	March 6	General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying he has sent accounts of all his contracts to the Mexican government.
45	March 6	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Reply, saying he cannot approve of his contract with General Frémont; deprives him of his commission, that he may return to his country.
47	March 12	Mr. Romero to Mr. Henry Clews. Asks him who holds the bonds.
56	March 16	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. Informs him that Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin have the bonds on deposit.
57	March 17	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin. Notifies them that, by instructions from the government of Mexico, the bonds are at his disposal, and General Ochoa has nothing to do with them.
58	March 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Clews. Sends the above letter, with a request that it be sent to its address.
59	March 27	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 233.)
60	March 26	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. States that he carried Mr. Romero's letter about the bonds to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison, and Brumagin.
70	April 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Acknowledges receipt of the department note of 9th March, (No. 17,) and says he sent General Ochoa's letters to him.
94	May 9	Mr. Romero to General Sanchez Ochoa. Transmits the note of the minister of relations of the 11th April. (No. 23.)
102	June 20	Mr. Henry Tift to Mr. J. N. Tift. Informs him that bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa are offered at fifteen cents on the dollar.
104	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 455.)
105	June 28	Mr. Chenery to Mr. Romero. Sends copies of the following documents.
	1865.	
106	July 22	Power from General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Chenery, as agent of the Mexican republic, to negotiate ten millions in bonds of that republic.
107	Sept. 8	Agreement between General Sanchez Ochoa and Messrs. Slosson and Chenery for the purchase of vessels, provisions, and munitions of war.
108	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Chenery. Acknowledges receipt of the preceding documents, and informs him that the Mexican government has long ago deprived General Sanchez Ochoa of his office.
109	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits copies of the following documents. (No. 456.)
110	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Clews. Asks him where the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa are deposited.
111	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Brumagin. Informs him a second time that General Sanchez Ochoa has ceased to be agent of the Mexican government, and cannot dispose of the bonds signed by him.
112	June 25	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Gives him the same notice.
113	June 28	Mr. Clews to Mr. Romero. Says the bonds were given by the Bank of Commerce to Mr. Brumagin, Mr. Brannan's agent, and mentions another mortgage of \$500,000 in bonds made by General Ochoa.
114	June 28	Mr. Brumagin to Mr. Romero. Says General Ochoa agreed to sign the other mortgage, but did not do it from sickness.
115	June 29	Mr. Romero to Mr. Brumagin. Says he has no official notice of the second mortgage, and asks for the documents relating to it.
117	July 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports a conversation with Mr. Burnett, Brannan's agent, and transmits the following documents. (No. 465.)
118	-----	Index of following documents.
	1865.	
119	June 16	Assignment of sales by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan, to secure the capital and interest of the bonds.
120	Sept. 26	General Ochoa's agreement with Mr. Brannan about commissions.
121	Sept. 26	General Ochoa's agreement with Mr. Brannan about advances, and says he will pay in gold, and not in paper.

List of documents sent by Mexican Legation, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contents.
122	1865. Sept. 26	Mortgage of the ten millions in bonds by General Ochoa to Mr. Brannan to secure \$30,000 in gold.
123	1866. April 27	Power given by Mr. Brannan to Mr. Burnett to arrange the payment of that sum.
124	.....	Specimen of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa.
125	July 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits a copy of the following document. (No. 492.)
126	July 13	Mr. Chenery to Mr. Romero. Extracts from a letter from Mr. Mark Brumagin about a mortgage by General Sanchez Ochoa to Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco.
134	Aug. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following information about the Treadwell mortgage. (No. 555.)
135	Aug. 4	Mr. _____ to Mr. Romero. Gives the particulars of a conversation with Mr. Brumagin about that mortgage.
136	Aug. 6	Mr. Romero to Mr. Cushing. Asks a report about the preceding letter.
137	Aug. 8	Mr. Cushing to Mr. Romero. Gives his opinion in conformity with that expressed in the letter.
138	Aug. 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. _____. Says he cannot approve the conduct of General Sanchez Ochoa, in the mortgage to Treadwell & Co., but will submit it to his government.
139	Aug. 10	Mr. Romero to Mr. Godoy. Asks information about the credit of the house of Treadwell & Co.
140	Sept. 7	Mr. Godoy to Mr. Romero. Gives the information requested, and says the credit emanates from \$13,000 lent to General Vega, and that the arms seized have not been restored.
141	Oct. 3	Mr. Romero to Mr. Godoy. Acknowledges receipt of information, and asks for more details.
143	Sept. 13	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents, showing that General Sanchez Ochoa received copies of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada's notes of the 11th of April, Nos. 23, 24, and 25. (No. 612.)
144	May 9	Mr. Romero to Mr. Navarro. Advises him to deliver those communications to General Sanchez Ochoa.
145	May 11	Mr. Navarro to Mr. Romero. Reports he has delivered them in person to General Ochoa.
146	Sept. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following documents. (No. 613.)
147	Sept. 6	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Brannan has all the information necessary to settle the affair.
148	Sept. 14	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Answers the preceding, correcting Mr. Burnett's mistakes, the first of which is that Mr. Romero had approved Ochoa's mortgage to Treadwell & Co.
149	Sept. 19	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Transmits the following correspondence. (No. 622.)
150	Sept. 15	Mr. Burnett to Mr. Romero. Says Mr. Brannan is willing to give up nine and a half millions of the Ochoa bonds if they will repay him the money lent to that general.
151	Sept. 18	Same to same. Answers Mr. Romero's letter of the 14th, (No. 148,) saying ten millions of the bonds will be given up if the advance is paid.
152	Sept. 19 1867.	Mr. Romero to Mr. Burnett. Acknowledges reception of the above letter, and says he will inform him when he is ready to pay.
165	May 15	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Communicates the steps he has taken to redeem a sixth part of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa. (No. 197.)
166	May 9	Mr. Romero to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Requests them to redeem that part of the bonds.
167	May 28	Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada. Reports that one million and a half of the bonds were given up. (No. 218.)
168	May 27	Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to Mr. Romero. Reply, stating that the bonds were given up.
169	May 27	Mr. Graham L. Hughes to Mr. Romero. Makes a similar communication.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE
MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 346.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *October 14, 1865.*

I addressed the following communication this day to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa :

"On the 29th of October and 1st of December last, and on the 1st of March of the present year, certain authorizations were conferred upon you, to empower you to contract abroad a loan of a sufficient amount to enable you to purchase a certain number of arms, munitions of war, and other objects, and to accept the services of any foreign citizens who might want to come to offer their services in the war now sustained by the republic.

"Also, on the 19th of August of this year you were instructed to make some arrangements, under certain circumstances, respecting the commission of citizen General Plácido Vega, who went abroad some time ago to purchase arms and munitions with funds which he took with him.

"After the said commissions and authorizations were conferred on you in October, December, and March last, others were conferred on citizen Matías Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington, the discharge of which may be connected with the various objects of those. Hence arises the consideration of the necessity there may be for unity of direction in the discharge of both; for, without that, it might easily happen, and it should be carefully avoided, that transactions made in different directions about the same subject might reciprocally cause embarrassment and difficulties to the grievous prejudice of the republic.

"For that reason, just as it was determined, as early as the 13th of July of this year, that the citizen General José M. J. Carvajal, in using the commissions and authorizations conferred upon him for similar objects, needed to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary, so it has likewise been decreed in the same respect that you, for the same cause, as well as on account of the obstacles which you encountered in the success of your commission, and which have caused the loss of so much time, and the inconveniences of which may become greater, cause to be continued at the same time the operations of the citizen minister in Washington, and those of you without any connection between them.

"As such inconveniences are to be foreseen and prevented, even though your negotiations go on in Upper California, for greater motives this ought to be done, when you had, as it was, written to the government from San Francisco, the 6th of September last, that on account of the difficulties experienced there, you had come to an understanding with a commercial house there to go to New York in a few days for the purpose of effecting the discharge of your commission there."

In virtue of the grave considerations stated, the citizen President of the republic has granted, in ministerial council, that the following resolutions be communicated to you :

"First. To execute the commission and authorizations that have been conferred upon you relating to different objects abroad, in each case you will have to obtain the previous approbation of the citizen Matías Romero, minister plenipotentiary of the republic in Washington.

"Second. For the same reason you will require a similar previous approbation to be able to contract a loan, whether for the sum expressed in your authorizations or for a less amount, according to the judgment of the citizen minister plenipotentiary; and in case the loan is negotiated, the previous approbation of the said citizen minister will be necessary for all drafts upon its profits, and for all contracts to be paid therewith, or in all arrangements for the disposal of the same; and in such cases the citizen minister plenipotentiary shall also be able to dispose of said proceeds of his own will in representation of the government and in accordance with his instructions.

"Third. In the same manner the previous approbation of the citizen minister in Washington shall be required for all contracts or arrangements that you may make in relation to the purchase or acquisition of arms, munitions, or other articles of war, he fixing the number and kinds as he may think proper.

"Fourth. You will also need the previous approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary for all arrangements you may make respecting foreign citizens who may come to lend their services in the war sustained by the republic.

"Fifth. In consequence of the citizen Matias Romero, minister in Washington, being the representative of the government in this business, he may act as he thinks proper in regard to the manner and place where you are to continue your operations in execution of your commission and authorizations, and whenever he thinks success is doubtful in those operations, or for any other reason he may consider it best that you should not continue those transactions, he may declare your commission and authorizations at an end, so that you can return and lend your services in the republic.

"I communicate it to you, and give information of this in a note of this day, number 346, to the citizen minister plenipotentiary, for the consequent ends."

I transcribe to you for said ends the anterior communications, sending to you annexed the same, addressed to the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, that you may send it to him if he has arrived in New York. By the mail immediately after the time in which I address this note to you, I will send him a duplicate of his communications to San Francisco, in case he may be there yet, and by the following courier I will send you the triplicate and the quadruplicate to San Francisco.

I also send you annexed to this note the following documents:

No. 1. A copy of the authorizations conceded to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa on the 29th of October of last year.

No. 2. Copy of another authorization conceded to the same person on the 31st of December of the same year.

No. 3. Six copies of the authorizations conceded to him on the 1st of March of this year, these being made because it was requested that the different authorizations should be separated into various communications; also, those of the 31st of December, modified, as you will see, in some especial particulars.

No. 4. Two copies of the instructions given him on the 19th of August of this year, respecting the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, who went abroad some time ago to purchase arms and munitions, with funds carried with him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

In reference to consultations you had in Mazatlan with North American citizens, about the probability of contracting a loan of a certain sum of money in San Francisco, California, for the use of the republic, or in any other part of the United States, the citizen President is pleased to authorize you fully to take charge of the business, with due prudence and reserve, and try to effect the loan, with a reasonable interest, pledging the public revenue, or a portion of it, to pay the debt, receiving as part of the loan, one or more vessels to make war on the enemy, as also arms and munitions of war; it being understood that the citizen President intrusts this business to your intelligence, integrity, and patriotism; that you may try to conclude it on the best terms, and when you have agreed upon them, or at least upon the way in which it is to be done, you will inform the government, that you may get its consent to finish the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, October 29, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *Present.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *October 14, 1865.*

A true copy :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

In conformity with what you said in this city, and repeated lately, about the loan of a sum of money to be used in defence of the national cause in this republic, the citizen President of the republic is pleased to authorize you, in a council of ministers, through this communication, for the purposes you mentioned, under the following bases :

"First. You will contract a loan in the name of the government of the republic for four millions of dollars (\$4,000,000) or less, at an interest of six per cent. per annum, more or less, till the principal is paid, and for the payment of the principal and interest, all revenues of the government of the republic, and especially the mining taxes in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and the custom-house returns in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima shall be pledged to the lenders, allowing the least abatement lately customary in any of the ports mentioned.

"Second. Out of the sum of the loan obtained you may take enough to purchase or build from one to three iron-clads, and from one to two other steamers, and buy from thirty to forty thousand rifles, a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms, and other munitions of war.

"Third. You may also accept the services of foreign citizens that may wish to enlist for the defence of the cause of the republic, receiving so much of the loan as will pay their transport and salaries.

"Fourth. The mere act of accepting the services of foreigners constitutes them citizens of Mexico, subject to the laws of the republic, drawing the pay belonging to their rank, by the present military law, and having a right to a bounty fixed by a law of the 4th of August of this year, when their term of service has expired, by being disabled in battle, or when the foreign war has closed.

"Fifth. You shall have all the power necessary to arrange the organization of the forces composed of said foreigners, making appointments necessary to the organization as high as colonel, giving officers to the auxiliaries of the army, acknowledging foreign rank; all subject to the approbation of the government.

"Sixth. If you think proper you may assume the chief command of all or part of said foreign forces, and of the vessels that are acquired for the service of the republic, or may intrust the command to others.

"Seventh. When the loan is effected, and portions of it are paid for the object mentioned, you will report the balance coming to the government, so that it may determine in what way it shall be employed in favor of the national cause.

"Eighth. You will report all your acts to the government, by every secure means, and be careful to send proofs of all your arrangements and contracts, whether for the loan, the purchase of vessels, arms or ammunition, for the enlistment of foreign soldiers, and also certificates of the investment of the funds and expenses incurred, in accordance with these instructions.

"Ninth. Also, if you effect what you propose, you will communicate the terms and amount you have purchased, so that the government may decide upon your acts."

I communicate it to you that you may make use of your authorizations according to your instructions.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, December 31, 1864.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

PASO DEL NORTE, *October 14, 1865.*

A true copy :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 3.]

In conformity with what you said in this city and repeated lately, about the loan of a sum to be used in defence of the national cause in this republic, the citizen President is pleased to authorize you, in a council of ministers, to effect what you mentioned, and you are hereby authorized to contract said loan in the name of the government of the republic to the amount of ten millions of dollars (\$10,000,000.) at an interest of six per cent. per annum, till the principal is paid, and all the revenues of the government, particularly the mining tax in the

States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and the custom-house returns in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima shall be pledged to the lenders for the principal and interest of the debt, allowing the least abatement lately customary in any of the ports mentioned.

I communicate it to you, and transcribe this despatch to the department of finances, to be charged in the accounts of that department.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Guadalupe y Calvo."

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

In another despatch of this date I communicated to you the authorization which the citizen President of the republic has granted to you, with the advice of the ministers, to contract a foreign loan, as you say it is feasible, for the defence of the national cause, and in that despatch I informed you I would give you separate instructions for the investment of the loan, according to instructions from the President and council of ministers, in one or three iron-clads, and one or three other vessels, for the service of the republic, giving an account to the government of the contract, arrangements and certificates relating to the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

If you succeed in obtaining a foreign loan, as you hope, according to the authorizations which I communicate to you for that purpose in another despatch of this date, appropriating a portion of it for the purchase or construction of one or three iron-clads and one or three other steamers, as I have instructed you, the citizen President of the republic is pleased to accord you the command of one or more of the vessels purchased for the service of the republic.

I communicate it to you, charging you to make known to the government what you intend to do in the case.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

On communicating to you, in another despatch of this date, the terms of the authorization to contract a foreign loan in accordance with instructions upon the subject, and to be invested to sustain the national cause, in virtue thereof I hereby communicate to you the decree of the citizen President in the council of ministers, authorizing you, if you succeed in the loan, to invest as much as will purchase sixty thousand rifles or muskets of a good kind and in perfect condition, at current prices, and a proportionate number of cannons, cavalry arms and munitions of war; you giving an account to the government of the contracts, arrangements and certificates relating to the business.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

As I communicate to you, in another despatch of this date, in conformity with what you said, that you think you could obtain a foreign loan, to invest it in the defence of the national cause, the citizen President of the republic has been pleased to assert in the counsel of ministers that you be authorized and empowered to contract a loan, in accordance with the terms of said despatch, in which I manifest to you that in a notice I would give you instructions about the objects in which it was to be invested; and in such virtue, by decree of the citizen President I communicate to you here, that in case you obtain that loan, you will be empowered as follows :

1st. You may accept the service of those foreign citizens who may wish to enlist, to aid in the defence of the cause of the republic, appropriating the sums necessary for the expenses of transportation of such foreign citizens, and to pay what may be coming to them.

2d. The acceptance of the services of foreign citizens will be with the consideration that, by the mere act of beginning to lend their services, they must

consider themselves, in accordance with existing laws, as citizens of Mexico, and will be subject in every way to the laws of the republic, enjoying the pay due their rank, by the military tariff regulating it, and having a right besides, conformably to the laws of the 11th of August of this year, to receive the recompense conceded in it when their service concludes by being disabled in it or by the termination of the foreign war.

3d. You shall have all the powers necessary to arrange the organization of the forces that are formed of said foreign citizens, the right to confer military grades required by its organization, as high as colonel, giving those grades to the class of auxiliaries of the army, and having also the privilege to recognize the grades they may have held in other countries, all this remaining subject to the approbation of the government.

4th. If you think it convenient you may commend to others or take for yourself the superior command of a part or of all the force composed of the said foreign citizens who come to lend their service in favor of the republic.

I communicate it to you, charging you to give proper and timely account of it to the government, stating all that you have done in the matter.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,

Guadalupe y Calvo.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The President of the republic has been pleased to send to me the following decree :

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to his fellow-citizens, greeting :

In the exercise of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have deemed it proper to adopt in cabinet counsel a decree, as follows :

ART. 1. To all foreigners who may present themselves armed with the arms requisite for infantry or cavalry, in order to serve the constitutional government in the defence of the independence of Mexico and its republican institutions, there shall be given, in addition to the pay assigned by law to the army, a bounty in land, at the termination of the war, or whenever they become unfit for military service.

ART. 2. This bounty shall be of the value of one thousand dollars for all private soldiers and non-commissioned officers; of the value of one thousand five hundred dollars for all officers from the grade of second lieutenant or ensign to that of captain; and of the value of two thousand dollars for superior officers.

ART. 3. The lands destined for these bounties shall be the government unappropriated lands, the confiscated lands of all those guilty of the crime of treason, according to the law of the 16th of August, 1863, or any other lands considered as national property.

ART. 4. The value of the unappropriated lands shall be estimated according to the assessment existing at the time of the granting of the bounty ; and the value of the confiscated lands and of the others considered as national property, according to their respective valuations.

ART. 5. In order to promote the division of property, the largest extent of land that will be given to one person shall be the fourth part of a Mexican square league, or else the fourth part of an ordinary grazing farm, the difference being made up in number, or by other property, if the value of the land does not reach one thousand, one thousand five hundred, or two thousand dollars, as the case may be.

ART. 6. The unappropriated lands that may be acquired in conformity with this law, and all the improvements that may be made upon them, shall be exempted from the payment of all taxes for five years. As soon as there shall be fifty persons congregated as residents thereon, they shall have the right of forming themselves into a township, with the privilege of electing their municipal authorities; and then such grants shall be made to them as may seem convenient for the progress and development of the township.

ART. 7. In accordance with existing legislation, all foreigners who present themselves for service in the army of the republic shall immediately become Mexican citizens, with all the rights and obligations of such citizens.

ART. 8. The acceptance of the services of such foreigners shall be by the supreme government, by the governors or military commanders of the States, or by the commanders-in-chief; and registries are to be kept in which are to be written down the names of the foreigners that present themselves, their descriptions, and the day on which they enter the service. Of these registries, copies are to be given to the parties interested and the necessary duplicates in case of loss of the former copies.

ART. 9. The authorities before mentioned, whenever they deem it proper, may admit unarmed foreigners into the public service, to whom in such case there shall be given a bounty of nine hundred dollars, in land, at the end of the war, or whenever they become incapacitated for military duty.

ART. 10. Those who desert, or who, for any other proper reason, shall be dismissed from the service, shall lose all right to the bounty herein offered.

ART. 11. The presentation of the documents mentioned in Article 8, together with the requisite proof of having continued in the service until the termination of the war, or until they have been incapacitated for military duty, shall give to those presenting them the full right to obtaining the bounty.

ART. 12. In the same certificates such distinguished services shall be recorded as those may have performed who present them, in order that they may receive the special recompenses which they merit.

Wherefore, I order that this decree be printed, published, circulated, and duly carried into effect.

Given at the palace of the national government at Monterey, on the 11th of August, 1864.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Citizen JOSE MARIA IGLESIAS,

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

And I communicate it to you for your information, and to give it due effect Reform and liberty! Monterey, August 11, 1864.

IGLESIAS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

I communicate to you in various despatches of this date the terms of the authorization to contract a foreign loan, as you say you think you can procure it, and the faculties conceded to you to invest of it the necessary sums to purchase arms, to buy or build vessels, and to transport those foreign citizens who may wish to come and lend their services to the republic as citizens of it; in virtue whereof I must add to you in this despatch that the citizen President has been pleased to accord in council of ministers that I should also communicate to you the following instructions:

First. When you shall have obtained the loan, and that in accordance with special authorizations for every case, you appropriate the necessary sums for express objects, you will communicate to the government what may be the remainder to be placed at its disposal, so that it may determine the mode to use it in favor of the national cause.

Second. By every safe means you will have the kindness to render an account to the government of all that which you may practice, taking care, likewise, to reunite and send opportunely to the government the proofs of all the arrangements or contracts that you may celebrate, whether to obtain the loan or for the purchase of vessels, arms and munitions, or for the recruiting of strange citizens, as well as also the justification of the inversion of the funds and expenses that may be made in conformity with these authorizations.

Third. Equally, if you obtain the referred objects that you have proposed, or any part of them, you will please communicate the dispositions that you dictate and the operations that you execute, with the indicated elements of war, so that the government may then determine.

I communicate it to you for your information and to give it due effect.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, March 1, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Guadalupe y Calvo.

PASO DEL NORTE, October 14, 1865.

A true copy:

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 4.]

This day I have addressed to the citizen General Placido Vega, who is at present in this city in discharge of a commission of the supreme government, the communication that follows:

The citizen President has considered the four communications which you addressed to me, two dated the 21st, one the 24th, and another the 26th of

June of this year, transcribing two that you addressed on the 21st and 24th to the citizen Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and the replies he made to you on the 21st and 26th, asking you first to furnish him with one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$125,000,) and proposing to you next to buy three thousand rifles, to facilitate the transport of arms and munitions to the republic; concerning which that citizen general manifested to you that he could not do any of the two things.

According to the information that Mr. Ramon De Zaldo, your commissioner, gave to the government in Chihuahua, you and said Zaldo were authorized, on the 10th of March, to raise the sum of thirteen or fifteen thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to pay the balance on the arms and munitions you purchased with funds you carried in discharge of your commission. At the same time you and Mr. De Zaldo were authorized to raise money for necessary expenses to transport munitions and arms to the territory of the republic.

As, according to the four mentioned communications which you addressed to me in June, it results that the difficulties are greater than were anticipated from Mr. Zaldo's report, the government now desires to remove them, with a full knowledge of antecedents, and desiring also that your duties may not conflict with those of the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to the prejudice of the cause of the republic, the citizen President has been pleased in a council of ministers to communicate to you the following resolutions.

First. That you give all the information convenient to demonstrate what are the sums you deem yet necessary, so that the government may know how to act; and in the mean time your authorization is suspended, but not molesting what has been done already within prescribed limit.

Second. That the preceding resolution does not prevent you from doing all you can to execute your commission from San Luis Potosi in June, 1863, within the terms, for which you will be furnished with the proper funds.

I transcribe this communication to Mr. Zaldo that he may give it due effect.

And I transcribe it to you for your information and consequent action.

Independence and liberty! Paso Del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,

In Commission from the Supreme Government,

San Francisco, Upper California.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT—SECTION FIRST, RESERVED.

I transcribe to you in another communication of this day, which I address with this date to citizen General Placido Vega, and which I also transcribe to Mr. Ramon de Zaldo, suspending the authorization which was conferred upon you the 10th of May of this year, to raise means to transport arms and munitions to the territory of the republic.

Desiring, however, to avoid trouble about General Vega's commission, and to give you a reserved commission to be used or not as you think best, the citizen President of the republic has been pleased to accord in cabinet council to authorize you to find out if it be best to continue General Vega's commission, or make arrangements to raise means indispensable for the purpose, if you judge such

means could be better employed in other ways, with the understanding that in every arrangement that you may make you must consider the good of the republic, taking care at the same time that you do nothing to the prejudice of the government, so it may act freely in regard to that commission.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, August 19, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,

In commission from the Supreme Government,

San Francisco, Upper California.

PASO DEL NORTE, October 14, 1865.

True copies :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 9.]

PASO DEL NORTE, January 16, 1866.

I have received the duplicates of your notes, numbered 570 and 611, dated 9th and 25th November, and the original, No. 636, of the 5th December, relating to the commission given to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa for foreign purposes.

The first notice the government had of his arrangement with Mr. Samuel Brannan was contained in the note mentioned, 636. The citizen General Sanchez Ochoa's last letters to the President and me were dated last September. No letters have been received from him since, and the government has no official report from him since he left the republic.

In his private letters he merely said he was progressing in his business, and would soon send a messenger to the government with despatches and funds. But no messenger came, and the government has not heard from him since.

From your note 636 and annexes it appears General Sanchez Ochoa has issued bonds in San Francisco for ten millions of dollars, and has received thirty thousand dollars in gold from Mr. Brannan to be repaid in two months, mortgaging all the bonds for that purpose, to be sold at auction at the end of that time by Mr. Brannan, if the \$30,000 are not paid. You also report that Mr. Brannan has already given orders to sell the bonds, though the sale will be prevented if possible.

The government cannot believe this without official notice. The authorizations and instructions given to General Ochoa were to procure a loan, and not to prevent one by issuing bonds for millions, and then pledging them for a small sum of money. That would only grievously compromise the interest and honor of the republic.

The minister of finance furnished the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa with five or six thousand dollars for his expenses on his commission; and when he saw it could not be executed in a reasonable manner, he ought to have given it up, rather than make such engagements.

As the government only has notice of the engagement to pay that sum, and has no official knowledge of the arrangements made by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, it cannot fully judge the affair; though from the very nature

of the contract it is plain that it exceeded instructions and the terms of the authorization, and consequently whatever has been done by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is not binding upon the government of the republic.

Yet, for the interest of its good name, the citizen President authorizes you—although there is no obligation on the part of the government—to try and make arrangements to settle that question honorably, with least burden to the government.

The citizen President is so satisfied of the patriotism and rectitude of the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, he hopes after an explanation is made that, though there may be errors, they will not prove serious; yet he has little hope that anything can be realized by the commission. In this consideration the citizen President has decreed as follows:

“First. That the commission of the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is now at an end; he must give an account of what he has done in it, and return to the republic, to continue to lend his personal services as a military man.

“Second. That although the commission of the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is no longer in effect as to what it was intended to produce, yet you may permit him to retain the title of commissioner, as long as you think it convenient, for the sole purpose of settling the pending difficulties, with the aid of your assistance.”

The government decrees this last because you may find the assistance of citizen General Sanchez Ochoa of service in settling the difficulties already existing, and because it might not seem proper or just for you to attend to affairs of trouble that he only caused.

I send you the package in which this note is enclosed to General Sanchez Ochoa for its proper observance.

I offer you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 10.]

PASO DEL NORTE, January 16, 1866.

In another note of this date, No. 9, I communicate to you the citizen President's resolve to close the commission of citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and his decree respecting the sum of thirty thousand dollars in gold which he received, and pledged the bonds he issued in San Francisco, California, to pay for that sum in a very short time.

As I said to you in that note, although what was done by the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa is not to be considered as binding upon the republic, yet, for the good name of the government, the citizen President has authorized you to make some arrangements for the payment of that sum, if it can possibly be done, to avoid difficulties in the business. For that purpose you may make use of any disposable funds, or, in default thereof, you may make whatever arrangements you deem fit.

The citizen President also authorizes you particularly to carry out the agreement with Mr. Jacob P. Luse to colonize some portions of Lower California; and from the proceeds of that business to appropriate as much as is necessary to pay said debt, or you may make any other arrangements, according to the circumstances, in connection with the colonization scheme in Lower California.

I offer you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 31.]

PASO DEL NORTE, January 23, 1866.

I send you the copy of a communication which I have addressed to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, dated the 20th of this month, remitting also to you the package containing it, for you to forward to him.

I protest to you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

By the mail of yesterday morning I received your communication of the 26th of November last from Washington, in reply to mine of the 14th of November, informing you that you would need the approbation of the citizen minister plenipotentiary of the republic in the United States to all your acts.

Before receiving my communication you had already informed me that you had always acted so, acknowledging the propriety, and even the necessity, to act in that manner.

You also informed me that the citizen minister would report to the government the contracts you had concluded with Mr. Samuel Brannan, of which you had given him an account. The government has no knowledge of that contract, nor did the citizen minister know anything about it at the time you wrote, for in his note 636, of the 5th of December, he says in your communication of the 1st of December you said you had sent him the originals of the contract by Mr. Fitch, and he replied on the 3d that Mr. Fitch had read the contracts to him, but did not give him copies of them as he had requested.

This information, and the fact that you had hypothecated all the bonds for

the sum of thirty thousand dollars, not knowing the precise terms of the hypothecation, is all that the government knows of the business at present.

I sent you a communication in regard to it by the mail that left on the 16th of this month.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, January 20, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *January 28, 1866.*

A true copy :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 129.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 9, 1866.*

I received last night the duplicates of your two communications of the 7th of February in New York, which, indeed, are from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and which I now answer, as you will see from the two enclosed copies, numbered 1 and 2, of my replies.

You will also see that they conform to my note to you of the 14th of October, No. 346, urging the necessity of your approbation in all cases of whatever he does in execution of his commission, and to what I communicated in my note (No. 9) of the 6th of January in regard to the close of that commission.

With the first of said notes I send you copies of all the documents relating to the commission and authorization of citizen General Ochoa, among them those relating to the settlement of the difficulties which arose in the discharge of the commission intrusted to the citizen General Placido Vega.

I do not send you copies of the duplicates which I received from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, because I gave the substance of them in former notes, and I have not time to copy them before the mail leaves, and they were not signed, so you had better request copies of them from him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

I received by the mail of last night a communication from New York, dated the 7th of February, as a duplicate, the original of which has not reached me

You write in substance as follows :

1st. That, in regard to my advice to settle in some way the trouble citizen General Placido Vega has caused, in order to be able to get possession of the arms he purchased and mortgaged to a merchant of San Francisco for thirty thousand dollars, you deposited five hundred thousand dollars in bonds for five months, and agreed to pay five per cent. a month on the original sum, if not paid within that time, the bonds still remaining on deposit as security.

2d. That you were negotiating for four or five millions of percussion caps, and from seventy to one hundred quintals of powder, to be sent to the republic with the arms.

3d. That you had obtained a small sum of money to send one commissioner to citizen General Porfirio Diaz, in Oaxaca, and another to citizen General Nicolas Regules, in Michoacan, to consult with them about the transportation of these arms, the caps, and powder.

4th. That you had made a private arrangement with the San Francisco and Panama line of steamers to carry these munitions of war.

The citizen President has considered all that, granting that I should tell you in reply as follows :

1st. That, as I informed you on the 14th of October, the receipt of which you acknowledged on the 26th of December, you must have the approbation and previous consent of citizen Matias Romero, the minister in Washington, for all you do in discharge of your commission ; and as that is a condition and limitation of your powers, whatever you do without it will be considered of no value and effect, and as though done without the necessary power.

2d. That even before the limitations of your powers your authorization of the 19th of August was to settle the trouble of citizen Vega, and obtain resources by means of a loan, but not to issue bonds first, and then to pledge them for a small sum, to be used for entirely different purposes.

3d. And, as I informed you by despatch of the 16th of January, your commission is closed in the manner and for the reasons given in that despatch.

Independence and liberty ! Paso del Norte, March 9, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL. *Secretary.*

No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

By last night's mail I received a communication of the 7th of February from New York, as a duplicate, without signature or mention of the person who wrote it. I have not received the original, but its contents show it is from you.

It says a notice was sent in a former communication that a messenger would soon set out with funds for the supreme government ; that his departure had been delayed by some unforeseen events, but would soon take place.

The citizen President has considered that communication, and begs me to say to you, in reply, that, as you were informed officially on the 14th of October, the acknowledgment of the receipt of which was made on the 26th of November, you need the previous and especial approbation of citizen Matias Romero, the minister in Washington, for all that you do in execution of your commission ;

and, to give value and effect to your acts, that approbation is an essential requisite.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 9, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York.*

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 9, 1866.*

These are true copies :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 155]

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 24, 1866.*

With my note (No. 129) of the 9th of this month I sent you copies of two communications, directed to citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in answer to the duplicates of two communications that reached me without signature or the names of the persons sending them, but which I supposed were from him, considering the nature of their contents.

I received the original of two communications by last night's mail, and I send you copies 1 and 2 of the answer I address to the citizen General Ochoa. You will see from them that I refer to my former replies, and that now my sole intention is to notify you that I have received the signed originals, with this difference: these being dated the 6th of February, and the duplicates the 7th of the same month.

I protest my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 1.]

By the mail which arrived here yesterday I received the original of a communication which you addressed to me from New York, dated the 6th of February last, about an arrangement you tried to make in reference to the commission of citizen General Placido Vega, and concerning other matters.

As I had previously received the duplicate of the same communication from you, although the duplicate had the date of the 7th of February, I answered it on the 9th day of the current month.

As I have already stated in my communication, the duplicate had no signature, and did not give the name of the person who wrote it; for that reason I notified you of the receipt of the signed original, and for the rest I refer you to my reply.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 24, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867*.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 2.]

I have received by the mail that arrived here yesterday the original of a communication which you addressed to me from New York, dated the 6th of February last, stating that you informed me in a previous communication that a messenger would soon be sent by you to the supreme government; that his departure had been delayed by certain incidents, but he would soon start. On the 9th of the current month I replied to the duplicate which I received of that communication. Referring to that reply, I now notify you that I have received the original of the communication with a signature, for which reason I told you then, in respect to the duplicate, that it was dated the 7th of February, and had no signature, and no expression of the name of the person who directed it.

Independence and liberty! Paso del Norte, March 24, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York*.

PASO DEL NORTE, *March 24, 1866*.

True copies :

JUAN VALDEZ, *First Officer*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867*.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 198.]

PASO DEL NORTE, *April 11, 1866*.

With note 111 of the 15th of February last, you sent me three copies in English of certain arrangements that citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa attempted to make in San Francisco, California, with Mr. Samuel Brannan, a merchant of that city, and Mr. Richard Chenery, as agent of the same.

The citizen General Sanchez Ochoa has not yet remitted a single copy of any

H. Ex. Doc. 33—13

kind of a document concerning his arrangements to the government, nor has he given an account of them, neither has he given any explanation, official or private, of his proceedings.

When a due account of those arrangements is given to the government, he will be able to give, if necessary, a full account, and will demonstrate, in every particular, their manifest and evident nullity. In the mean time, it is enough to read the authorization with which the government sent the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and to read the indicated arrangements which he attempted to make, in order to see and perceive in an unquestionable manner that in all substantial points he exceeded his authorizations.

For this reason the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, seeking to make arrangements without sufficient authority, and as those who treated with him should have made inquiries concerning the extent and power of his authorizations, it is beyond all doubt that those arrangements, even from the beginning, have been and are null, and that they never have had any effect, nor can they have in future any legitimate effect, nor be considered in any manner binding upon the republic.

You will please communicate this to the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, and make it known, whenever necessary, to those concerned in the mentioned arrangements.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT, BUREAU OF RELATIONS—AMERICAN SECTION.

No. 200.]

PASO DEL NORTE, April 11, 1865.

In your note 168 of the 10th March last, you informed me that you sent citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa a copy of my communication on the 8th of the same month, informing him that he had ceased to be commissioner, by government command of the 16th January, and was ordered to return to the republic. The citizen President has considered your resolution and approved it. He also instructs you to communicate this note to citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, if he is still in the country, so that he may have no doubt about his duty.

In regard to what he said to you in a communication of the 7th of March, about sending original documents to the government, tell him, if he is still in the country, that all his documents have been received; but nothing has been received from the citizen General Sanchez Ochoa, nor has anything about contracts of any kind made by him.

I protest to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON WITH
THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 26.

No. 541.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 2, 1865.

Urgently called to this city by General Ortega and General Carvajal, I came from Washington yesterday, and saw General Carvajal last night. He said he had sent for me to consult about what was to be done on General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in this city with the greater part of the bonds he printed in San Francisco, to be sold here. I heard that when he arrived in New York, he said he intended to sell his bonds because they were made before General Carvajal's, and as the affair was already in charge of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, he could not change it.

Those bonds cannot be sold because it would violate the contract with John W. Corlies & Co., and would prevent the sale of all other bonds of that kind.

I propose to see General Sanchez Ochoa to-morrow, to find out what he intends to do, and to get up a proper understanding between him and General Carvajal.

* * * * *

I will inform you what takes place in this business, in separate communications, and now profit by the occasion to renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary,*

No. 27.

No. 570.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, November 9, 1865.

I saw General Ochoa at his hotel on the 3d instant. He seemed disposed to do nothing to injure the sale of General Carvajal's bonds, though anxious to execute his commission from the supreme government to raise funds for the national cause. We agreed to consult General Carvajal, and make arrangements satisfactory to both parties. That meeting occurred on the 5th, when I said Ochoa's bonds could not be sold without injuring the Carvajal's that were now legally announced; and added, it would be better to furnish Ochoa funds to carry out his commission from the proceeds of sales of Carvajal's bonds. I also proposed that General Ochoa have one million of dollars out of that fund, and General Carvajal agreed to it. General Ochoa, however, said it would not be enough, and wanted one third of the loan; so we could not agree at that time.

General Sanchez Ochoa said he had an offer of money for his bonds, with a promise not to sell them, and wanted to know if he could accept the offer. We told him we would have to see Messrs. Corlies & Co. about it, though we saw no present objections.

Our next meeting was short. General Sanchez Ochoa and General Carvajal agreed to leave the decision in the affair to their respective agents, Mr. Chenery and Mr. Tift. We said nothing of the portion General Ochoa was to get of the bonds then in the market.

General Ochoa sent me word yesterday that Mr. Chenery had spoken with

Mr. Tift, who was disposed to make an amicable settlement; but Mr. Chenery would go to Washington first, to consult the President and General Grant. I cannot say how the business will end, but I think there will be no trouble about what General Ochoa is to have for his portion, though General Carvajal may not wish to give more than one million. That difficulty will be slight, for it will be hard to get more than that for some time, and we may have instructions from the government how to dispose of it by the time we obtain it.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.
M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 28.

No. 611.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 25, 1865.

Note No. 346, of the 14th October, from your department, with the annexed copies, has communicated to me the different authorizations granted to General Sanchez Ochoa by the supreme government, to negotiate a foreign loan, purchase munitions of war, and for other purposes, as well as the recent instructions he had to act in concert with me. The original and duplicate, addressed to him from your department, has been delivered to him. In my notes 541 and 570, of the 2d and 9th of October, I informed you of General Sanchez Ochoa's arrival in New York, and what had been done up to that time about his bonds. Nothing important has occurred since.

I thought we might be excused for trying to determine what part of the proceeds of the bonds now in market each one should have. We left this point in abeyance to wait for orders from the supreme government. In the mean time Mr. Chenery, the agent of General Sanchez Ochoa, and of the merchants of San Francisco who advanced him funds, told the general he could raise one hundred thousand dollars by pledging the bonds. I told him to go on with the business and let me know when he was ready. I never saw Mr. Chenery, and all I know about the business I learned from General Sanchez Ochoa. I do not know how it is progressing, or if they have given up all hopes of accomplishing it.

General Sanchez Ochoa came to this city to visit General Grant and the Secretary of War, and has been with me since the 22d. I received a letter from New York to-day, containing the copy of one from San Francisco, dated the 27th of October, with very alarming reports about the bonds. I send you a copy and translation of the second letter. I showed it to General Sanchez Ochoa, and he said there was no danger of the bonds being sold at auction. Mr. Chenery, Mr. Brannan's agent, told him they would not be sold in that way. I have advised him, however, to go back to New York and attend to the business. I also told Mr. Tift about it, so he might see Mr. Chenery immediately, and prevent any trouble.

General Sanchez Ochoa will return to New York the day after to-morrow. I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 27, 1865.*

DEAR SIR: General Ochoa, the agent for the Mexican government (Juarez) for effecting a loan of \$10,000,000, has gone to New York with bonds issued for that purpose, in the hopes of selling the same in your city. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, holds a mortgage upon them conditioned for the payment of \$30,000 in gold, due in about thirty days from this date, and if not paid he has power to sell said bonds at public auction on ten days' notice. The matter will be attended to by the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Should these bonds be sold for the debt, and purchased by Mr. Brannan, he would be willing that others should unite with him in the purchase.

It occurred to me that you or Mr. _____ might make something out of them in case they are so sold for the debt. Mr. Brannan would be willing to let other parties take half of them at half the cost, say \$15,000 in gold, and interest and expenses added. You can ascertain all about it by inquiring at the said bank.

I am in hopes that General Ochoa will at once raise the money for Mr. Brannan and redeem his bonds, but should he fail and let them be sold it seems to me that something could be done to advantage. If so I would like to hear from you or Mr. _____.

Yours truly,

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 30.

No. 636.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 5, 1865.

Receiving fresh information that the ten millions of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa would be sold at auction to pay Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, the thirty thousand dollars in gold that he had advanced, I wrote to the general on the 29th ultimo, as you will see from enclosed copy of the letter, asking him to tell me all he had done in execution of his commission, as well as what was doing, by copies of all the documents relating to the affair, and especially to his contract with Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, to refund the thirty thousand in gold.

The general answered me on 1st that his adjutant, Mr. Fitch, would bring me the original contracts. I also enclose you a copy of his answer.

Mr. Fitch came the next day and read me the different documents and powers drawn up by General Sanchez Ochoa. One of them states that he pledged the ten millions in bonds for the payment of the thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan, agreeing to have them sold at public auction if the thirty thousand were not paid in three months, or as many of them as would raise that amount. Mr. Fitch told me that Mr. Brannan and his lawyer had insisted on that clause, merely for his own security in every contingency; but they did not actually intend to sell them, preferring to wait till the advance could be conveniently refunded. I hear it was done on 24th of September, and was to have been paid on the 24th of November. Shortly after that date I was assured that the Bank of Commerce in New York, where the bonds were deposited, received an order by telegraph to sell them at auction; but as it was a

delicate business the order was not complied with till a letter should arrive as expected on the 11th instant. I have also reliable information that the bonds were removed from the Bank of Commerce, where they were perfectly safe, to another house; I don't know where it is, but I fear it is not a very safe place.

Wishing to avoid the discredit and loss of the bonds being sold at public auction, I again advised General Sanchez Ochoa and Mr. Tift to do all they could to prevent it. General Sanchez Ochoa replied that Mr. Chenery, his agent, said he was sure of raising one hundred thousand dollars this week to pay Mr. Brannan, and some other expenses. The general has already waited some time on that promise, but I much fear he will be disappointed as he has been on former occasions.

As General Sanchez Ochoa's agent informed me that his documents had not been sent to his supreme government, I requested copies of them on the 3d, as you will see from the enclosed copy of the note. I have had no answer yet.

In my opinion this is a very serious business, and the worst is I have not the means to settle it satisfactorily.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 31.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 29, 1865.

In note No. 246, of the 14th of October last, the citizen minister of foreign relations gives me certain instructions in regard to the commission of the supreme government which you are now executing, and of which you were informed by that minister through my mediation. In accordance with those instructions you will please give me a complete account of all you have done in discharge of that commission, as well as what you intend to do, and that is to be done, in writing, with the original documents pertaining to the affair, or copies of them, and particularly those relating to the arrangement you have made with Mr. Samuel Brannan of San Francisco, for an advance of thirty thousand dollars which he made to you.

With these few lines, I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

GENERAL OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY IN COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In reply to your note of the 29th ultimo, I send you by Mr. Fitch, an officer of the national army, the original papers of the contracts I made in San Fran-

cisco, in accordance with power granted me by the supreme government, hoping you will return them to me as soon as you have read them, so that I may send them to the citizen minister of relations.

Country, liberty, and reform! New York, December 1, 1865.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Citizen Minister MATIAS ROMERO,

Plenipotentiary of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 33.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 3, 1865.

Mr. Fitch put into my hands your communication of the 1st instant, in which you inform me you send the original papers of the contracts you made in San Francisco, in accordance with powers granted you by the supreme government, which papers I requested of you in my note of the 29th of November last.

Mr. Fitch read me the documents, and explained them to me. I beg you to send me copies of all of them, with translations, if you can. Mr. Fitch will return the originals to you.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO:

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, &c., &c., &c.,

New York.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 35.

This agreement, made this day of ———, in the year 1866, between the government of the republic of Mexico, by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, agent of the republic of Mexico, and by the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, acting for and in behalf of the said government of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, California, of the second part, witnesseth :

That whereas the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, for and in behalf and under the authority of the government of the republic of Mexico, is about to negotiate a loan of ten millions of dollars, and has appointed the said Samuel Brannan his agent for that purpose, and has assigned certain revenues of the said government to the said Samuel Brannan as security for the said loan by a proper indenture of assignment, duly executed and delivered on the sixteenth day of June, 1865; and whereas the said Samuel Brannan, as such agent, has undertaken the procurement of the said loan, and is now engaged in the necessary steps and proceedings in furtherance thereof, and has caused bonds of the said republic to be prepared to the extent of ten millions of dollars to be issued by said government: now, therefore, it is hereby agreed between the said contracting parties as follows :

First. That the said party of the second part will use his best endeavors to cause said bonds to be sold and disposed of at the highest prices or rates which he can obtain for the same, and will promptly pay over the moneys that may be obtained upon such sales to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa for the said government.

Second. That the said party of the first part shall pay the expenses necessary for the preparation of said bonds, the compensation of clerks, editors, writers, and all other employes; printing, advertising, and all publications; the freights, charges, wages, salaries, insurance, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to and connected with the matter of collecting, receiving, and shipping at this port the said revenues assigned to and to be received and collected by the said Samuel Brannan, and the proper care, preservation, and investment of the same by or through the said party of the second part, and also all and every other expense, cost, or charge incidental to and necessarily and properly connected with or growing out of the matter of the procurement of said loan; the issuance and sale of said bonds, and the collection, shipment, preservation, and investment of said revenues, and the redemption, payment, settlement, and liquidation of said loan, and the return to the said government of any surplus of said revenues that may be left remaining in the hands of said party of the second part after said loan and all interest and expenses have been entirely liquidated.

Third. That in the matter referred to in article second the said party of the second part shall observe all economy consistent with success in the sale of said bonds, and in the principal matters involving expenditures (other than incidental expenses) and in establishing agencies for the sale of bonds in other places than California, the said party of the second part is required to consult the said General Ochoa or his representative, if present in California, as to the expediency, terms, and cost thereof.

Fourth. In addition to all the expenses above mentioned the said party of the first part shall pay to the said Samuel Brannan as a compensation for the services performed and to be performed by him in the matter of said loan the just and full sum or commission of one per cent., or one dollar upon the hundred, upon the amount of all moneys received for bonds sold, and the same commission upon the then market value in San Francisco of any of said bonds which may be otherwise disposed of, which said commissions shall be his full and only payment and compensation for all services.

Fifth. The said expenses as they shall be incurred by said Samuel Brannan, his agent or agents, and the said commissions as they shall be earned from time to time shall be deducted from the moneys then received for the sale of bonds, and shall be retained and paid to the said Samuel Brannan, and the surplus of such moneys then remaining on hand shall at once be delivered to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, or his order, or such other persons as may be the agent of the republic of Mexico.

Sixth. In order to aid and facilitate the said Samuel Brannan in collecting, receiving, and shipping to San Francisco the government revenues which have been assigned, transferred, and pledged to him by the deed of assignment aforesaid, and upon the faith of the said government of the republic of Mexico, the said Samuel Brannan is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and establish one or more agents of his, Mexicans or foreigners, as he shall see fit, and at his pleasure, who are actual residents at the several Mexican ports aforesaid, to receive the said revenues from the said Samuel Brannan and his agents; and each one of them is hereby authorized to receive said revenues as they are collected and paid in at said ports, or any of them, and to ship the same at once to San Francisco. But such agent or agents shall not in any manner interfere with the regular business of said custom-houses, and the custom-house and other authorities of said government, will aid and facilitate them in the performance of their respective duties; provided, however, that all money received by the

agents of the said Samuel Brannan at the custom-house of the States herein above named, shall be subject to the duties of exportation imposed by the laws of the republic then in force, and all profits of exchange or premium in Mexican coin shall be credited to the account of the government of the republic of Mexico.

Seventh. When the bonds, or so many of them as shall be issued, sold and disposed of, and all principal and interest thereon, and the expenses, charges, commissions, and disbursements herein above mentioned and referred to, shall have been fully liquidated, settled, and paid by the said government of the republic of Mexico, if there shall be any surplus of said revenues remaining in the hands or to the charge of the said Samuel Brannan, he shall at once return and refund the same to the said government by delivering the same to the agent of the said government at San Francisco.

And in testimony hereof the said government of the republic of Mexico hereby pledges its faith to the full and literal performance of this contract, and every part thereof, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and causes the same to be executed and delivered in its parts and behalf by and through the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, its duly accredited and fully empowered agent, who, together with the said Samuel Brannan, whose faith and promise are pledged hereto, have signed and sealed these presents at San Francisco, California, this _____ day of _____, in the year 1865.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the witnesses:

FRED. B. FITCH,
O. BADLAIN,
S. BRANNAN,
GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 36.

Letters of attorney from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, to Samuel Brannan, Esq., of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America.

Whereas the government of the republic of Mexico, by the resolution of the President and council of ministers thereof, at Chihuahua, on or about the first day of March, in the year 1865, decreed and passed a due and formal resolution for the purpose of negotiating abroad a loan to be used by the republic of Mexico in the defence of the national cause, and authorizing the undersigned, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to negotiate said loan to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars (\$10,000,000,) upon certain terms and securities in said resolution mentioned and set forth;

And whereas the said resolution and decree has been duly and formally made known and conveyed to the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and he has been fully and lawfully invested with the power and authority to make and negotiate said loan and perform all acts provided for in said resolutions, and as evidence thereof the official letters of said government of the republic of Mexico, dated March, 1865, have been duly issued and delivered to him, whereby General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa is fully authorized and empowered to proceed with the terms of said resolution :

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and

in my name, place, stead, under the said resolution and official letter, to negotiate and contract for said loan to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars for and in the name of the government of the republic of Mexico, and to issue the bonds of said government or other evidences of indebtedness. Therefore, with right, power, and authority to appropriate to the payment of said loan (the principal and interest thereof,) any revenue of the government of the republic of Mexico, and especially all those taxes belonging to the general treasury of Mexico and proceeding from the mineral productions in the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, and likewise one half of all the duties collected at maritime custom-houses in all the states, departments and territories of the said republic of Mexico bordering upon the Pacific coast; and furthermore, with authority to appropriate the duties of said custom-houses in favor of the loaners, with the understanding and the pledge of said government of the republic of Mexico that the amount of said duties shall be credited to the account of interest and principal of said loan, granting and securing to them on the part of said government of the republic of Mexico in the regulation of duties the highest deduction which may have been latterly allowed in the ports of Mexico above named.

And furthermore, with full power and authority to make and negotiate said loan in such form and in such terms, as to the time or place of repayment and rate of interest and other matters, as he may see fit, as I can in my discretion, and as the agent of said government of Mexico, vest in him.

And furthermore, with full power and authority to do and perform under and by virtue of the said authorization, or any other power or authority I now possess or further obtain and possess from the said government of Mexico, for the purpose of or in relation to said loan.

Hereby giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and in the premises to perform every act and thing necessary to the full and complete performing and carrying into effect of the above matters and connected with or growing out of the same and which I myself could do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all my said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal on the twenty-third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

City and County of San Francisco, ss :

On the seventh day of June, in the year 1865, before me, George C. Graham, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of California, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, as a party thereto, and thereupon the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the court the day and year last above written.

[U. S. internal revenue stamp, duly cancelled.]

GEO. C. GRAHAM,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court N. District California.

[Seal of the court northern district of California.]

CONSULADO DE LA REPUBLICA MEJICANA EN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, ES ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

En tien del mas de Junio de 1865, ante mi José Antonio Godoy, consul de la republica de Mejico, en San Francisco, California, comparar en persona el General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa á quien con eger personalmente y,

Certifico que so el mismo individuo enuncianado en el documento que ante cede y el mismo que le ejecuto de un libre y espontanca voluntad para los usas y fines que en él se esparan.

En testimonio de cual firmo el presente poniendo mi seilo oficial en la fecha antes repuda.

[Seal of the Mexican consulate at
San Francisco, California.]

JOSE A. GODOY,
*Consul de la Republica Mejicana
en San Francisco, California.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Translation of consulate certificate.]

CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On the 13th day of June, 1865, before me, José Antonio Godoy, consul for the republic of Mexico, in San Francisco, California, personally appeared General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, with whom I am acquainted, and whom I certify to be the same person mentioned in the preceding document, who executed it of his own free will and accord, for the ends and purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof, I sign the present, and affix the official seal on the day above written.

JOSE A. GODOY,
Consul of the Mexican Republic in San Francisco, California.

No. 38.

No. 131.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, February 22, 1866.

On the 15th instant, after my note No. 111, in relation to General Sanchez Ochoa's new arrangements, I received the department note No. 9, of the 16th of January, informing me of the citizen President's decision in regard to the general's commission. When General Ochoa came to see me on the 16th I gave him the package sent to him from the department, and read him your note, and all of mine speaking of his arrangements, so he might see the sources of my information to the supreme government, in relation to his transactions. Yet he appeared offended, for I have not seen him since, though he is still in the city.

To-day I received department note No. 31, of the 23d of January, in which I should have received the copy of a communication you addressed to General Ochoa on the same day, but it did not come. I received, however, the open communication for General Ochoa, and took a copy of it. I sent it to him at his hotel to-day.

On the 19th I sent him the note, a copy of which is enclosed, containing the new instructions I have for him from the supreme government, and again requested a written report of all his public acts, with copies of his contracts. I tell him that my approbation, which is required by act of our government, must be in writing, and I request him to make this known to General Frémont. I sent him that communication on the 30th, with the private letter, of which I also

send a copy, and I received the same yesterday, and enclose you a copy of it.
I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. * * *

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 39.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, February 19, 1866.

As early as the 3d of December last I requested you to give me a written account of the contracts you had made in execution of the commission conferred upon you by the supreme government, together with copies of all papers drawn up for that purpose. You then promised to do so as soon as you could, but I have not yet received the report, and up to the 4th instant I had only received copies of three contracts, or rather one contract and two powers, which you gave me in New York, at least one being wanting, namely, that of the pledge of the bonds, of which I had heard. I sent the three copies to the government, and have no duplicates left; therefore I hope you will send me other copies of them, with translations, and a copy and translation of the contract that is wanting, or of any others you may have signed as commissioner of the supreme government.

In relation to the approbation which you seem to think I gave to the new contract you tried to make with * * * I must say to you that what I approved of in our conversations in New York was, that you should interest * * * in our cause, under certain conditions. I did not consent to an arrangement of which I knew nothing, nor could I have consented to it in a private conversation with you, as you give me to understand I did, for such approbation should be in writing, according to the nature of the business, and as may be inferred from the terms of the note in which your commission was submitted to my direction and approval.

I received a communication from the citizen minister of relations, dated the 9th of January, which was communicated to you. By its instructions your mandate was brought to a close, and I allowed you to retain the title of commissioner only to settle the affair with Mr. Brannan or his agents, to prevent a public sale of the bonds, on consultation with me, and to sign no agreement without my previously written approval of its contents.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General SANCHEZ OCHOA, *Present.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 42.

No. 160.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, March 6, 1866.

As I have received no answer to my note of the 19th of February to General Sanchez Ochoa, of which I sent you a copy with my note No. 131, of the

22d of the same month, and knowing that he is still in the city, busy with *
 * * * in putting their plan before Congress, I thought proper to ask him
 once more for an account of his commission, and I wrote him yesterday the
 despatch, of which I enclose a copy.

I send you a copy of the answer to-day and my reply to it, telling him I can-
 not approve his contract with * * * * . I am sure General Sanchez
 Ochoa will receive it with the same contempt as the others. * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paseo del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 43.

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 5, 1866.

On the 19th of February I requested you to give me an account of the agree-
 ment you had made with * * * or other persons, in virtue of your authoriza-
 tions from the supreme government, so that I might examine them in compli-
 ance with the instructions I have received from the citizen President for that
 purpose.

As I have yet received no such report, and as the delicacy of this business
 demands a prompt settlement, I again entreat you to be so good as to send me
 as soon as possible the said report in the terms I used in my former note.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *Present.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 44.

GENERAL OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY IN COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1866.

In reply to your note of yesterday I must inform you that you already have
 in your possession the agreements I made with * * * I have sent you the
 originals of all contracts I have signed as commissioner of the supreme govern-
 ment, as well as an exact account of the course I have pursued in discharge of
 the important mission that has been intrusted to my care.

Country, liberty, and reform !

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.

Citizen MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 6, 1866.

In reply to your note of to-day, which I have just received, I must say I do not understand what you mean by saying, "you already have in your possession the agreements I made with * * * . I have sent you the originals of all contracts I have signed as commissioner of the supreme government, as well as an exact account of the course I have pursued in discharge of the important mission that has been intrusted to my care." Do you mean to say you have sent those documents to the supreme government or to me? I cannot tell which, as your language is ambiguous.

If you have sent the documents to our government, without giving me copies of them, and the report I requested, and which you promised in your letter of the 21st of February last, it seems to me you think I cannot or ought not to take any part in your business, when you know the President decided you should do nothing without my approbation, and without such approbation your acts are not binding upon the nation.

If you mean you have sent me the original contracts and report, I must inform you I have received neither of them. On the 2d of December last Mr. Fitch brought me a note from you, dated in New York the day before, informing me you sent the documents requested in your note of the 29th of November by him, asking me "to return them as soon as possible, so as to send them to the minister of relations." In my note of the 29th of November I requested you to give me a written account of all you had done in execution of your commission, and what you intended to do. You answered by sending Mr. Fitch to me with the original documents you had signed in execution of your commission. I returned them to you by Mr. Fitch, as soon as I had read them, and on the 3d of December I requested you, in an official despatch, to send me copies and translations of them.

You did neither; but on the 4th of February you gave me English copies of three of the documents, but no copy of the special hypothecation of the ten millions of dollars in bonds, issued in San Francisco, to pay for thirty thousand dollars in gold advanced by Mr. Brannan. The copies of the original contracts you gave me were sent to our government on the 15th of February, and that was the reason why I asked for other copies in my note of the 19th. As I got no answer, I repeated my request yesterday. When you say, "I have already sent you the contracts I signed as commissioner of the supreme government, and the exact account of all I have done officially," you do not mean that Mr. Fitch brought them to me, for that would be refusing the copies, and I certainly did not receive a *correct report* of your official acts. And I do not think you sent them after my second request, because in your private note of the 21st of February, you say you would answer mine of the 19th from New York, where you have all your papers, and send me copies from there. As I hear you did not go back to New York, you could not have sent me the documents, and I hope you will explain what has been done, so I may try to recover the documents if they are lost.

You also say in your letter to-day that I have the contracts you signed with * * * * . You know very well I have but one document in my hands, namely, the one handed to me by Mr. Fitch at Mr. Bruzual's house, on the evening of the 3d of February, the night he was married, and which I took for a memorandum, till you told me, on the 15th, it was a perfect contract, and this is the only one of your documents I now have.

* * * * *

If you have pledged any more of the bonds to buy arms, as you tell me, please send me a copy of the contract for my examination and approbation.

M. ROMERO.

General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, &c., &c., &c., *Present.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 46.

No. 190.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, March 14, 1866.

As General Sanchez Ochoa would not tell me where the bonds were deposited, though I had requested it in writing, I had to apply to Mr. Henry Clews, one of the principal bankers in New York, and a friend of mine, asking him to find out where they were, as you will see from the enclosed copy and translation of my letter to him, of the 12th instant. As soon as I find out where they are deposited, I will send an order to the bank and assume the responsibility of their preservation and exclusive disposition. * * * *
This will require labor, expense, and trouble.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paseo Del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 47.

WASHINGTON, *March 12, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I shall be very much obliged to you if you inform me in what house, or in whose hands, General Ochoa's bonds you know of are deposited. In case you do not know this, would you do me the favor to investigate the matter, and tell me what you may find out.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

No. 221.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, March 24, 1866.

On the 17th instant I received a letter from Mr. Henry Clews, dated in New York the day before, of which I send you a copy and translation, (Nos. 1 and 2,) informing me that General Sanchez Ochoa's bonds are deposited in the house of Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison & Brumagin. On the same day I sent that

house the communication, of which copies and translations are here enclosed. (Nos. 3 and 4,) saying that, by virtue of instructions from my government, those bonds were at my disposal, and I was to assume the responsibilities they carried with them. As I had received no answer to that letter yesterday, I sent a duplicate of it by Mr. Clews, whom I requested to deliver it in person, and ask an answer. I enclose a copy and translation of my letter to Mr. Clews (Nos. 5 and 6.)

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 56.

HENRY CLEWS & Co., SUCCESSORS TO LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
BANKERS, &c., GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, 32 WALL STREET,
New York, March 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR : I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th instant. The bonds which you refer to are now in the hands of Messrs. Van Auker, Garrison & Brannigan, 73 William street, this city, held by them in trust, on account of Mr. Samuel Brannan, of California, who made advances upon them.

Holding myself at your service, I remain truly yours,

HENRY CLEWS.

Señor ROMERO, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 57.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, March 17, 1866.

GENTLEMEN : I have been informed that ten millions of Mexican bonds, printed at San Francisco, California, by General Sanchez Ochoa, have come to your possession on deposit, under instructions from Samuel Brannan, esq., of San Francisco, who has made advances on them.

Having lately received instructions from the Mexican government to take charge of said bonds as its representative in this country, I beg you to hold them subject to my order, when the advances of Mr. Brannan are paid. I assume that responsibility, and will pay as soon as I can. In the mean time nobody else can claim said bonds in the name of the Mexican government.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. VAN AUKEN, GARRISON & BRANNIGAN,
73 William street, New York City.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 58.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, March 23, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: On the 17th instant I addressed a letter to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brannagin, who, according to your kind information, hold in their possession the Ochoa bonds. Not having received any answer as yet, and fearing my letter may have miscarried, I take the liberty to enclose you a duplicate thereof, hoping you will be so kind as to send it to said gentlemen, requesting an immediate answer.

I remain, my dear sir, very sincerely yours,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 59.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 233.] *Washington, March 27, 1866.*

I received to-day the answer of Mr. Henry Clews to my letter of the 23d, requesting him to deliver to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brumagin my communication of the 17th, notifying them that the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, and now in their hands, were at my disposal, as I informed you in my notes (190 and 221) of the 14th and 24th instants. I enclose you a copy and translation of Mr. Clews's answer.

You will see by it that he informed me that he took the duplicate of my communication to the house to which it was directed, and they told him the original of the note had been received, a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Brannan, of California, and they were waiting for an answer, and did not consider it necessary to answer it.

We must, therefore, take Mr. Clews's letter as the answer of that house, and I do so, answering Mr. Clews to-day, and thanking him for the trouble I gave him.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

*Paso del Norte.*WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 60.

HENRY CLEWS & Co., SUCCESSORS TO LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,

BANKERS AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, 32 WALL STREET,

New York, March 26, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 23d instant is at hand; the letter addressed to Messrs. Van Auken, Garrison and Brannagin, which came enclosed, I delivered to them as requested. They acknowledged receipt of your previous

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communication, and stated that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Brannan, now in California, and they awaited his reply. They had not written you, as they did not consider it necessary.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY CLEWS.

Señor ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 70.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 261.] *Washington, April 6, 1867.*

I received note No. 129 from your department, dated 9th of March last, containing copies of two communications of the same date from you to General Sanchez Ochoa, in reply to duplicates of his two despatches, dated in New York, the 7th of February previous. I also received department packages for General Ochoa, which I sent him immediately at the National Hotel in this city, where he is yet stopping.

I renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 82.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 321.] *Washington, April 28, 1866.*

Note No. 155, of the 24th of March last, from your department, with annexed copies, informs me of the communications you addressed to General Sanchez Ochoa, in answer to his two from New York, the 6th of February, the duplicate of which had already been received.

That general has not returned to Washington, and I understand he is still in New York, and has not written to me officially or privately.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 353.] *Washington, May 9, 1866.*

At the moment I received notes numbered 198, 199 and 200, of the 11th of April last, from your department, relating to the commission of General Sanchez Ochoa, and his arrangements in San Francisco and New York. I sent them to that general, who still remains in that city, and I sent to him the respective package through the mediation of our consul in that port, so that he might see that it reached its destination.

I have learned he considers his contract with General Sanchez Ochoa is valid, and will not renounce the rights he has acquired. I am to see him day after tomorrow, to make some arrangement with him upon pending points.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 94.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

In the communication, No. 198, of the 11th of April last, the minister of foreign relations writes me from Paso del Norte as follows:

"With note 111, of the 15th of February last, you sent me three copies, in English, of certain arrangements that General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa attempted to make in San Francisco, California, with Mr. Samuel Brannan, a merchant of that city, and Mr. Richard Chenery, as his agent.

"General Sanchez Ochoa has not yet remitted to the government a single copy of any kind of document concerning his arrangements, nor has he given an account of them, neither has he given any explanation, official or private, of his proceedings.

"When a due account of those arrangements is given to the government, he will be able to give, if necessary, a full account, and will demonstrate, in every particular, their manifest and evident nullity. In the mean time, it is enough to read the authorizations with which the government sent General Sanchez Ochoa, and to read the indicated arrangements which he attempted to make, in order to see and perceive, in an unquestionable manner, that in all substantial points he exceeded his authorizations.

"For this reason, General Sanchez Ochoa, seeking to make arrangements without sufficient authority, and as those who treated with him should have made inquiries concerning the extent and power of his authorizations, it is beyond all doubt that those arrangements, even from the beginning, have been and are null, and that they never had any effect, nor can they have in future any legitimate effect, nor be considered in any manner binding upon the republic.

"You will please communicate this to General Sanchez Ochoa, and make it known wherever necessary to those concerned in the mentioned arrangements."

And I transcribe it to you for your information, in accordance with my instructions, protesting the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867*.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 96.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, May 9, 1866.

In note No. 200, of the 11th of April last, the minister of foreign relations writes me as follows :

"In your note No. 168, of the 10th of March last, you informed me that you sent to General Sanchez Ochoa a copy of my communication on the 8th of the same month, informing him that he had ceased to be commissioner, by government command of the 16th of January, and was ordered to return to the republic. The President has considered your resolution, and approves it. He also instructs you to communicate this note to General Sanchez Ochoa, if he is still in the country, so that he may have no doubt about his duty. In regard to what he said to you in a communication of the 7th of March, about sending original documents to the government, tell him, if he is still in the country, that all his documents have been received, but nothing has been received from General Sanchez Ochoa, nor has he written anything about contracts of any kind made by him."

And this I transcribe to you for your information, and in compliance with my instructions, protesting my consideration.

M. ROMERO.

General GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, *New York*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867*.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 102.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 438.]

Washington, June 21, 1866.

I have the honor to remit you various newspaper extracts containing the latest news received in this country from the republic, and the editorials on our affairs published by the newspapers here. You will also find several articles published in relation to Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The New York Herald of day before yesterday published a letter said to have been written in this city on the 17th, representing General Ortega as lawful President of the republic. It says he is acting in concert with all the governors of the States and with the chiefs of the national forces; that he is animated with the best desires to make a treaty with the United States, highly advantageous to this country, and declares that he has submitted his plans to President Johnson and General Banks.

The publication of such a letter in a paper like the Herald would not seem strange, but for other incidents that give a serious character to the reports. By reliable information from New York, I am convinced that General Sanchez Ochoa has joined General Ortega, on condition that when he gets into power he will approve of his conduct; that, in virtue of that arrangement, * * * has resolved to labor for the triumph of Ortega's cause; that the plans submitted to the President and to General Banks are the same that * * * mentioned to them; and that, by virtue of his efforts, that paper has abandoned the cause of Santa Anna, and in future will defend that of Ortega.

Nor would all this be sufficient cause for alarm; for, supposing it true, (and we will find out soon,) it only proves that there is one more Mexican guilty of desertion because the supreme government did not approve his plans. There is another incident more serious than all the others, which you will find in the copy and translation to Mr. Tift from his brother in New York. It says the bonds that General Ochoa brought from San Francisco have been taken from the house where they were deposited, and are offered for sale at fifteen cents on the dollar. This could only have been effected by * * * in concert with General Sanchez Ochoa.

As soon as I send off my mail to-day, I will take the necessary steps to investigate the matter, and remedy it in the best way I can, of which I will give you due account.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 103.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1866.

DEAR BROTHER : The bonds issued by General Ochoa are kicking up quite a splurge here, and parties are constantly coming to inquire about them, as to their value, &c.

Now, I thought these bonds were where they could not get out, but such is not the case, as several parties have brought them in here. As near as I can ascertain, they are being offered at about 15 per cent., or less, in any quantity.

Now, I do not know what answer to make to these inquiries, and I write this to get your ideas in the matter. I think there is something in the theory that some one intends to counterfeit our bonds, either through new plates or by impressions obtained in some way from the United States Bank Note Company, and hope you will be able to send a detective to work the matter up.

But Wilbur has written you fully about this, so there is no need for me to say more.

Yours, faithfully,

HARRY.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 105.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 455.]

Washington, June 29, 1866.

In collecting facts to complete my argument in the case of the arrangements made by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, as commissioner of the supreme government, I applied, through a friend, to Mr. Richard Chenery, who came with him from San Francisco as his agent and attorney, and who is now in this city, for copies of the treaties concluded with him.

To-day I got Mr. Chenery's letter of yesterday, and I enclose a copy and translation of it, containing copies of the requested documents, of which I also send copies and translations. I also send you a copy of my answer to Mr. Chenery, in which I merely mention the receipt of his, and inform him that General Sanchez Ochoa's powers have been withdrawn.

I wish the supreme government to examine the documents I send with this note attentively, and send me its determination immediately, to regulate my conduct accordingly in the affair.

I repeat to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

*Paso del Norte.**WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 106.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a "power of attorney" from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of, and agent of, the republic of Mexico, authorizing me to negotiate ten millions of dollars of bonds of said republic, and also a copy of an agreement between General Ochoa on the part of his government and Mr. E. Sloman and myself, for the purchase of vessels, supplies, and munitions of war. I should have presented you with these papers long since, had I not been under the impression that you were already in possession of them through General Ochoa.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CHENERY.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Washington.**WASHINGTON, June 24, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 107.

JULY 22, 1865.

This agreement, made this twenty-second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, party of the first part, and Richard Chenery and Edward

Sloman, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, of the second part, witnesseth :

That, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, to be kept and performed by the party of the first part, the parties of the second hereby covenant and agree that, for and during the period of two years from the date of these presents, for the compensation hereinafter stipulated, they, the parties of the second part, shall and will negotiate the purchase of, and purchase, such vessels, arms, supplies, and munitions of war as the party of the first part may desire, at such points on the Pacific coast, or in the Atlantic States, as the party of the first part may designate, (where the same can be procured,) and build, construct, alter, and repair such vessels, steamers, and gunboats as said party of the first part shall desire, being thereto supplied by the party of the first part with the funds necessary to make all such purchases, and to build and repair all such vessels, steamers, and gunboats.

Such purchases, construction, and repairs are to be made under the exclusive direction and control of said parties of the second part, but subject to, and with the assent and approval of, said party of the first part.

Said parties of the second part further covenant and agree to use their best endeavors to procure from the United States government permission to use such navy-yards and government works in building and repairing such vessels, steamers, and gunboats as the party of the first part may desire, as shall be most convenient for that purpose ; and also to purchase from said government, if possible, all such arms and munitions of war as said party of the first part may desire.

And the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the parties of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees to employ the said parties of the second part as his agents in the purchase of all the vessels, arms, supplies, and munitions of war, and in the construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment of all vessels, steamers, and gunboats, that he may need for said period of two years, and that he will provide and place in the banking-house of ————, in said city and county of San Francisco, and subject to the order of the parties of the second part, all such funds and credit as shall be necessary from time to time to pay for all such purchases, construction, and repairs, as aforesaid, as he may order done and made ; but in case purchase shall be made or repairs done at any other point than said San Francisco, then the party of the first part agrees to provide the necessary funds to pay for the same at the place the same shall be made or done.

And the party of the first part further covenants and agrees to pay the parties of the second part, as compensation for their services and in lieu of commissions, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at the times and in the manner following, to wit : On the execution and delivery of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half (\$10,000) thereof in gold coin and the other half (\$10,000) in bonds of the Mexican government, at their market value in gold coin in the market of San Francisco ; three months after the date of these presents, thirty thousand dollars, one-half gold coin and one-half bonds, as aforesaid ; six months after the date of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid ; nine months after the date of these presents, twenty thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid ; and twelve months after the date of these presents, ten thousand dollars, one-half in gold coin and one-half in bonds, as aforesaid.

In case it shall become necessary, in the execution of their said employment, for the said parties of the second part, or either of them, to leave the city and county of San Francisco, then, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided, to be paid to said parties of the second part, they shall have and receive from the party of the first part all their or either of their necessary travelling and other expenses during such absence from said San Francisco.

In witness whereof said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, [SEAL.]
 RICHARD CHENERY, [SEAL.]
 EDWARD SLOMAN, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—
 ALF. A. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 108.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

Letter of attorney from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, of the republic of Mexico, to Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, California.

Whereas, the government of the republic of Mexico, by the resolution of the President and counsel of ministers thereof, at Ohihuahua, on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, decreed and passed a due and formal resolution for the purpose of negotiating abroad a loan to be used by the said republic in the defence of the national cause, and authorizing the undersigned, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to negotiate said loan to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars upon the faith and securities of said government, under which authority the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa has been duly commissioned and invested with the power and authority to negotiate and effect said loan, and to perform all the acts appropriate and necessary thereto.

And whereas, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in pursuance thereof, and for and on behalf of said government, has caused to be prepared and duly executed the bonds of the said government of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which bonds are now in the hands of Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, as trustee :

Now, therefore, I, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, my true and lawful attorney in fact, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to do, act, and perform as follows, and with the discretion and authority hereinafter mentioned, viz :

To proceed to the city of New York and other places in the eastern part of the United States, taking with him the said bonds, for which he is to give receipt to me and to the said Samuel Brannan, and to negotiate the sale of said bonds, or to make a loan for the said government, pledging the said bonds as security.

The said sale or negotiation is hereby intrusted to the said Richard Chenery solely and entirely, and with full and absolute authority, power, and discretion, in all respects, in everything relating thereto ; it being left entirely to his own judgment as to the proper course to be pursued in the disposition of said bonds, or the loans to be negotiated, and as to terms and prices that shall be fixed and accepted, the price, however, to be subject to the approval of General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, his successor, successors, or assigns. As compensation for such services the said Richard Chenery shall have a commission of four per cent. upon the net proceeds of any sales of said bonds he may make, or any loan he

may negotiate not exceeding the amount of five millions of dollars, and three per cent. upon all above that amount; and he shall also be allowed all incidental expenses other than extra commissions, of every nature, attending the said sale or sales, or said loan, and the service and commission hereby intrusted to him.

The first proceeds of said sale or loan shall be applied to reimburse the said Samuel Brannan for his outlay in preparing the said bonds, and other attending expenses and advances to the said Ochoa, amounting to the sum of ten thousand dollars, more or less, as his accounts may show. The remaining proceeds of said sale or sales, or loan, after deducting the said commissions and expenses of said Chenery, shall be paid over to me, or placed at my disposal at once. All the above matters the said Richard Chenery, as my attorney aforesaid, is hereby authorized, empowered, instructed, and delegated to perform; giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform every act in the premises that I myself could do, if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all that he may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the city and county of San Francisco, this eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

W. W. LAWTON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

City and county of San Francisco, ss :

On this eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, W. W. Lawton, a notary public, in and for said city and county of San Francisco, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared the within named Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, personally known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the annexed instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in the certificate first above written.

[L. S.]

W. W. LAWTON,

Notary Public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

City and county of San Francisco, ss :

On this sixteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, before me, George T. Knox, a notary public and commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, resident in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn and therein residing, personally appeared W. W. Lawton, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a witness thereto, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the city and county of San Francisco; that he was present and saw Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, who is personally known to him to be the same person described in, and who executed, the annexed instrument, freely and voluntarily sign, seal, and deliver the same, and that he, the deponent, thereupon subscribed his name as a witness thereto.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in said city and county the day and year last above written.

GEO. T. KNOX,

Notary Public and Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Department of State :

I, B. B. Redding, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that W. W. Lawton, whose name is subscribed to the annexed certificate, was at the time of signing the same a duly commissioned, qualified, and acting notary public in and for the city and county of San Francisco in said State, and that full faith and credit are due to his official acts as such.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State at office in Sacramento, California, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1865.

[L. S.]

B. B. REDDING,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

The above is a true and correct copy of a power of attorney from General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa to me, with accompanying certificates and acknowledgments.

RICHARD CHENERY.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 109.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 456.]

Washington, June 29, 1866.

Wishing to know exactly what has become of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, before acting on the information communicated to you in my note 438, of the 21st instant, I wrote on the 25th to Mr. Clews a letter, of which I send you a copy and translation, (1 and 2,) and one to Mr. Brumagin, (3 and 4,) another to Bennett, lately arrived from San Francisco, with full powers from Mr. Brannan to settle the affair of the bonds pledged to him by General Sanchez Ochoa. I also enclose you copies and translations of those letters, (5 and 6.)

I received answers to-day from Mr. Clews and Mr. Brumagin, (7 and 8, 9 and 10,) of which I also send copies and translations. These letters show that the bonds are in Mr. Brumagin's hands, but half a million are liable to be sold at public auction on the 1st of next month. As I do not know why they are to be sold. I write to Mr. Brumagin for the documents in his hands in relation to the matter, as you will see by the letter, a copy and translation of which I enclose you, (11 and 12.) When I receive the information I will communicate it to your department.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

Paso del Norte.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 110.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish particularly to ascertain whether the boxes of Mexican bonds received by the Bank of Commerce from San Francisco are still in the

possession of the bank, or whether the same or any portion of the same have been removed.

I have understood that Mr. Brannagin, on receiving the order for the same, allowed them to remain for safe-keeping, at least until recently, in the bank; and my object is to ascertain if they are still there. If you can make the necessary inquiries for me, through your intimate acquaintance with Mr. Vail, in such manner as shall be proper, I will esteem it a great favor.

I beg you will also permit me to trespass on your kindness to call upon Mr. Brannagin and make the inquiry of him whether the said bonds are still under his control, or whether he has passed the whole or any portion of the same to a new agent, that I understood had been appointed by Mr. Burnett, or to any other party. An early reply to the above will place under renewed obligations

Your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq.,

Banker, 32 Wall street, New York.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 111.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: It is made my duty again to advise you that the powers conferred upon General Sanchez Ochoa for the issue and sale in San Francisco of certain bonds for the account of the Mexican government, have been entirely withdrawn, and that the said General Ochoa is no longer authorized to act in any manner in the name of the Mexican government with reference to the said bonds, whether in the matter of the settlement of the claim of Mr. Samuel Brannan in reference thereto, or in any other manner.

I have thereto to advise you that any delivery of the said bonds to the said General Ochoa, or to any person under his order, will be at the peril and responsibility of the person so delivering them.

As I have also previously advised you, the Mexican government has conferred upon this legation the sole power and authority to receive the said bonds or to act in any manner with reference to the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRUMAGIN, Esq.,

Banker, 73 William street, New York.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 112.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have understood, indirectly, that you have been intrusted by Mr. Brannan, of San Francisco, California, with some directions with regard to the adjustment of certain indebtedness incurred in the name of the Mexican government by General Sanchez Ochoa, and to secure which he pledged, in the

name of said government, a certain amount of the national bonds which he was empowered to issue in San Francisco. I beg, therefore, to take the liberty of advising you that the powers of the said General Ochoa to act in any way as agent of the Mexican government have been entirely withdrawn, and that consequently the said General Ochoa is not authorized to receive the said bonds, nor to have the same delivered to any person under his order.

I have also further to state that this legation is now solely authorized to act in any manner with reference to said bonds.

Should my information be correct, that you have been authorized by Mr. Brannan with reference to the above matter, I should be pleased to hear from you directly with regard to the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

HON. PETER H. BURNETT,

Care of Mark Brumagin, Esq., Banker, 73 William street, New York.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 113.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 25th instant is received. The bonds alluded to were handed over by the Bank of Commerce to Mr. Brannagin, (shortly after their arrival,) with whom I had an interview this morning. He informed me that they were in his custody; held by him as agent for Mr. Samuel Brannan. He stated that General Ochoa disposed of \$500,000 of the original issue (which are also in his possession) about a year since, at San Francisco, for arms and ammunition purchased for the Mexican government, but were given subject to be redeemed next July.

Mr. Brumagin is instructed to renew the time for twelve months longer, and will do so upon being authorized by you.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY OLEWS.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 114.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your favor came to hand last night and the contents are noted. I have to regret that there is any trouble in regard to the Mexican bonds held by my firm as agents of Mr. Samuel Brannan, subject to be redeemed at any time by the proper owner. I am a true friend to the liberal government of Mexico, and possibly have from that fact saved the bonds from being sacrificed by being sold to cover the loan. We were instructed both by letter and telegram to sell, if the loan was not taken up, but while desiring to act in good faith and benefit for our principal, we hoped to do no injustice to Mexico or embarrass her agents

and representatives to accomplish their best wishes. Can I do anything to bring about some mutual understanding between your good self and General Ochoa? If so, command me; and in the mean time you will find me a friend to Mexico. All that I have done has been without charge or fee. Last summer through my influence I had released and saved a large amount of property, and for which there was placed in my hands as trustee \$500,000 of the Mexican bonds, the amount to be paid by this next first of July. I was about concluding, or rather procuring, an extension of twelve months for the purpose of not losing the bonds or the control of them to your government.

The agent of the house was here from Boston and signified his consent, and by reason of General Ochoa being ill the papers were not signed, but left for completion.

Now if General Ochoa is not the party authorized, will you please have the goodness to inform me what you desire in the matter? If the extension is not granted, the bonds become absolute in the parties' hands. These same parties are good strong friends of the liberal government or they would not, at the time they did, extend the credit for such a large amount, and now again give the extension.

Yours very truly,

MARK BRUMAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO,
Mexican Legation, Washington.

P. S.—I refer you to the Hon. Stephen J. Field, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as a friend of mine, and who has known me for many years.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 115.

WASHINGTON, *June 29, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday has just come to hand. I am very much obliged to you for the information it contains. Your letter presents to me a new state of the case, respecting which I know nothing—I mean the pledge of \$500,000 in bonds which you mention. Before I come to any conclusion I must investigate that matter.

You will oblige me very much if you will furnish me any information in your possession, and copies of any papers you may have bearing upon that subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRUMAGIN, Esq., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 117.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 468.]

Washington, July 6, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Peter H. Burnett, ex-governor of California, now president of the San Francisco Pacific Bank, came to see me on

the 2d instant, as I informed you in my note 456, of the 29th of June last, bringing powers from Mr. Brannan to settle the debt for his advance to General Sanchez Ochoa to print the bonds.

Mr. Burnett told me Mr. Brannan had received my notice to the depositaries of the bonds not to deliver them to any other than the legal representatives of the supreme government, and he had been particularly charged to deliver them only to those having rights to demand them. He saw General Ochoa and General Frémont in New York, and they told him they had a perfect right to the bonds as their contracts conformed to orders from the supreme government to General Ochoa before his authority was withdrawn.

I told Mr. Burnett all that had occurred, and offered to show him all the documents about it in my hands, demonstrating the nullity of General Sanchez Ochoa's acts.

He agreed to examine them the next day with Mr. Plumb, who would translate those in Spanish.

I saw Mr. Burnett again yesterday. He seemed convinced of the illegality of General Sanchez Ochoa's proceedings, and said he would ask him for the documents and contracts on which he founded his right to dispose of the bonds, and after examining them he would let me know what he thought of them. If the case was doubtful he would consult Mr. Brannan, and tell him it would be better to lose his thirty thousand dollars than to have the bonds delivered to the wrong person and thus lose his chance for five or ten millions. Mr. Burnett also said he intended to transfer his power to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, if they would accept it, as he was obliged to return to San Francisco immediately.

The result of this is—

First. The bonds will remain in a safe place.

Second. There is no danger of their being delivered to General Sanchez Ochoa or to General Frémont.

As Mr. Burnett had copies of documents I wanted to complete my statement of the case, he gave me copies of the following:

No. 1. Assignment of revenues to Samuel Brannan to secure the principal and interest of the bonds, made the 16th of June, 1865.

No. 2. Agreement about commission between General Sanchez Ochoa and Mr. Brannan, made the 26th of September, 1865.

No. 3. Agreement of General Ochoa with Mr. Brannan about the sum due the latter, and stipulating that it be paid in gold, and not in paper, dated September 26, 1865.

No. 4. Mortgage of ten millions of dollars in bonds made by General Sanchez Ochoa to Mr. Brannan for the security of \$30,000 in gold, done the 26th of September, 1865.

No. 5. Power given by Mr. Brannan to Mr. Burnett to arrange the payment of said sum, dated April 27, 1866.

Among these documents you will see the mortgage refused me by General Sanchez Ochoa. I send you copies and translations of them; also a copy and translation (No. 6) of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa, as the supreme government has received none of them yet.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Paso del Norte*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867*.

A true copy.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

No. 118.

Documents executed by, and relating to the mission of, General Sanchez Ochoa in San Francisco.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1865.	
1	May 23	Full power of attorney to Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco.
2	June 16	Assignment of revenues to Samuel Brannan as security for the principal and interest of bonds.
3	July 1	Agreement with Samuel Brannan for the sale of ten millions of bonds, and fixing his commission therefor.
4	July 1	Copy of public bond issued and signed by General Ochoa at San Francisco.
5	Sept. 26	Agreement with Samuel Brannan as to change of compensation.
6	Sept. 26	Agreement with Samuel Brannan fixing the amount due him, and providing for payment in gold in lieu of currency.
7	Sept. 26	Instrument of hypothecation of the whole of the above bonds to Samuel Brannan to secure the payment of the amount due to him, viz: \$30,000 in gold.
8	April 27	Power of attorney from Samuel Brannan to Peter H. Burnett, of San Francisco, to proceed to New York and Washington and adjust and settle the above claim.
9	July 22	Agreement with Richard Chenery and Edward Slosson, giving them the agency for the purchase of all vessels and arms and munitions of war for two years, and fixing their compensation therefor.
10	Sept. 8	Power of attorney to Richard Chenery to make sole disposition of the foregoing bonds in the Atlantic States, and fixing his commission therefor.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 119.

Assignment and transfer from the Republic of Mexico to Samuel Brannan.

No. 1.]

Whereas the government of the republic of Mexico, by a resolution or decree of the President and council of ministers thereof, acting under the authority of law of Congress, duly passed, and then and still in full force, which resolution or decree was passed on or about the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the city of Chihuahua, authorized and empowered General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa to negotiate a foreign loan for said government to the amount of ten millions of dollars, (\$10,000,000,) and appropriate any revenue of said government to the payment thereof, and particularly the revenue from mines and the duties collected at the custom-houses of and in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima; and whereas the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in presence of the said authorizations and the instructions thereof, has negotiated through and with Samuel Brannan, esq., of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, to procure said loan to be made:

Now, therefore, the said the government of the republic of Mexico, by the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the said agent and officer of the said government, acting for and on behalf of said government, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, as such agent and officer of said the government of

the republic of Mexico, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said loan, has assigned, transferred, and set over, and by these presents does hereby assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Samuel Brannan, one-half of the revenue derived or to be derived, from and after the day when the national republican authorities shall occupy the above-mentioned ports, from all the fiscal proceeds of the said custom-house of said government at the ports of Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and Guaymas, or any other ports in said States until one-half the amount of such revenues shall equal the amount of said loan, and all principal and interest due thereon, and the necessary expenses connected therewith, to have and to hold the same unto him the said Samuel Brannan, his successor or successors, in trust, for the security and ultimate payment when due of the said loan, embracing the principal and interest and all expenses thereof, and said revenues, as fast as collected, to be paid over and delivered to the said Samuel Brannan or his legally authorized agent or agents, to be held by him for the purposes of such redemption of said loan: Provided, however, that the bonds for said sum of ten millions of dollars, now being issued, shall be sold and disposed of, and the money received from the sale thereof be delivered to said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa as soon as received, and if all the bonds be not so sold, this assignment shall have no further effect, except to entitle said Samuel Brannan, as trustee, to receive and hold sufficient of said revenue to redeem so many of said bonds (and the interest and expenses thereof) as may have been sold and disposed of.

Given under my hand and seal, San Francisco, California, this sixteenth (16th) day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,

*Agent of the Government of the Republic of Mexico, and for
and on behalf of the said Government of the Republic of Mexico.*

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

GEORGE C. GORHAM,
D. P. BELKNAP.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss :

On this the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, George C. Gorham, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of California, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who has signed, sealed, and executed the foregoing instrument, as a party thereto, and he thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily as the agent of the republic of Mexico, and for and on behalf of said government for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, the day and year last above written.

[L. S.]

GEORGE C. GORHAM, *Clerk.*

[5-cent stamp, cancelled.]

CONSULADO DE LA REPUBLICA DE MEXICO.

José A. Godoy, counsul de la republica de Mexico, en San Francisco, California :

Certifico : Que la firma puesta a la vuelto por el C. General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, comisionado en los Estados Unidos, por el Supremo Gobierno de la repub-

lica de Mexico, es la que usa y acostumbra, y merece fe y credito. En testimonio de la great exido el presente que sello y firme en San Francisco a 16 de Junio, de 1866.

[Consular seal.]

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

[Translation of the Consular certificate.]

CONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

José A. Godoy, consul of the republic of Mexico, in San Francisco, California, certifies :

That the signature indorsed by General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, commissioner of the supreme government of Mexico in the United States, is the one he commonly uses and is entitled to due faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I give the present, signed and sealed in San Francisco on the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 120.

No. 2.]

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, as well as on his own behalf, as of the said government, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth : That whereas, by an agreement heretofore made between the parties hereto, wherein and whereby it was provided that the said party of the second part, for his services as agent and trustee of said party of the first part, in causing to be preferred and put into market, bonds of the government of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars (\$10,000,000,) should receive as compensation a commission of one per cent., or one dollar upon the hundred, upon the amount of sales that might be made of said bonds ; and whereas, in lieu of such compensation, it has been agreed between these parties, that said party of the first part shall pay to said party of the second part the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents (\$43,478 26) in sixty days from this date, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid, and to secure the payment thereof, said party of the first part has hypothecated and pledged the said bonds to the said party of the second part :

Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, said party of the second part hereby relinquishes and cancels all his rights to, and interests in, five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) part of one per centum upon said sale of said bonds, and all his claims for expenses incurred by him in the preparation of said bonds, and in acting for and in behalf of said party of the first part in the endeavor to negotiate the same in San

Francisco, and all claims and demands whatever of said party of the second part to this date against said party of the first part, excepting the remaining three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) part of said one per cent. commissions upon said sales of said bonds.

And if said party of the first part shall procure from A. A. Green a relinquishment of all claims for said three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of said one per centum of said commissions, such relinquishment by said A. A. Green shall thereupon operate as a relinquishment therein of all the interest of said party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written in duplicate.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF MEXICO, by GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA.
SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss :*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Samuel Brannan and Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, who are personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the annexed instrument, and he, the said Samuel Brannan, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and he, the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the county of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Notary public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss :

I, Frederick J. Thibault, commissioner for the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof, to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing to be used or recorded in said State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, do certify that on this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of Mexico, and as agent and representative of said government, he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And I do further certify that on this same day personally appeared Samuel Brannan, to me also personally known to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to

me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 121.

No. 3.]

This agreement, made this twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, on his own behalf and as agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth :

That whereas an agreement has this day been made and executed, between the parties hereto, to the effect that said party of the first part shall pay to the party of the second part, in sixty days from the date hereof, the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$43,478 26,) with interest thereon from date at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month, until paid in legal-tender notes; which said indebtedness is secured to said party of the second part by the hypothecation to him, by said party of the first part, of the bonds of the republic of Mexico to the amount of ten millions of dollars (\$10,000,000 :))

Now, therefore, I, the said party of the second part, do hereby promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, that, when the said indebtedness is paid, I will accept, in lieu of said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents (\$43,478 26) in currency, the sum of thirty thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, and interest accordingly—that is to say, that, if said interest be paid in gold coin, the sum shall be computed upon the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000 ;) and if the said interest be paid in legal-tender notes, the same shall be computed upon the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents (\$43,478 26.)

And upon such payment to me of thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000,) and interest as aforesaid, in gold coin, I will thereupon cancel said agreement and hypothecation, and acknowledge payment in full of said demand.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written, in triplicate.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss :*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for the said

city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Samuel Brannan, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, who is personally known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the annexed instrument, and he, the said Samuel Brannan, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Notary Public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss :

I, Frederick J. Thibault, a commissioner of the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority, and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof, to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing, to be used or recorded in the said State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, do certify that, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Samuel Brannan, to me personally known to be the individual described in, and who executed, the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 122.

No. 4]

This indenture, made at San Francisco, California, this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the government of the republic of Mexico, as well on his own behalf as on behalf of said government, party of the first part, and Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth :

That whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents (\$43,478 26) in legal tender note-lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid in sixty days from

this date, with interest thereon at one and one-half per centum per month, from this date until paid:

Now, therefore, in consideration of such indebtedness, and in order to secure the payment of the same as aforesaid, the said party of the first part does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over and deliver unto the said party of the second part, the following described property, to wit: The national bonds of the republic of Mexico in different amounts and denominations, amounting in all to the sum of ten millions of dollars, being the bonds for said sum of ten millions of dollars, lately prepared and issued by the said government of the republic of Mexico, in the said city of San Francisco, through the agency of the said party of the first part, for loan purposes, and which said bonds are now on deposit, or to be deposited in the National Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York, the said property hereby sold and transferred being already delivered into the possession of the said party of the second part as his security for the payment of said indebtedness, as hereinbefore stated: Provided, however, that if the said debt and interest be paid as above specified, then this sale and transfer shall be void, but if the said party of the first part should fail or neglect to pay the said sum of forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$43,478 26,) and interest as aforesaid, to the said party of the second part, his agent, attorney, or assignee, within sixty days from the date hereof, then and in that case the said party of the second part and his assigns are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the said bonds of the government of the republic of Mexico, or so much or so many thereof at public sale in the city of New York, upon giving notice thereof of at least ten days by advertising said sale in some one or more of the newspapers published in the said city of New York, and to retain from the proceeds of such sale, in his and their hands, sufficient to pay and satisfy the whole amount of the above-mentioned demand, with the interest, at the rate above specified, which may be due thereon at the time of such sale, and all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the said party of the second part or his assigns, in consequence of the neglect and failure of said party of the first part as aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the said party of the first part or his successor or successors.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written, in triplicate.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,

By GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA. [SEAL.]

The original instrument of which this is a duplicate is duly stamped with forty-five dollars United States revenue stamps properly cancelled by G. S. Ochoa, September 26, 1865.

D. P. BELKNAP.
F. J. THIBAUT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *City and County of San Francisco, ss:*

On the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, F. J. Thibault, a notary public in and for said city and county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument, who is personally known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed, the said instrument, and he, the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, on his own

behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, and as agent and representative of the said government, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Notary Public.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Frederick J. Thibault, a commissioner for the State of New York, duly commissioned by the executive authority, and qualified under and by virtue of the laws thereof to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing to be used or recorded in the State of New York, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, do certify that on this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, to me personally known to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, who thereupon acknowledged to me that on his own behalf and on behalf of the government of the republic of Mexico, as agent and representative of said government, he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, as such commissioner, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

F. J. THIBAUT,
Commissioner for New York in California.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 123.

No. 5.]

Know all men by these presents that I, Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint Peter H. Burnett, of the same city, county, and State, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to ask, demand, secure, recover, and take possession of, either at the city of New York, State of New York, to which my said attorney is about to proceed, or at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or wherever they may be, certain bonds of the republic of Mexico, issued in the said city of San Francisco, by Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the duly and accredited authorized agent of said republic for that purpose, which said bonds are of various denominations, and amount in the aggregate to ten millions of dollars at their par value, and after having been forwarded to the said city of New York and there placed in the charge and custody of the National Bank of Commerce, of said city, and afterwards in the charge and custody of the banking house of Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, to be by them disposed of in ac-

cordance with instructions by me forwarded to them, was to secure to me the payment in United States gold coin of the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) with interest thereon, pursuant to a certain contract made in that behalf between me and the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and for me and in my name, place, and stead to ask, demand, sue for, and receive the said bonds, and such and any of them, from the said National Bank of Commerce or the said partnership of Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or any other person, party, partnership, or corporation in whose hands, possession, or custody they may be; and also for me, and in my name, place, and stead, after having received and taken possession of said bonds as aforesaid, to sell the same upon due public notice given to that effect, for the payment of the said debt of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin due thereupon, and for the payment whereof the said bonds were duly hypothecated to me; and to that end to accomplish and conclude such sale in such manner as counsel learned in the law may devise and advise, or if such a course be practicable, and in preference to making such sale, to deliver the said bonds forthwith, or at any time before said sale can be legally made, to the Mexican government, that is, to the government of the republic of Mexico, or its duly authorized and proper representative having authority to demand and receive said bonds, upon first securing for me, from said government, or its said representative, the said sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin, pursuant to the said contract between me and the said Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, acting for and on behalf of said government, or otherwise to make such disposition of said bonds or such modifications of the disposition thereof hereinbefore described, as I may hereafter from time to time or at any time instruct my said attorney by letter or trans-continental telegraph having my signature, to do; and in case of the arrival of my said attorney in New York, or afterwards, he shall find said bonds already redeemed from the said Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or any other party in whose custody they were, and the said sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest in gold coin paid to said parties so holding them in cancellation of said debt due me, then I hereby authorize, empower and direct my said attorney to ask for, sue, and receive from the said Van Auken, Brannagin & Garrison, or other person or party holding the same or having received the same, the said moneys, or any money to me belonging, in the behalf aforesaid, or by reason of the premises, and to give proper receipts and acquittances therefor, according to my rights in the premises, and also for me, in my name, place, and stead to place all or any moneys so received in the custody of, and deposit the same with the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the said city of New York, on my account and to my credit. I further authorize, empower, and direct my said attorney, in case he does not in his discretion deem it advisable to sell said Mexican bonds, or any other part thereof, to deposit such of the same as he may not elect to sell with the said Duncan, Sherman & Co., and put them in possession thereof on my account as my agents and attorneys, with like authority in the premises as hereinbefore given to my said attorney, Peter H. Burnett, in all particulars; and I hereby authorize and empower my said attorney to substitute the said Duncan, Sherman & Co. as his substitute in the premises, and under this power of attorney, for me, and in my name, place, and stead to perform the acts and duties, and possess the powers hereinbefore mentioned and prescribed; and further, by these presents I do make, constitute, and appoint the said Peter H. Burnett my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, place, and stead to manage, conduct, contract, attend to, and transact all my business affairs, transactions and interests of any kind whatever in the said cities of New York and Washington, and especially such matters and things as I may by letter or trans-continental telegram, duly signed by me, at any time hereafter authorize him especially to do and perform, giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever,

requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as I myself might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution as aforesaid, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof, and also hereby revoking all former power or powers of attorney heretofore by me granted, or authority given to said National Bank of Commerce, and to said Van Anken, Brannagin & Garrison, respecting the custody, control, or disposition of said bonds, or any of them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

J. W. WENENS,
F. J. THIBAUT.

(Certified to by a notary public and a commissioner for the State of New York, which it is unnecessary to copy.)

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 124.

No. 6.—(*Bond.*)

Principal and interest secured by custom-house duties and mining revenue.

No. —.]

BOND OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

[\$1,000.

Monroe Doctrine.

(Vignette.)

1,000.

(Vignette.)

(Vignette.)

1,000.

The Republic of Mexico to the holders of these presents, greeting:

In pursuance of the authority vested in his excellency Benito Juarez, the President of the republic of Mexico, by virtue of the act of the congress of this republic, passed May 3, 1862, and of the further act passed October 27, 1862, and by virtue of the resolution of the President and the council of ministers of this republic, attested March 1, 1865, giving and granting unto General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa full power and authority to negotiate a foreign loan for this republic to the amount of ten millions of dollars, and in accordance with the constitution and laws thereof, the republic of Mexico, for value received, will pay to the order of ——— on the 1st day of July, 1871, one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year, on the surrender of the annexed coupons; all payments to be made in gold coin of the United States of America at the Pacific Bank in the city and county of San Francisco, California. The republic of Mexico reserves the right to redeem this bond with interest at any time, after giving six month's official notice of its intention thereof, such notice to be published in the English and Spanish languages for six months in any daily newspaper in said city and county of San Francisco. To secure the payment of this bond and coupon attached thereto one half of the revenues derived from all the fiscal proceeds of the custom-house at Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and Guaymas have been duly assigned and conveyed

to Samuel Brannan, of the city and county of San Francisco, in trust, to be deposited and held by him for the purposes of such redemption.

In witness whereof, I, the said General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, in behalf of the republic of Mexico, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 1st day of July, 1865, at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

Seal.

(Vignette.)

{ Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, }
 { Republica Mexicana }
 { Commissioner. }

(Vignette.)

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Commissioner for the Republic of Mexico.

Coupons.—1 to 12.

No. —.]

(Vignette.)

[\$50.

On the first day of January (July) A. D. 1866, (to 71) the republic of Mexico will pay to the bearer at the Pacific Bank in the city and county of San Francisco, California, the sum of fifty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, for interest then due on bond No. —, bearing date July 1, 1865.

GASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA,
Commissioner for the Republic of Mexico.

[Lithographed.]

Reverse.—Mexican eagle with scroll and words "Mexican republic."

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 125.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 492.]

Washington, July 14, 1866.

I have received a letter from Mr. Richard Chenery, of which I enclose a copy and translation, where you will see some extracts from one Mr. Mark Brumagin of the 3d instant, showing that he has in his personal custody half a million of the bonds issued by General Sanchez Ochoa, which sum is mortgaged to the house of Treadwell and Company, of Boston. He also says that house is disposed to postpone the foreclosure of the mortgage for one year, provided it is determined who is the true representative of the government in the case. I will attend to the business immediately and inform you of the result.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 126.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from Mark Brannagin, esq., of New York, this morning, in which he says (referring to the Ochoa bonds) "The half million pledged to Treadwell & Co., of Boston, are in my hands for that house, and they have agreed to extend the time for one year, if they can find the right representative of the Mexican government. The bonds are in my individual possession, and I expect to keep them for the protection of those interested (the half million.)"

"The bonds not in my possession are in the hands of my firm, who have them in the Bank of Commerce, and the latter are much annoyed at their being in their vault."

This letter was written (per its date) on the 3d instant, which Mr. Burnett has returned to New York, and has not likely removed the bonds to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co's bank.

As you will observe, Mr. Brannagin says he has half a million of bonds in his *individual* possession. In the opinion of Judge Burnett, as well as your own, the transaction is illegal, though I am confident Mr. Brannagin did not intend to do anything but what was strictly legal and proper, and now learning his position, will not part with the bonds until he can do so without personal liability.

I wrote him this morning that you were the only authorized representative of the government of Mexico in the United States at present, and did you thoroughly understand this transaction between General Vega and the house of Treadwell & Co., I believed you would put it in a shape that would be recognizable by your government, as you were disposed to do all things right and proper to be done. I have not heard directly from Judge Burnett since he left this city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD CHENERY.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 128½.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Having received no answer from you to my letter of the 29th ult. asking you for information in regard to a mortgage said to exist upon five hundred thousand dollars in Mexican bonds, referred to in your letter to me of the 28th, I beg of you to communicate such information to Mr. ———, whom I have requested to call upon you for that purpose, with this note.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MARK BRANNAGIN, Esq., *New York City.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 134.

No. 555.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, August 9, 1866.

When Mr. ——— returned to New York, he wrote me a letter dated the 4th, giving a conversation he had that day with Mr. Burnett, and which alarmed him very much. As there was no cause for his alarm I do not send you a copy of it, but I sent it to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it.

I received another letter from Mr. ———, dated New York the 6th, in which he gives a conversation he had with Mr. Brumagin, casting some light on the agreements between that gentleman and General Sanchez Ochoa. I enclose a copy and translation of that letter to you. I also sent a copy to Mr. Cushing as soon as I received it. I send you also a copy and translation of Mr. Cushing's opinion, dated the 8th.

By my answer to Mr. ———, written yesterday, and of which I enclose a copy, you will see the conclusion which I have come to in this affair, namely, that I will make no agreement or promises about it till I submit it to the decision of the supreme government.

In the mean time I am collecting what information I can about the contracts of General Vega with the house of Treadwell & Co. of San Francisco, through the consul of the republic in that port, whom I instruct to send copies of his report directly to the supreme government, as you will see from the subjoined copy of my note to citizen Godoy.

Mr. ——— will return from New York to-morrow, and if he communicates anything of interest I will communicate it without delay to your department.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

NEW YORK, *August 4, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: This afternoon, by appointment, I had an interview, at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is staying, with Governor Burnett, upon the subject of the Ochoa-Brannan inbroglio.

I am sorry to say the affair has taken a new and unsatisfactory aspect. Mr. Brannan simply desires to get his money. Yourself and your government desire to pay it and get up the ten millions of bonds. So far there is no difficulty. But it appears that Mr Brannan's sub-agents here, to whom he intrusted the bonds after the Bank of Commerce declined to receive the trust, now refuse to deliver up the bonds on his order to the newly appointed agent, Governor Burnett.

They are willing to turn over to him \$9,500,000 of the bonds, but they allege that, acting under the powers Mr. Brannan had given them, they, as his agents, concluded an arrangement with Señor Ochoa the mortgage of the bonds, by which \$500,000 of the bonds should be released from the Brannan mortgage and hypothecated to another party, to secure some other claims amounting to about \$100,000, which party, Treadwell, I believe, undertook for such relinquishment to secure Brannan for a proportionate amount of *his* claim, which they stand ready to pay. Brannan has never approved of this act of his agents, nor does his now attorney, Governor Burnett, feel authorized to do so; nor is

he willing to accept the surrender of only a portion (\$9,500,000) of the bonds, and thus conform to the other transactions. This I gather somewhat reluctantly from Governor Burnett, who was not fully aware how the matter stood, until he returned here from Washington, and Van Anken, Brannagin & Garrison tacitly refused to surrender up to him the whole of the bonds.

Until that time he had supposed the bonds were subject to his order at any time, and that the only question about them was that relating to their delivery by himself to you, or to the order of Ochoa. He has now referred this new situation to Mr. Brannan, and awaits his instructions before proceeding any further.

He wrote by the steamer of the 11th of July, and may now receive advice by telegraph at any moment.

He thinks Mr. Brannan will order the sale of the bonds, or the commencement of legal proceedings. I told him that that would not do, for then you would be forced at once to suppress the bonds by an injunction and thus destroy the validity of the proceedings altogether; that Brannan's interest and those of your government were evidently harmonious and identical, and that it was the improper act of his agents alone, in creating this new and extraneous interest and complication, that under present circumstances produced any confusion and trouble.

On the taking of this attitude by Van Anken, Brumagin & Garrison, Governor Burnett of course did not feel justified, setting aside, as it did, any power for him to act in the premises, to ask for any documents or to go any further into the investigation of the affair.

He therefore has no further information except what has thus been communicated verbally by the above firm, than he had when he saw you in Washington, and has not procured any documents from either Ochoa or others, relating to this new transaction, or any other.

I preferred to see Governor Burnett before attempting to have an interview with Mr. Brumagin, but with his full consent shall now proceed to call upon the latter gentleman on Monday; I will then write you what information I get from him.

Please show this to Mr. Cushing.

I am, very truly, yours,

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :



IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 135½.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1866.

DEAR SIR : I have this afternoon had a full and free conversation with Mr. Mark Brumagin. The result, I think, opens a more satisfactory prospect for the adjustment of the Ochoa bond imbroglio. It appears that early upon the arrival of General Vega in San Francisco, Mr. Brumagin rendered important service to him, introducing him to the custom-house officials, preparing the way for the clearance of arms, and finally recommending him to his friends, the firm of Treadwell & Co., hardware dealers of large means.

Treadwell & Co. entered into various transactions with General Vega, mainly upon Mr. Brumagin's representations and solicitations, part of which were practically guaranteed by him, and in part of which he was partially interested.

These transactions I believe were in the nature of ordering arms from the east for General Vega and the shipment of powder to Mexico, &c.

The latter particularly turned out disastrously. Some drafts, &c., were returned from Mazatlan protested, and Treadwell & Co., to save themselves, commenced suit against General Vega, obtained judgment, and arms held in San Francisco by General Vega, or for his account, were attached and brought in by them. The claims arising out of these transactions, amounting to, say, some \$75,000 currency, in which, in case of eventual loss, Mr. Brumagin was thus interested, naturally became the subject of a desire on his part to protect. So when he, *i. e.* his house of Van Auken, Brumagin & Garrison, were made by Mr. Brannan his agents, and the bonds placed in their possession, it naturally became his desire to so manage the trust as, while duly protecting their principal, Mr. Brannan, to also protect themselves.

Thus it was not in their interest to follow Mr. Brannan's orders, and sell the bonds on the expiration of the term of payment, at public sale, for that would only protect Mr. Brannan. They, therefore, acting as Mr. Brannan's agents, and on the ground that by securing from Treadwell & Co. a guarantee of that proportion of Mr. Brannan's claim, they were promoting his interests, for that amount would be secure, while the remaining \$9,500,000 would still protect the balance, arranged with Ochoa a release of \$500,000 of the bonds from the Brannan mortgage and their hypothecation to Treadwell & Co. to secure the amount of their claims as above, and also, as I understand, of some undecided further amount, for which arms or other supplies are yet to be shipped, being an amount still lying in San Francisco, or to be sent from Boston, and which had been held awaiting the conclusion of this arrangement, and which have not since then been forwarded, because General Ochoa, who was to have sent some person to receive them and attend the shipment, has not yet done so, and now the receipt by Mr. Brannan of notice of the withdrawal of Ochoa's powers renders them unwilling to deliver the arms to him without knowing that he is the proper party entitled to them. Ochoa of course, under his instructions with reference to the Vega affair, felt no reluctance to make this arrangement to secure the claims of Treadwell & Co. and release the balance of the property bought in by them, which they are willing to deliver up.

Mr. Brannan of course having no interest in these transactions of Treadwell & Co., has not looked with favor upon the arrangement made by Mr. Brumagin, as it served to complicate affairs and stand in the way of the sale of the bonds to cover his claim. But it appears the powers of his agents were so full he cannot well get off from the arrangement they have made; and on the other hand, Mr. Brumagin having, as is seen, his own contingent interests to protect, and those of his friends who had joined into these transactions with General Vega, on his representations almost entirely, naturally is determined that none of his bonds shall go out of his possession until the arrangement he has made is acceded to.

He is willing to give up to Governor Burnett, or Mr. Brannan's order, the \$9,500,000 of bonds, providing they will approve of the arrangement he has made with regard to the \$500,000; but for his own safety, and that of his friends, Treadwell & Co., he insists upon the arrangement he has made.

With regard to the claims of Treadwell & Co. he does not have the exact papers, but only knows of the transactions generally along as they have occurred, and thus the information he gives relates rather to the *principle* of the affair, or the basis upon which it is made, than to the precise details of what they have sold, or the exact amount outstanding in their favor.

I also infer that the arrangement made is rather one of *understanding* or of memorandum, than of precise papers drawn, for he does not seem to refer to any formal papers as having been executed, except a mere memorandum, which he says is in the possession of his lawyers.

The \$500,000 bonds are deposited with a party here, subject to the claims of Treadwell & Co., or, more properly speaking, I gather were actually sold to them for their claims, subject to redemption on payment of the amount of said claims. As he wrote to you, the first period of said redemption or purchase back has expired, but he has secured a further extension to July, 1867.

If the amount of Treadwell & Co.'s claim is paid at any time before that period the bonds will be delivered up intact by them, (the \$500,000.) Treadwell & Co., Mr. Brumagin assures me, simply want their money; they do not want the bonds, and will gladly give them up at any moment upon a satisfactory settlement or payment of their claims, which Mr. Brumagin states are very just and fair and entirely in the interest of the liberal cause. They have, and hope to have in the future, large dealings with the Mexican Pacific coast, and their sympathies and hopes are entirely with the liberal cause, which they wish to see triumph in order that their trade with that coast can be resumed, and they are desirous rather of rendering services than of placing any obstacles in the way of the constitutional government.

Mr. Brumagin also has large mining interests on the Pacific coast, and he hopes by and by to get from the government concessions for their operation in Durango and elsewhere, which will be of more value to him than any object he could realize by creating difficulties in this affair, which, he assures me, he really wishes to see satisfactorily settled, and with the duly authorized representative here of the Mexican government.

Any pretensions put forward by General Frémont are not regarded as of any value whatever, and have only been noticed as a pretext for securing time to protect the interests I have referred to.

The bonds, Mr. Brumagin assures me—the whole ten millions—are safely locked up, and not a single one has been put in circulation, nor will they be.

The greater part of the \$9,500,000 are still in the Bank of Commerce, and the balance of that amount, as they had not room at the Bank of Commerce, are now at Stone, Eggleston & Storm's, a responsible house.

The \$500,000 are safely deposited in another place, (Mr. Brumagin, of course, while there was doubt about the confirmation of the arrangement he has made, does not care to tell where,) where they will be held in perfect security, subject to be taken up at any time before next July upon the payment of Treadwell & Co.'s claims. Not a bond has been put out, nor is in circulation—this Mr. Brumagin assures me positively—and will not be.

The foregoing is the result of my conversation with Mr. Brumagin, and is based upon his statements entirely. But I am inclined to put confidence in them. I also met yesterday two of my friends who have known him for years, and who speak of him in the strongest terms as a gentleman whose statements can be fully relied upon.

From the situation I have described it results :

First. That Treadwell & Co. have claims, supposed to be fair and just, for which they are willing to hold \$500,000 of the Ochoa bonds in pledge until 1st July, 1867; said bonds, I suppose, in case an arrangement is made with you, can be deposited in some mutually satisfactory house here, to be held subject to their order in case their claim is not paid at that date, or a further extension by that time agreed upon.

Second. In case of the satisfactory adjustment, in above manner, of the foregoing, then there would be no difficulty in the handing over to Governor Burnett or any new agent of Mr. Brannan, or to yourself, upon the payment of Mr. Brannan's claim, of the remaining \$9,500,000 of the bonds.

It therefore appears to me, as the easiest mode of adjustment, that it is best to make these arrangements.

In consequence I have so stated to Mr. Brumagin, and have suggested to him, although stating to him that I had no authority to indicate in any way what

would be your determination or that of your government, that as I thought such an arrangement could be counted upon, it would be well for him at once to write by the steamer of the 11th, to San Francisco, to Treadwell & Co. to send on immediately a full statement of their account and transactions, with the necessary vouchers for you to adjust and determine the amount of their claim, of which, as yet, you were entirely ignorant, and that on receipt of the necessary papers and information for that purpose, I thought you would have no hesitation at once to enter into a formal and regular arrangement with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., hypothecating to them the above \$500,000 of bonds as security for their claim, and such further arms or supplies as they might yet furnish.

Mr. Brumagin said that he would so write at once, and that Treadwell & Co. being a strong house, would be perfectly willing to hold the bonds until your government should be in funds to pay them.

I said to him that as you were entirely ignorant of the nature and character of the transactions General Vega had had with Treadwell & Co., and of the amount outstanding, it would be very necessary for Treadwell & Co. to send on full information regarding the same, and all the necessary documents; as also power of attorney for some one to act. This he said could be done, and the papers could be here in a little less than fifty days.

I would suggest that by this same steamer you should write to your consul in San Francisco, who doubtless has information upon all these points, to send you such data as may be necessary respecting this claim.

An adjustment upon some such basis as this appears to me to be the only solution now possible for this most unfortunate and complicated business, and it is imperatively necessary for it is indispensable to get all these bond transactions, the Carvajal as well as these, entirely out of the way before the meeting of Congress in December.

I will see Governor Burnett to-morrow, and confer with him further regarding the above.

Please show this to Mr. Cushing.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 136.

MEXICAN LEGATION, *Washington, August 7, 1866.*

Submitted to Mr. Cushing, with the request that it be returned with his report.

M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 137.

WASHINGTON, *August 8, 1866.*

SIR: I have perused Mr. ———'s letters of the 4th and 6th, which you have been pleased to submit to me, and I fully concur with him in the suggestions

he makes in those letters, and advise that he be authorized to make provisional arrangements on the subject both with Mr. Burnett and Mr. Brumagin.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

D. MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 138.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1866.

ESTEEMED FRIEND : In reply to your favor of the 6th, I thank you for the suggestions for an amicable arrangement of difficulties among those interested in the Ochoa bonds. In regard to what you say about Messrs. Treadwell & Co., I must tell you that, while I am disposed to enter into an agreement which will secure the lawful interests of those gentlemen, I cannot approve of what General Ochoa has done, for I have not the particulars of what he did ; and everything relating to the agreements and contracts of that gentleman, performed while he was empowered, now depends upon the government of the republic, to whose decision I have referred that subject.

I remain, yours, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. ———, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 139.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, August 10, 1866.

Please send me, as soon as you can, all the information and antecedents that you have, or can get, in relation to the contracts or agreements that General Placido Vega may have concluded at any time as commissioner of the government of the republic with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., merchants of your place. At the same time you will also remit copies of the same information directly to the minister of foreign relations, so that the superior government may have early knowledge of the affair in question.

I reiterate the protests of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen JOSÉ A. GODOY,

Consul of the Mexican Republic in San Francisco, California.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 140.

CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1866.

In compliance with your instructions of the 10th ultimo, I consulted Messrs. Treadwell & Co. about their negotiations with General Placido Vega. Mr. Treadwell said General Vega owed the house more than \$14,000, which was to be paid in gold coin, Pedro Barraza being surety. Suit was brought against Vega and Barraza in the 15th district court, and judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs. Execution was issued, and about 3,200 Springfield and Enfield rifles, pistols, caps, ammunition, and other articles, embarked at Benicia, were sold at auction, and purchased by Treadwell & Co. for \$13,000, leaving a debt of over \$1,000, with interest, against General Vega. The rifles and other articles are yet in store, in the same condition they were when the auction took place. Offers were made for them, but as the creditors wanted cash no bargain was made. I mentioned to Mr. Treadwell that the articles were worth more than he gave for them, and made him the same proposal for them; that is known to the supreme government. I also asked him for a bill of the articles he had purchased, or rather that had been adjudicated to him. He said as it was a commercial transaction, and pay was required for things sold, yet, he said, if I would give him the letter from you inquiring into the business, he would submit a proposal and send me the invoice.

I saw no impropriety in that, as I wanted to serve the government, and I will write to him, and inform the department of foreign affairs and government, and your legation, of the result.

I reiterate the protest of my attentive consideration.

JOSE A. GODOY.

Citizen M. ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of Mexico in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL. *Secretary.*

No. 141.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, October 3, 1866.

I have received your note of the 7th September, communicating to me, in compliance with my instructions, information about General Placido Vega's business with Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of your city. Thanking you for the readiness of your compliance with my request, I hope you will continue to communicate any further information you may obtain in regard to that affair.

I repeat the assurance of my attentive consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC in *San Francisco, California.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 143.

No. 612.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, September 13, 1866.

In my note number 353, of the 9th of May last, I informed you that as soon as I received notes numbered 198, 199, and 200, of the 11th of April last, from your department, relating to the commission of General Sanchez Ochoa and the arrangements he made in San Francisco and in New York, I sent them to the general by the consul general of the republic in New York, to whom I addressed the despatch of which I enclose a copy, which was answered on the 11th of May by the consul, who said to me, as you will see by the copy of his communication which I remit you, that he delivered my notes personally to General Sanchez Ochoa.

Up to this time I have received no answer or communication of any kind from the general. I had deferred sending the present copies to your department because I was waiting to communicate some new incident relating to that general, but as nothing of importance has occurred and I do not wish to keep them longer on my hands, I send them to-day for the information of the supreme government.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*,

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 144.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 9, 1866.

Please have the enclosed package delivered to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa and notify this legation that it has been done.

I protest the assurances of my consideration and esteem.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
in the United States, New York.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
New York, May 11, 1866.

I have received and delivered personally to the citizen General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, the package you were pleased to remit me with your note dated 9th instant.

I protest to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Mexican Republic, in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 146.

No. 613.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, September 14, 1866.

I have the honor to remit you the copy and translation of a letter from Mr. Burnett, agent of Mr. Brannan, in New York, the 6th instant. I also enclose you a copy and translation of my reply of to-day to Mr. Burnett, correcting the mistake into which he had fallen. My letter of the 9th August to Mr. ———, to which I refer in my letter to Mr. Burnett, is the same I sent you a copy of in my note number 555 of that date.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

NEW YORK, *September 6, 1867.*

DEAR SIR : On the 10th of August I wrote to Mr. Brannan that you proposed to pay his debt provided the bonds were delivered to you without suit or delay, less the half million pledged to Treadwell, which half million you would look to Brannan for, and release Mr. B. The letter was sent by the steamer of the 11th of August, and must have reached its destination about the 2d instant.

I should have written you a day or two since, but I knew of your absence from the capital. Mr. Brannan is now in possession of sufficient information to enable him to respond by telegraph, should you offer to pay his debt and the attendant expenses.

But in case Mr. Brannan should not be willing (for fear of involving himself with the claim of General Frémont) to receive the amount from you as a *payment*, he would be willing to sell and transfer the mortgage, and the purchaser would be entitled to the possession of the bonds.

Under the terms of the chattel mortgage, by which the ten millions of the Mexican bonds were pledged to him, he has the right to sell and transfer the mortgage. The bonds have never been in my possession, but still remain in the custody of Messrs. Van Aukin, Brumagin & Garrison, so far as I know.

Mr. Brannan wants this matter arranged very much. The incumbrances render it necessary to have this debt paid. Let me call your most earnest attention to this matter.

Any reply will reach me if directed to the care of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT.

Señor ROMERO, *Minister of Mexico.*

WASHINGTON, *June, 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 148.

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: On my return to this city from the west, I received your favor of the 6th instant, informing me that "Mr. Brannan is in possession of sufficient information to enable him to give his instructions by telegraph should I offer to pay his debt and expenses," and calling my most earnest attention to this matter.

I am very much obliged to you for the information your letter conveys. There are, however, two points in your letter about which I infer you have been misinformed.

I have not expressed any disposition to release Mr. Brannan of his obligation of returning to the Mexican government ten millions of bonds when his money is paid to him.

I know nothing about Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Brumagin's arrangements, as I have been unable to obtain the papers on this case. When this matter was informally brought to my knowledge I expressed my opinion that the Mexican government would do justice to Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Brumagin, or anybody else who had a legitimate claim, but I am not authorized to take any less than the whole amount of bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan. To show you my views on this subject I enclose to you a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. —, on the matter, the 9th of August last.

I know either of no legitimate claim of General Frémont or anybody else on the bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan.

When Mr. Brannan notifies me that he is ready to deliver the bonds to the Mexican government, I will make the payment of the amount due to him, should I have funds in my possession to do so. I have reason to expect to have them in a few days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. PETER H. BURNETT, *New York City.*WASHINGTON, *June —, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 149.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 622.]

Washington, September 19, 1866.

After sending my letter of the 14th instant to Mr. Burnett, of which I enclosed you a copy with my note No. 613, of the same date, I received another from him in New York, before he had received mine, of which I enclose a copy and translation. In it he informs me that Mr. Brannan has instructed him by telegraph to give me \$9,500,000 in bonds, signed by General Ochoa, on the condition that I pay his debt to Mr. Brannan, and guarantee to defend him against that general. I did not answer that letter because I was waiting Mr. Burnett's reply to mine, notifying him that I could not receive less than ten millions. It reached me to-day, dated in New York yesterday, of which I enclose you a copy and translation. In it he says he will deliver me the ten millions on the conditions previously expressed.

I also enclose you a copy and translation of my reply to Mr. Burnett, written this day.

Since a notice of the ratification of my arrangement with Mr. Jacob P. Leese on the fourth day of May last, in this city, has been received, I am informed that the Lower California Colonization Company will negotiate Mr. Leese's bills in my possession. If that is done I will have the means to redeem the bonds pledged to Mr. Brannan, by paying the debt to him.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

NEW YORK, *September 15, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received instructions by telegram from Mr. Brannan to deliver the Mexican bonds (less the half million pledged to Treadwell) to you when you pay debt and expenses and give him a written guarantee, as minister of Mexico, against General Ochoa.

Mr. Brannan, I have no doubt, has been advised by his counsel in San Francisco (by whom all the documents between Mr. Brannan and General Ochoa were drawn up) that such a guarantee, under the circumstances, was necessary and proper to protect Mr. Brannan against future liability.

I can see no objection to it as at present advised, and trust it may be entirely satisfactory to yourself.

With sentiments of the greatest respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT,

Attorney in fact of Samuel Brannan.

Señor M. ROMERO,

Minister of the Republic of Mexico in Washington city.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 151.

NEW YORK, *September 18, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 14th instant on yesterday.

The whole ten millions of Mexican bonds will be delivered to you when you pay the amount due to Mr. Brannan and give the guarantee against General Ochoa, as stated in my letter to you of the 15th instant.

With the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

PETER H. BURNETT,

Attorney of S. Brannon.

Señor M. ROMERO,

Minister of the Republic of Mexico in Washington city.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, *September 19, 1866.*

MY DEAR SIR: I received to-day your favor of yesterday acknowledging the receipt of my letter to you of the 14th instant, and informing me that "the whole ten millions of Mexican bonds will be delivered to me when I pay the amount due to Mr. Brannan and give him the guarantee against General Ochoa, as stated in your letter of the 15th instant," which has also been received.

I am glad to receive this information, and as soon as I can control the necessary funds, I will notify you of my readiness to make the payment under the conditions you express, and which are acceptable to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Mr. PETER H. BURNETT,

*Attorney in fact of Mr. Brannan, New York city.*WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 155.

No. 790.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, November 27, 1866.

I received a letter from Mr. Mark Brumagin to-day, depositary of the bonds signed by General Sanchez Ochoa, dated yesterday in New York, of which I enclose a copy and translation, in which he tells me the general is going to institute suit for the possession of the bonds, and has retained Messrs. O'Connor and Deming as his lawyers, and he proposes to keep me informed of occurrences.

I answer Mr. Brumagin to-day instructing him, if possible, to engage the services of Messrs. Barney, Butler and Parsons, whom I know personally, and in whom I have confidence, and telling him to let me know all that happens.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*WASHINGTON, *June, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 156.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL STREET,

New York, November 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have to inform you that there is about to be some trouble regarding the Mexican bonds.

I understand that Ochoa has commenced suit for possession of the \$9,500,000. I have no papers served upon me yet, but may have at any time.

Shall I have O'Connor and Deming to attend to their protection? Mr. Deming is an able lawyer, and Charles O'Connor you know, at least by reputa

tion. Please consider this note strictly confidential, and I will keep you apprised of any new movement regarding the bonds.

Respectfully yours,

MARK BRANNAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, June, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 157.

No. 820.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, December 6, 1866.

I remit to you the copy and translation of a letter from Mr. Brumagin, received to-day, dated in New York two days ago, correcting what he said in his last, of which I sent you a copy with my note numbered 790, of the 27th of November, about the lawsuit that it was supposed General Sanchez Ochoa was going to institute. It now seems a certain Mr. Green has brought suit against the general.

A friend of mine in New York informs me that General Ochoa wishes to submit to the supreme government, and wishes to see me about it. I tell him I see no impropriety about it, and I would like to contribute to his rehabilitation.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua.*

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL STREET,
New York, December 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yours was duly received. It appears that it is not Ochoa who has commenced the suit, but A. A. Green against Ochoa, and attached the bonds.

General Ochoa is defending himself and the bonds. When necessary I will notify your counsel, as requested.

If you have written to Mexico charging General Ochoa, please do me the favor and the general the justice to set him right in the matter. The Bank of Commerce was our informant, but they made a mistake.

Yours respectfully,

MARK BRANNAGIN.

Hon. M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 165.

No. 197.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 15, 1867.

Mr. Graham L. Hughes, of the house of Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co., of New York, wrote me a letter on the 4th instant, of which I send you a copy and translation, informing me he had received a power from Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, to settle with us the business relating to the mortgage of the bonds signed by ex-General Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa.

I answered him on the 6th instant, informing him I would be ready to redeem a portion of those bonds in a short time.

As soon as Mr. Leese's accepted bill was paid, to which I referred in my note numbered 184, of the 8th instant, I addressed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. the letter of which I enclose a copy and translation, (Nos. 3 and 4,) requesting them to pay one-sixth part of the bonds, if Mr. Hughes accepted the arrangement, as Mr. Brannan's representative. * * * * *

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. agreed to make the redemption asked for, (Nos. 9 and 10,) and on the 13th they informed me (Nos. 11 and 12) that Mr. Hughes accepted the arrangement I had proposed.

I repeat the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
San Luis Potosi.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 166.

WASHINGTON, *May 8, 1867.*

GENTLEMEN : Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, advanced in the fall of 1865 \$48,478 26 in currency to Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, an agent of the Mexican government, who mortgaged to Mr. Brannan ten millions of Mexican bonds, printed in San Francisco by said General Ochoa. I believe Governor Burnett, who came over from the Pacific last summer, informed you of the details of this transaction.

I have instructions from my government to release the bonds as soon as possible, and I would like very much to do so, but having other engagements to fulfil, I cannot release for the present but one-sixth of them.

You will oblige me very much if you can undertake this transaction. Mr. Graham L. Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Fitzhugh, Wilmer & Co. of your city, seems to be Mr. Brannan's agent, as appears from the enclosed letter, which I beg of you to return to me. Should he be willing to accept the partial payment I propose, please arrange this matter, using my funds now in your possession.

The date of the mortgage is September 26, 1865, and the interest one and one-half per cent. a month.

When the payment is made please obtain possession of the corresponding amount of bonds, and keep them subject to my order. I am afraid, if Mr.

Hughes does not accept these terms, I shall have to use the money for other purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO,

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., *New York.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 167.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 218.]

Washington, May 28, 1867.

After writing my note No. 197, of the 15th instant, to your department, relating to the redemption of a sixth part of the bonds signed by Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, I received on the 17th a letter from Mr. Graham L. Hughes, dated New York, the 16th, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the previous day, in which he says he heard that the bonds had been attached by an individual named A. A. Green, for General Sanchez Ochoa and the government of Mexico, and he proposed to me to have them sold, and bought up for the supreme government. I enclose a copy and translation of that letter, (Nos. 1 and 2,) and of the reply I made to it on the 17th, (Nos. 3 and 4,) telling him I did know that A. A. Green had attached the bonds, and that Don Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa had ceased to have anything to do with them.

I received no letter again on the subject till to-day, when one reached me from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., dated in New York yesterday, in which I am informed that, in accordance with my instructions, they had paid Graham L. Hughes \$8,477 21, receiving in exchange \$1,500,000 of the bonds, which they cancelled immediately. The amount charged to me, their one per cent. commission included, is \$9,561 98, as you will see in the annexed account in the letter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. I enclose copies and translations of the letters, (Nos. 5 and 6,) and of the account, (Nos. 7 and 8.)

I answer Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to-day, asking them to send me a certificate of the cancelling of the bonds, and to save them for the disposal of the supreme government.

I also enclose a copy and translation of my reply, (Nos. 9 and 10.)

* * * * *

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 168.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS,

New York, May 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: We to-day debit your account \$8,477 21, paid Graham L. Hughes, as per your instructions of the 8th instant, and have received from him \$1,500,000 Mexican bonds, which we have cancelled in pursuance of your instructions of the 10th instant, and hold the vouchers subject to your order.

H. Ex. Doc. 33—17

Enclosed is a statement showing how the amount is made up. The parties preferred settling only three-twentieths instead of one-sixth, so as to surrender an even amount of bonds.

Trusting all will be found in order, we remain your most obedient servants,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

M. ROMERO, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 169.

NEW YORK, *May 27, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: I have handed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. \$1,500,000 Mexican bonds, on account of Mr. Samuel Brannan, which Messrs. D., S. & Co. have redeemed in accordance with our understanding.

I hope it will not be long before you will be in a condition to redeem another portion of the bonds, if not the whole.

It would be, I think, very desirable to have those bonds in your hands.

Very truly your friend,

G. L. HUGHES,
Post Office Box 4,568.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister.*

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1867.*

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 26, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 4th of June, last, covering a voluminous report on the correspondence between yourself and your government, in reference to the proceedings of one of the commissioners of the government of Mexico, sent to the United States with the view of procuring resources, during the recent war with France, and which correspondence you are pleased to communicate to this government for the protection of the interests of your government, and the vindication of your own course in the premises.

In compliance with your wishes, the said papers, will be duly filed in this department for such future uses as occasion may render necessary.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th July, 1867, the proceedings in cabinet relative to an interpretation of the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts.

JULY 20, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I have received a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, inquiring whether a publication which appeared in the National Intelligencer and other public prints, on the 21st day of June last, and which contained a statement of the proceedings of the President and the cabinet, in respect to an interpretation of the acts of Congress commonly known as the reconstruction acts, was made by the authority of the President, "or with his knowledge or assent, and whether the full and complete record or minutes of all the proceedings, conclusions, and determinations of the President and cabinet relating to said acts of Congress and their interpretation is embraced or given in said publication," and also requesting that "a true copy of the full and complete record or minute of such proceedings, conclusions, and determinations in regard to the interpretation of the said reconstruction acts" be furnished to the House.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, I have to state that the publication to which the resolution refers was made by proper authority, and that it comprises the proceedings in cabinet relating to the acts of Congress mentioned in the inquiry, upon which, after taking the opinion of the heads of the several executive departments of the government, I had announced my own conclusions.

Other questions arising from those acts have been under consideration, upon which, however, no final conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has therefore been authorized by me, but should it at any time be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make public those or any other proceedings of the cabinet, authority for their promulgation will be given by the President.

A correct copy of the record of the proceedings published in the National Intelligencer and other newspapers, on the 21st ultimo, is herewith transmitted, together with a copy of the instructions based upon the conclusions of the Presi-

dent and cabinet, and sent to the commanders of the several military districts created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 20, 1867.

IN CABINET, *June* 18, 1867.

Present: The President,
The Secretary of State,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
The Secretary of War,
The Secretary of the Navy,
The Postmaster General,
The Attorney General,
The Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the reconstruction acts, and that in view of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in the cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the cabinet to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to the military commanders.

The President said further, that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to the instructions to be sent to the military commanders for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will therefore be now considered.

The summary was then read at length.

The reading of the summary having been concluded, each section was then considered, discussed, and voted upon as follows:

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

3. As to citizenship and residence. The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Concurred in unanimously.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

Concurred in unanimously.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law, passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone; nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who dissents as to the second and third paragraphs.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows :

That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses : First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States ; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the federal Constitution and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

9. Militia officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers; they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Concurred in unanimously.

13. Persons who exercised mere employments under State authority are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War express the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who votes nay, as the proposition is stated.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify; but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be closed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to the rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds of securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose officers were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified; but officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has, by speech or writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

All vote aye except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second paragraph with the exception of the words "where a person has, by speech or by

writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact it is the duty of the board to receive his vote, if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on that list.

Concurred in unanimously.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of votes, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

Concurred in unanimously.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

Concurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET, *June 20, 1867.*

Present, the same cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the cabinet that, after full deliberation, he concurred with the majority upon the sections of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the cabinet upon those sections approved by unanimous vote; that, as it appeared, the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate, in a general order, to the respective commanders, the points set forth the summary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 20, 1867.

Whereas several commanders of military districts created by the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts, have expressed doubts as to the proper construction thereof, and in respect to some of their powers and duties under said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto;

And whereas the said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and the said acts and the opinion of the Attorney General have been fully and carefully considered by the President in conference with the heads of the respective departments, the President accepts the following as a practical interpretation of the aforesaid acts of Congress on the points therein presented, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respective military commanders for their information, in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts:

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer an oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other from of proof.

3. *As to citizenship and and residence.*

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has *then* extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. *As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.*

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: first, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the federal Constitution and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified.

So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. *Officers of the United States.*

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held an office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. *Militia officers* of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. *Municipal officers*, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State legislature, are subject to disqualification; but those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take, as a part of their official oath, *the oath to support the Constitution of the United States*.

13. Persons who exercised mere employment under State authority are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, and commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in the rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as a members of the rebel conventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the

rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. *The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.*

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact it is the duty of the board to receive his vote, if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. *The mode of voting* is provided in the act to be *by ballot*. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

By order of the President:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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BUILDINGS LEASED BY GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK AND
BROOKLYN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TRANSMITTING,

*In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th July, 1867,
reports relative to the buildings leased by the department, in the cities of New
York and Brooklyn, the amount of rent paid for each, the capacity thereof, &c.*

JULY 20, 1867.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 19, 1867.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, requiring a statement of the buildings leased by this department in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, "with the location, size, and cubic feet measurement capacity of each building, the time and duration of each lease; the amount paid for each building, and the amount re-rented from each, if any," I have the honor to communicate herewith copies of letters from the supervising architect of this department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reporting upon the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 18, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, referred to this office for report, requiring a statement of the number of buildings leased by this department, in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, with the location, size, and cubic feet measurement capacity of each building, the time and duration of each lease, the amount paid for each building, and the amount re-rented from each, if any, and in compliance therewith have the honor to submit the following report,

which comprises all buildings leased by this department for other than internal revenue purposes, in regard to which this office is not advised:

Numbers 115, 117, 119, 121, and 123, Greenwich street; 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28, Trinity Place, New York city, the whole known as the "Getty's stores," for use of the United States appraisers, leased from Messrs. Robert P. and Samuel E. Getty for the term of three years, commencing February 1, 1867; annual rent, forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000;) size of the whole, 125 feet 6 inches front on Greenwich street, 125 feet front on Trinity Place, 225 feet deep, about 66 feet high; cubic feet measurement of the whole, including cellar-room, 1,294,000 cubic feet. Number 24 Cedar street, New York city, for the storage and sale of unclaimed merchandise, leased from M. C. Turner, esq., for one year, commencing May 1, 1867; annual rent three thousand six hundred dollars, (\$3,600;) size 23 feet front, 63 feet six inches deep, and 55 feet high; cubic feet measurement capacity 64,050 cubic feet.

No portion of the said buildings is, or has been, sub-leased or sub-rented by this department.

Respectfully submitted :

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 19, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of July 19, enclosing a statement of a resolution of the House of Representatives asking information regarding buildings leased by this department in New York city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, I have the honor to report that no buildings are leased to the Treasury Department for the use of any officers connected with this office.

Certain internal revenue officers are by law allowed the sums necessarily expended by them for rent, with the approval of the Commissioner, but neither the Commissioner nor the Treasury Department has any control over the buildings occupied by such officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.



REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 11, 1867, transmitting a statement of the expenses of the revenue cutter service for the year ending June 30, 1866.

NOVEMBER 27, 1867.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 26, 1867.*

SIR : In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 11th March last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the expenses incurred for the revenue cutter service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866 ; also, the value of all seizures made by revenue cutters, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures that have accrued therefrom during said period.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of repairs and expenses of revenue cutters, and amount of seizures by same, for the year ending 30th day of June, 1866.

Districts or ports.	Repairs.	Expenses.	Total.	Seizures, fines, &c.
Castine, Maine		\$13,450 94	\$13,450 94	\$2,070 00
Passamaquoddy, Maine.....	\$1,190 25	33,883 58	35,073 83	476 10
Portland and Falmouth, Maine.....	11,890 82	48,187 21	60,078 03	.....
Waldoboro', Maine.....	448 21	3,417 46	3,865 67	.....
Newport, Rhode Island.....	8,536 19	37,820 28	46,356 47	573 50
Providence, Rhode Island.....				1,885 35
Fairfield, Connecticut.....		65 00	65 00	130 00
New London, Connecticut.....		19,424 05	19,424 05	2,850 10
Boston, Massachusetts.....	7,866 79	51,649 45	59,516 24	380 00
Edgartown, Massachusetts.....		19,665 80	19,665 80	1,093 15
New Bedford, Massachusetts.....	87 14	12,196 73	12,283 87	40 00
Buffalo Creek, New York.....	12,006 12	9,155 76	21,161 88	.....
New York city.....	65,357 72	221,464 48	286,822 20	14,605 94
Oswego, New York.....		2,744 28	2,744 28	.....
Oswegatchie, New York.....	28 00	12,942 05	12,970 05	.....
Sag Harbor, New York.....		11,097 75	11,097 75	40 00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	3,167 15	53,910 10	57,077 25	630 00
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	5,680 16	8,645 58	14,325 74	.....
Baltimore, Maryland.....	66,163 10	111,027 98	177,191 08	.....
Alexandria, Virginia.....		789 82	789 82	.....
Norfolk, Virginia.....	733 18	42,395 38	43,128 56	309 00
Newbern, North Carolina.....		16,100 33	16,100 33	.....
Ocracoke, North Carolina.....		12 00	12 00	.....
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	11 86	18,416 64	18,428 50	.....
Beaufort, South Carolina.....	40 61	12,588 47	12,629 08	.....
Charleston, South Carolina.....	483 72	38,222 77	38,706 49	.....
Savannah, Georgia.....	580 10	24,353 88	24,933 98	.....
Mobile, Alabama.....	175 00	15,435 29	15,610 29	.....
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1,703 71	54,551 25	56,254 96	.....
Appalachicola, Florida.....		174 08	174 08	.....
Key West, Florida.....	74 75	15,058 64	15,133 39	.....
Texas, Texas.....		19,561 73	19,561 73	.....
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	303 79	14,395 83	14,699 62	.....
Detroit, Michigan.....	1,555 51	35,983 71	37,539 22	.....
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....		4,236 93	4,236 93	.....
San Francisco, California.....	15,732 76	105,757 41	121,490 17	.....
Totals.....	203,815 64	1,088,782 64	1,292,599 28	25,111 10



